



E. Sherrill

ELIAKIM SHERRILL, COL. 126, N.Y. Vol. COMMANDING 3RD BRIG. 3RD DIV. 2ND CORPS

Engraved expressly for Bachelder's History of Gettysburg

J. T. & S. C. for Bachelder Photo by Atch

Published by Jno. B. Bachelder

Disaster, Struggle, Triumph.

THE ADVENTURES

OF

1000 "BOYS IN BLUE,"

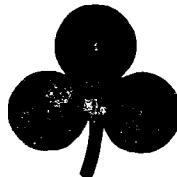
FROM

August, 1862, to June, 1865.

BY MRS. ARABELLA M. WILLSON,

AUTHOR OF "LIVES OF THE MRS. JUDSONS," ETC., ETC.

Dedicated to the 126th Regiment of New York State Volunteers.



WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE
PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT,
AND THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF ITS OFFICERS
AND ENLISTED MEN.

PREPARED BY THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE OF THE REGIMENT.

ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1870.

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1870, by

C. A. RICHARDSON,

In the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Northern
District of the State of New York.

N O T I C E .

WHO reads a preface? Very few, doubtless; and, therefore, we will not write one. And yet we have a prefatory word for the reader, to which we invite special attention.

While this book and the appendix give the experience of a single regiment, it has been the aim of the writer of the former, to include so much of the general history of the time as to make it instructive and entertaining to the general reader. With the same view, details of camp life and descriptions of army adventure are introduced. Young people, young ladies especially, are apt to have very crude ideas of what war is, and how it is carried on. We have endeavored in this work to give some insight into such matters; and we are even presumptuous enough to hope that its perusal may excite sufficient interest in the subject of which it treats, to lead some who have hitherto neglected it, to study the *whole* history of the most stupendous rebellion this world has ever witnessed.

CANANDAIGUA, 1869.

J N T R O D U C T I O N.

"Good name, in man or woman,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls."

* * * * *

"He who filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed."

THE checkered, eventful and stormy four years of the great conflict between loyalty and rebellion on this continent, from 1861 to 1865, are passing into history. Soon, their record will be incorporated, with more or less fullness of detail, into our school books, along with that of the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and be studied by youth who will regard them as alike things of the past. That such records may be true, true not only in the facts stated but in the reputation they affix to individuals, it becomes us who have lived through this stormy period, to whom its sad events have been all too real, to gather up such valuable information as is scattered in the private correspondence and diaries of soldiers, and publish it in some form less perishable than the columns of newspapers. Memorial volumes thus prepared, besides greatly interesting the survivors of the conflict, and also serving as fitting and lasting tributes to the unforgotten dead, will thus furnish valuable material for the future historian. It

is well to rear memorial columns, inscribed with the names of those young patriots who poured forth their generous life-blood in defense of that beloved flag which to them was the symbol of light, liberty and law ; and it is well also to perpetuate, by the written page, the worthy and heroic deeds of those who *survived* the long struggle ; who, through disaster and success, through partial defeat and final triumph, suffered, bled and triumphed for *us*.

And not alone as a tribute to our soldiers, dead and living, should such records be made. Perhaps those of us who were not called upon for any sacrifice in our country's cause, are in danger of forgetting our debt to her brave defenders. Their scars and maims and other disfigurements of war, which, with our present vivid recollections of the battles in which they were gained, are, in our eyes, honorable and even glorious, are, after all, sad companions for a lifetime. A hand, a foot or an eye, is, next to a life, the most precious sacrifice which can be laid on any altar. To lose in life's very morning one of these inestimable possessions, to go through life deprived of the cunning of the right hand or the exceeding service of the foot or the eye, is, no doubt, a great calamity. To reconcile one to such loss, he needs not only the consciousness of having suffered in a good cause, but the consolation of having his scars esteemed by others as badges of distinction. For this reason, it is well to keep alive the memory of the deeds of our soldiers, that in their privations they may feel the support of our more abundant honor.

But when a man or a body of men has, from any cause, received an unmerited reproach; when malice or carelessness has cast a blot on reputation which influences present opinion and will continue an ineffaceable stigma, there is the strongest motive for writing a plain, “unvarnished tale,” which may take away the reproach from the memory of the dead, and restore to the living that which is the very light of life, the “immediate jewel of the soul,” GOOD NAME.

To do this tardy justice to the brave 126th Regiment New York Volunteers, to develop the true nature of the circumstances which tarnished their fame in the outset of their career, and to trace their subsequent history, is the principal object of this volume.

C O N T E N T S.

C H A P T E R I.

President Lincoln's Call for Troops in July, 1862—Response in New York State—War Committee of Twenty-sixth Senatorial District—Recruiting of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment—Colonel Sherrill and other Officers of the Regiment—Gift from H. B. Gibson—Camp Swift—Letters from Dr. Hoyt—Harper's Ferry—Description of it and its Surroundings—Its Importance—John Brown's Raid—Burning of Harper's Ferry, in 1861, to save it from the Rebels—The Regiment reaches it—Camp Prouty.

C H A P T E R I I

Effect of First Bull Run Disaster on the Public—Army of the Potomac—Geo. B. McClellan—President Lincoln's Order for the Advance of the Army—Glance at the Victories in the West and the South—Lincoln's Plan of Operations in Virginia—McClellan Opposes it—McClellan's Plan Adopted—Yorktown—Rebel Trick—Chickahominy—Sickness of the Soldiers—Thirty-eight Thousand Absent on Furlough—Recall of the Army—Delays—Pope Called to Command the Combined Armies—Glance at Pope's Campaign in Virginia—Second Bull Run Battle—Washington in Danger.

C H A P T E R I I I

The Whole Country aroused by the Tidings of this Disaster—Immense Supplies for the Sick and Wounded—Maryland and Pennsylvania in Danger—McClellan again takes Command—Lee Invades Maryland—His Disappointment There—The Army of the Potomac Pursues Him—Good Fortune of McClellan—Battle at Turner's and Crampton's Gaps—Our Army Victorious, but an Hour too Late.

C H A P T E R I V

Reflections on the Surrender of Harper's Ferry—Accusations against the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers—Why this Narrative is Written—Sources of Information—One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment at Harper's Ferry—Condition of Things There—Importance of Maryland Heights—Insufficient Defense—Colonel Miles.

CHAPTER V

Lee's Movements for the Capture of Harper's Ferry—One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ordered to Maryland Heights—Spirited Action There—Fight at the Breastworks—Sherrill Wounded—Fight Continued—Mysterious Order to Abandon the Heights—Order reluctantly Obeyed—Acting Adjutant Barras' Conduct and False Accusations of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth—Statements of Officers and Enlisted Men—Officers' Protest—Major Hewitt—Remarks on the Surrender of the Heights.

CHAPTER VI.

Harper's Ferry—Troops Concentrated there—The Enemy makes Vigorous Preparations—Enemy's Guns Planted in every Available Position, and all pointed Toward Harper's Ferry—Union Cavalry Cut Their Way Out, and Escape—Deplorable Condition of the Infantry—The Enemy pour Shot and Shell into the Devoted Garrison—Surrender Inevitable—Conduct of Colonel Miles—He is Fatally Wounded—Twelve Thousand Men Surrendered—Stonewall Jackson—Condition of Rebel Soldiers—Their Mistaken Ideas—Slave Hunters—Destruction of Harper's Ferry by Rebels—Colonel Miles' Conduct—His Death—New York Times' Correspondent—Letter from Lieutenant Seamans.

CHAPTER VII.

March of the Paroled Prisoners to Annapolis—Stay at Annapolis—Colonel Bull Joins the Regiment—Passage to Baltimore—Take Cars to Chicago—Glorious Record for Pittsburg—Journey—Arrival at Camp Douglas—Condition of Camp.

CHAPTER VIII

Further Account of Camp Douglas—Soldiers Unwilling to Drill until informed of the Terms of their Parole—Sickness Consequent on Enforced Idleness—Terms of Parole Published—The Men Feel more like Soldiers again—Letter From Lieutenant Lincoln—Charges Against Our Soldiers' Conduct at Camp Douglas Refuted—Incendiарism.

CHAPTER IX.

Exchange of Paroled Prisoners—Joy in Camp—Journey Back to Washington—Pittsburg Again—Baltimore—Washington—Arlington Heights—Regiment Ordered to Union Mills, on Bull Run, to Guard the Outer Defenses of Washington—Sufferings and Sickness.

CHAPTER X.

Description of Union Mills—Exploit of Colonel D'Utassy—Routine of Soldiers' Life—Cleanliness and Order of Camp—Stewart's Raid—Capture of General Stoughton—Confidence in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment—Centreville—Splendid Situation—Letter from Dr. Hoyt—Beauty of the Camp—Refugees from Rebeldom.

CHAPTER XI.

Glance at Military Operations in Virginia—Burnside—Hooker—Chancellorsville—Lee's Designs—Pennsylvania Threatened—Martinsburg, Berryville and Winchester Fall into the Hands of the Enemy—Supineness of Pennsylvania Farmers—They are Aroused by the Presence of the Enemy among them—General Hooker in Command of Our Forces—Divisions of the Army—By Whom Commanded—Hooker Resigns Command—Meade Succeeds Him—Extracts from Letters of Officers and Soldiers describing the March Northward of the Grand Army of the Potomac—Hays' Brigade, Including the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, N. Y., join Hancock's Corps—Forced Marching—Arrival of the Regiment at Gettysburg on the 2d July, 1863—Further Account of the March to Gettysburg.

CHAPTER XII.

Gettysburg—Preliminary Movements—Glance at First Day's Battle—Disaster—Arrival of Hancock—Skillful Arrangement of Our Troops on Cemetery Ridge for the Second Day's Battle—Night Before the Battle—Forenoon of the Second Day—Sickles Advances His Corps Beyond the Prescribed Defensive Line—Furious Attack of the Enemy on Sickles' (Third) Corps—Other Corps Called to Assist the Third—Terrible Struggle for Little Round Top—The Third Brigade, including the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Called into Action—The Valley of Death—“Remember Harper's Ferry”—Fierce Struggle at Culp's Hill.

CHAPTER XIII

Council of War—Letters from Officers (Recapitulatory)—Culp's Hill—Skirmishing—Death of Shimer, Wheeler and Herendeen—Third Day's Fight at Gettysburg—Preliminary Artillery Duel—General Meade's Head-quarters—Extract from a Lecture on Gettysburg—Grand Charge of the Rebels—Death of Colonel Sherrill—Extract From Hancock's Testimony—Extracts from Letters.

C H A P T E R X I V

The Sanitary Commission — Letter from J. H. Douglass, its Secretary, to Frederick Law Olmstead — Unrequited Toil of Surgeons and Nurses — Vast Supplies of Comforts to be Distributed — Chaplain Harrison's Letter — Treatment of Our Prisoners by the Rebels.

C H A P T E R X V

Intentions of Meade after Three Day's Fighting at Gettysburg — Why Foiled — Retreat of Lee Commenced Noiselessly — Skirmishing on the 4th of July — Pursuit of the Rebel Army Commenced — Censures on General Meade — Defense — Excessive Disappointment at Lee's Escape across the River — Army of Critics.

C H A P T E R X V I

Expected Attack at Manassas Gap — Disappointment — The Regiment at Elk Run — Letter of Lieutenant Lincoln — Great Fatigue of Our Soldiers — Reduced Condition of the Regiment — Ordered to Falmouth to Support Cavalry — March to Culpepper Court House — We Take Possession of Culpepper — Camp on Robertson's River — Whole Brigade out on Picket — Reduction of Meade's Forces — Lee's Designs on Washington — Parallel Movements of Both Armies Toward Washington — Battle at Auburn Ford — General Warren's Critical Situation — Battle of Bristow Station — Signal Victory — Colonel Bull's Modest Report — Complimentary Orders — Our Army Proceeds to Centreville — Lee Destroys the Orange and Alexandria Railroad — Rebuilding of it by our Forces.

C H A P T E R X V I I

Advance of Our Army — Crossing the Rappahannock — Gallant Actions at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station — Letter from Dr. Peltier — The Army's Advance Toward Mine Run — News of the Glorious Successes at the West read to the Army — A Race with the Enemy for the Position at Robertson's Tavern — We Win it — Delay — Causes of the Delay — Fortifications at Mine Run — Attack Reluctantly Abandoned — Chagrin of Our Troops — Their Return to Camp — Winter Quarters — Captain Bassett's Description — Order from the War Department to Recruit the Second Corps to Fifty Thousand Men to be Employed on Special Service — The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Appreciate this Compliment to their Corps — Efforts to Recruit the Regiment — Social Life in Camp in the Winter of 1863-4.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Reconnoissance at Morton's Ford—Report of General Joshua T. Owen—Extracts from a Private Letter—Colonel Bull's Report—Complimentary Orders—Grand Review of the Whole Corps—Consolidation of Army Corps—The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment with the Third Brigade—Transferred from the Third Division to the First Division of the Second Corps—General Grant Appointed to the Command of All the Armies—Farewell Addresses of General Hays and General Owen to Their Commands.

CHAPTER XIX

Condition of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment—Provost Guard Selected from this Regiment—Tremendous Gale—Operations in the Spring of 1864—Grand, yet Simple Plans of General Grant—His Headquarters with the Army of the Potomac—Disposition of Forces—Army of the Potomac Breaks up Winter Quarters and Crosses the Rapidan—Battle of the Wilderness—Po River—Spottsylvania—Grant's Dispatch to Washington—Gallant Charge of the Second Corps, and Capture of Johnson's Division, May 12th—Letter from Adjutant Lincoln—Meade's Complimentary Order—Comparison of Grant and Lee—Extracts from Diaries.

CHAPTER XX

Grant's Plans—North Anna—Tolopotomoy—Cold Harbor—Flag of Truce to Remove the Wounded and Bury the Dead—Life in the Rifle-pits—General Grant Changes his Tactics—Butler Directed to Capture Petersburg—Sad Error at Petersburg—Second Corps at Petersburg—Charge of the Corps, June 16th—Colonel Baird Killed—Description of Petersburg—Statement of Losses of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth during the Spring Campaign.

CHAPTER XXI

Last Act of the Great Drama Opened—Recapitulatory—Grant—Meade—Glance at Sherman's "Smashing" March to the Sea—Sheridan—Continuous Fighting Before Petersburg—Attempt on South-side Railroad—Deep Bottom—Pause in Operations—Mine Explosion—Partly Successful, but Ended in Failure—Last Attempt of the Rebels to Invade Pennsylvania—Chambersburg Burnt—Phil. Sheridan's Success—He is made Major-General, U. S. A.—Ruse to Divert the Enemy's Attention—Ream's Station—Capture of Our Cattle—Letter from Captain Geddis—Additional Account of the Provost Guard—Letter from Dr. Hoyt—Greeley's Compliment to Grant.

C H A P T E R X X I I

Pushing the Enemy Toward his Capital — Action at Hatcher's Run — Glance at the Capture of Fort Fisher — at General Butler's Canal at Dutch Gap — at General Sherman's Triumphant March Northward — at Thomas' and Sheridan's Operations — "The Circle of Fire is being Drawn around the Scorpion Secession" — Operations at Petersburg — Union Line extended Westward to Hatcher's Run — General Lee almost Shut up between the Armies of the Potomac and James — How to Prevent his Escape — Delicate Tact of General Grant — The Army of the Potomac to have its Reward — Interesting Meeting of General Officers and the President — Fort Steadman — Extract from Journal of A. S. Andrews — One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ordered to March — Five Forks — General Sheridan's Account of the Action — The Enemy in Flight — Our Army in Pursuit — The Battle of Sutherland's Station — Gallant Conduct of Herman Fox, Brigade Flag-bearer — Extract from an Officer's Account of the Night of April 1st — Pursuit of the Enemy Continued — General Grant's Correspondence with Lee, entreating him to spare further Bloodshed by Surrender — Final Surrender of General Lee — Closing Operations.

C H A P T E R X X I I I .

General Rejoicings — Terrible Revulsion — Assassination of our Beloved President — Concluding Remarks.

A P P E N D I X

Chronological History — List of Battles — History of the Regimental Colors — Biographical Sketch of Brigadier-General Alexander Hays — Personal History of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers — Register of Officers of the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers — Register of Officers of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers — Register of Officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

C H A P T E R J.

THE first of July, 1862, was a dark period in the history of the great struggle between loyalty and rebellion, at least as far as Virginia was concerned. Circumstances had hitherto seemed greater than the men who had to deal with them. Still, amid all her reverses, arising from ignorance and inexperience, the nation "bated not one jot of heart or hope," as was shown by the address signed by seventeen loyal Governors of States, recommending to the President to fill up all military organizations now in the field reduced by the unavoidable casualties of the service, and create new regiments for the defense of positions gained, by calling on each State for its quota of a body of men sufficient for such purposes, so that the rebellion might be "speedily crushed!" The address ended with the following sentence, which, alas, was not prophetic: "All believe that the decisive moment is now at hand; and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain the government."

To this the President replied :

"GENTLEMEN—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communi-

cation of the 28th June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. I trust they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. * * *

"(Signed)

A. LINCOLN."

Three hundred thousand more brave young hearts and stalwart forms to take the places of those whose bones were bleaching on scores of battle fields, or whose *living* skeletons were languishing in the slaughter-pens called Rebel prisons! But great as was the sacrifice called for, it was cheerfully made in the service of our COUNTRY.

On the 2d of July, as soon as the telegraph flashed the President's proclamation to the different States, the Governor of New York issued *his* proclamation, appealing to State pride; announcing that as soon as the quotas for each State should be issued from the War Department at Washington, the State would be divided into regimental districts, conforming to the senatorial districts, and that war committees must be appointed and camps organized in each of them, to aid in forming volunteer regiments. The twenty-sixth senatorial district war committee having charge of the recruiting in the district selected Camp Swift, at Geneva, as the rendezvous of the regiment, and Hon. C. J. FOLGER as the commandant of the post. He declining, and also D. A. OGDEN, Esq., ELIAKIM SHERRILL, Esq., who had had considerable experience as a militia officer, was elected, and after the organization of the regiment was commissioned as its Colonel. Large and enthusiastic war

meetings were held in the various towns of the district, where the most distinguished speakers among us exerted all their eloquence to induce immediate enlistment. Men eagerly enlisted, only stipulating that their families should be cared for. JAMES M. BULL, an active and energetic member of the war committee, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. At his country's call he left a good law practice, but being engaged in settling up his affairs, did not reach his Regiment until after its surrender at Harper's Ferry. CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, also a lawyer, entered the service as Lieutenant. Of him it was said in the papers at the time, "industrious, of the strictest moral habits, energetic and resolute, his friends may look for him to make his mark." He was First Lieutenant in Company D, of which the Captain was PHILIP D. PHILLIPS, who "early enlisted in the service, was soon promoted to the rank of Captain, was wounded at Bull Run, and afterward discharged from the service for disability, but took this opportunity to enter the army again. CHAS. WHEELER, a recent graduate from college, a young man of high character, religious and moral, recruited a Company (K) and went as its Captain. S. F. LINCOLN, of Naples, N. Y., a young law student of great promise, was Second Lieutenant in Capt. PHILLIPS' Company. Capt. O. J. HERENDEEN raised a Company (H) with great promptness. WINFIELD SCOTT, a preacher in Syracuse, was Captain of Company C, and a brave one too. But we must refer the reader to the Appen-

dix of this work for a complete list of the young men who, under authorizations from the Governor, raised companies for the 126th Regiment, and were commissioned Captains and Lieutenants of the same ; and also of the men who enlisted under them. It was a Regiment to be proud of, comprising many men of principle and of thought ; men who comprehended the situation of the country and had counted the cost of its redemption ; and pledged to it, as did their fore-fathers of the revolution, their lives, fortunes and sacred honor. Indeed what is said here of the 126th might be said of scores, perhaps hundreds of Regiments, that they were cool, brave and intelligent to a remarkable degree. Had there been one great commander, capable of understanding the mighty problem and planning and executing the great campaigns, the strife would probably have been soon ended. Peace might have come perhaps, with everything settled on the old basis. It was not so to be. It seems that the counsels of Heaven could only be fulfilled by our passing through a long and bitter experience. North and South had participated, although not equally, in a common guilt, and both must be scourged ; both must reach a higher plane of national civilization by the loss of what was dearest ; even by the “sacrifice of the first born.”

Few of the 126th now survive. All their letters and diaries written at the time are full of patriotism and enthusiasm. One young fellow, GEO. IRVING ROSE, under date of August 20th, 1862, writes : “Our Company (D) received to-day, by the hand of Judge

LAPHAM, \$200 for being the first Company raised and entering the service in Ontario county, under the call for 300,000 men; it being a present from H. B. GIBSON, of Canandaigua." The same artless pen records receiving State, Government and County bounties, besides one month's pay, \$13, in advance; making \$108, of which he adds, "sent home by brother FLORENCE, \$105, to father." (No stimulus of *drink* urged such lads into the army)*

On the 20th of August, the Regiment, which was called the 126th N. Y. Volunteers, was full; and on Friday, the 22d, it was drawn up in line at Camp Swift and mustered into the service by Lieutenant ALFRED Foot, U. S. A. Then follow in the journals, the account of the sad leave-takings, the pleasant sail of the troops through Seneca Lake, and the railway journey to Baltimore by way of Elmira. Dr. HOYT, Assistant-Surgeon of the Regiment, writes from Baltimore: "Our departure and journey to this place were like an ovation. Flags and handkerchiefs waving, and at many points, booming cannon greeting us along our route. God bless the dear ones we leave behind; and while you perform the duties you owe to each other, we will try to do *ours*. It will interest our friends to know that not a case of drunkenness has occurred among us. To this cause we may attribute our freedom from accident and sickness."

* Extract from *Ontario Repository*, Sept., 1862: "The volunteers of the 126th Regiment before leaving camp at Geneva, allotted over \$15,000 of their monthly pay to their families and friends at home. This shows pretty conclusively the quality of the men it is made up of."

THE 126TH REGIMENT.

The regimental and line officers of the 126th, now at Harper's Ferry, are as follows:

Colonel.—E. SHERRILL, Geneva.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—JAMES M. BULL, Canandaigua.

Major.—W H. BAIRD, Geneva.

Quartermaster.—J. K. LORING, Waterloo.

Surgeon.—FLETCHER M. HAMMOND, Penn Yan.

First-Assistant Surgeon.—CHAS. S. HOYT, Yates Co.

Second-Assistant Surgeon.—PIERRE D. PEلتIER.

Chaplain.—T. SPENCER HARRISON, Dundee.

Sergeant-Major.—D. C. FARRINGTON, Geneva.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.—JOHN STEVENSON, JR.

Commissary-Sergeant.—RICHARD MACEY.

Sutler.—J. D. COBB, Geneva.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A.—Captain, T. N. Burrill; First Lieutenant, S. A. Barras; Second Lieutenant, G. D. Carpenter.

Company B.—Captain, W A. Coleman; First Lieutenant, R. A. Bassett; Second Lieutenant, M. H. Lawrence, Jr.

Company C.—Captain, W Scott; First Lieutenant, T. R. Lounsbury; Second Lieutenant, A. W. Porter.

Company D.—Captain, P. D. Phillips; First Lieutenant, C. A. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, S. F. Lincoln.

Company E.—Captain, H. D. Kipp; First Lieutenant, Geo. C. Prichett; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Brough.

Company F.—Captain, Isaac Shimer; First Lieutenant, Ira Munson; Second Lieutenant, T. E. Munson.

Company G.—Captain, J. F. Aikins; First Lieutenant, Fred. Stewart; Second Lieutenant, S. H. Platt.

Company H.—Captain, O. J. Herendeen; First Lieutenant, G. N. Redfield; Second Lieutenant, A. R. Clapp.

Company I.—Captain, B. F. Lee; First Lieutenant, G. Skaats; Second Lieutenant, G. L. Yost.

Company K.—Captain, Chas. M. Wheeler; First Lieutenant, H. C. Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, I. A. Seamans.

The Regiment reached Baltimore, August 27th. Colonel SHERRILL immediately reported to General WOOL, commanding the Middle Department, and by his orders the troops took the cars at 6 o'clock for Harper's Ferry, where they were to report to Colonel MILES for instruction and duty

This place, so often traversed by hostile armies, and the scene of many important events during the war of the rebellion, deserves a brief description. In order to understand a series of military operations, it is absolutely necessary to be somewhat acquainted with the geography of the country in which they take place. And the historic interest of this place and its vicinity, as well as its extraordinary natural features, make its geography well worthy of study. Near it lie Antietam, Winchester, South Mountain, names famous in our annals; while Harper's Ferry itself was the gateway of that Shenandoah valley through which the rebel hordes so often poured into Pennsylvania and threatened Washington. We shall, therefore, endeavor so to describe it that, with the aid of a map, the reader may gain a correct idea of it.*

The Potomac, coming from the west, and forming, for a long distance, the southern boundary of Maryland, takes, near Williamsport, a southeasterly, and near Antietam (or Sharpsburg) a southerly direction, until at the point called Harper's Ferry it receives the waters of the Shenandoah from the southwest, and, cutting its way through the mountain barriers that opposed its progress toward the sea, it makes a sharp

* See maps, pages 42 and 53.

curve to the east, and afterward winds in a southeast-
erly direction to Chesapeake bay. These mountain
barriers of which we have spoken, are ranges of the
Blue Ridge which traverse Pennsylvania and Mary-
land and pass into Virginia. The first, through which
the Potomac has cut its way after receiving the Shen-
andoah, is Elk Ridge, the towering abutment of which,
on the north side of the river, is called Maryland
Heights, while the less precipitous elevation on the
south side is called Loudon Heights. The next formid-
able obstacle which, at the distance of a few miles,
was encountered by the stream, was another branch
of the Blue Ridge, which seems also to have opened a
gateway for its majestic progress, the northern bank
being called by the Marylanders (*why* they best
know) the South Mountain range, and the southern
the Short Hills. Between the river and its left or
north bank, there is barely room for a railroad, a
turnpike and a canal. Between Elk Ridge and South
Mountain lies Pleasant Valley, in the southern open-
ing of which, on the Potomac, is the village of Sandy
Hook, two or three miles from Harper's Ferry.

In the angle formed by the Shenandoah and the
Potomac, at their junction, lies Harper's Ferry. This
is a mere selvedge of land on the banks of the two
rivers, where, before the war, our government had an
armory, an arsenal, various machine shops and exten-
sive flouring mills. Back of this margin of land,
rocky bluffs rise precipitously one or two hundred
feet, to a somewhat level plateau or table land stretch-
ing toward the west one or two miles, and bounded

at its western extremity by a low, sharp ridge called Bolivar Heights. This ridge, commencing near the Potomac on the east, continues two miles toward the south, then drops down affording a passage for a turnpike to Halltown, Charlestown and Winchester, then, after half a mile, rises into a little hill, whence it slopes in easy undulations to the Shenandoah.

By a study of the map, it will be seen that while the bold bluffs of Maryland Heights descend to the Potomac from the *north*, the *western* slopes of the same ridge also look down on the same river, as well as on the village of Harper's Ferry and the heights back of it. This results from the sudden change in the course of the river from south to east. Standing on the table land back of Harper's Ferry, you have thus on your left front the Potomac, beyond which rise the western slopes of Elk Ridge; on your right hand the clear Shenandoah with Loudon Heights beyond, and bounding your southeastern prospect; directly in front of you the two united rivers (now one broad and beautiful stream), flow eastward between the craggy steeps of Maryland Heights and the gentler and wooded slopes of Loudon; while behind you rise Bolivar Heights, not comparable to either in altitude, but forming the third side of the equilateral triangle, of which Maryland and Loudon Heights are the other two sides.

The importance of Harper's Ferry, before the war, was not owing wholly to its arsenal and its machine shops, where thousands of stands of arms were annually manufactured; but to its commanding the entrance

to the Shenandoah valley on the south and the valley of the Cumberland on the north, by way of which the Confederates could penetrate into Pennsylvania. Here also passed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, over which was carried on much of the commerce between the west and the sea-board. This road, uniting with that from Winchester, crosses at Harper's Ferry from the west to the east bank of the Potomac, by a bridge more than a thousand feet in length ; and then follows the Potomac round the base of Maryland Heights, room having been made for it, as well as for a canal and a wagon road, by excavations into the bluffs. Over the southern end of Maryland Heights, a zig-zag and difficult road also leads from Harper's Ferry to Sandy Hook in Pleasant Valley

The various manufactories at Harper's Ferry had gathered round them a considerable population, which finding little room for building on the margins of the rivers, had occupied the northern part of the plateau above the bluffs, with a village sometimes called Bolivar, beyond which were some government buildings.

Here, in 1859, occurred that strange, mad raid of JOHN BROWN, of Ossawattamie, who with a force of twenty-two men, seized the United States Arsenal containing 90,000 stands of arms ; not in rebellion against our government, but to aid a few runaways from slavery. Chivalrous Virginia hanged JOHN BROWN and a few of his followers ; and held on to her slaves three years longer !

Not much better defended was the arsenal when the rebellion broke out in '61. But Captain CHARLES P.

KINGSBURY, who commanded there a force of forty men,* had notice of the intended attack upon it; not indeed in time to summon aid, and save to our government its priceless stores; but in time to set fire to the place, destroy many of the workshops and arms, and escape with his men into Pennsylvania. [During the occupancy of Harper's Ferry by the Union forces, the engine house, JOHN BROWN'S fortress, was used as a prison for rebels.]

To this post, so interesting and so important, the 126th Regiment were ordered by General WOOL. They arrived by the Baltimore and Ohio railway at the station near the arsenal, on the morning of August 28th; found the place "looking ravaged, but with beautiful rock and mountain scenery."

By a winding road they climbed to the table land we have described, some of them singing "Old John Brown," in the very scene of his frantic attempt and near that of his martyr-like death.

They reached their camping ground, which lay high above the Shenandoah, and from which, as one of the privates records, they had a fine view of the camps on Bolivar and Maryland Heights, and, in remembrance of a kind friend in Geneva, named it Camp Prouty.

But, in order to understand the military situation at Harper's Ferry, it will be necessary to glance backward at the events of several months preceding. Of course, in our brief review, we must confine ourselves to the States of Maryland and Virginia; but it must

* See Rebellion Record, volume 10, page 320.

not be forgotten that the whole south and southwest was a theatre of war, and that it was our splendid successes in those parts of the country that sustained the courage of our people amid the reverses in Virginia.

C H A P T E R J J .

NON the commencement of our great struggle, when the fall of Sumter electrified the national heart, such a crowd of enthusiastic, ardent patriots rushed to the defense of the flag and the suppression of the rebellion, that the too sanguine north anticipated an easy victory, and joined with the civil authorities at Washington in the cry, "On to Richmond!" Our commanders, although aware of the rawness and indiscipline of our troops, were forced to yield to the overwhelming pressure of public sentiment, and advanced on Manassas. The Bull Run disaster sank the nation in despondency, deep in proportion to its previous elation. We were taught what our long peace had made us forget, that individual bravery and enthusiasm are no guarantees of success in war, unless accompanied by rigid military discipline. It was found that an army, before it can be *used*, must be *created*; that war is a science and an art; and that the field of battle is not the place to learn its tactics. A leader was wanted who could fashion and organize the vast body of men who had rushed forward at their country's call into an army. For this work no General was probably better fitted than he who was called to it, GEO. B. McCLELLAN; and in a few months the nation

could point with pride to "the Grand Army of the Potomac."

A grand army indeed, it was; a grand military school, rather, in which one of the very best military teachers was drilling his 150,000 scholars in the routine of military duty. In excellence of discipline, in the arrangements of the camp, in exactness of drill, the army was a spectacle admired by all visitors. The personal magnetism of the young commander, his inspection of each Regiment and Company, and seemingly of each individual in a Company; his attention to the minutia of their dress and equipments when on parade, and to their comfort when sick; the gallantry with which he galloped about his vast camps giving orders to officers, and marks of flattering attention to subordinates; all this, with the fame of his exploits in West Virginia, combined to excite to the utmost the enthusiasm of his men, and bind him to them by strong personal attachment. Had it indeed been a *school*, of which nothing was expected but perfection in martial exercises, it would have continued to be the pride of the country. But unfortunately the very life of the country was menaced, nay, was attacked, by a foe who was increasing every day in strength and discipline. The weather, so unusually favorable that autumn for military movements, would soon change. Soon the rains would commence, and the hard soil be turned to beds of miry clay. In October the troops had been sufficiently disciplined to be able to fight any enemy, but still they lay encamped; yet the nation, taught humility by former mistakes, was

patient with delays that seemed to it inexplicable. For the confederate forces had pushed up so near our national Capital as virtually to blockade the Potomac, and put Baltimore and Washington almost in a state of siege. Centreville, Ocoquan and Manassas, were occupied by them, and at Manassas they employed themselves in fortifying with works of much *apparent* strength. At length in January, 1862, the forbearance of our "omni-patient" LINCOLN was exhausted, and he issued an order for a general movement of all the land and naval forces of the United States against the confederate forces, to take place on the 22d of February. "This order was promptly obeyed in the west; and followed by the capture of Forts Henry and Donnelson on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; which led to the evacuation of Bowling Green, the surrender of Nashville and the fall of Columbus, the rebel stronghold on the Mississippi." Fort Pulaski, which guarded the entrance to Savannah, fell in the spring of '62, as did Island No. 10, which commanded the Mississippi. BURNSIDE had effected in February, a lodgment in North Carolina, Western Kentucky had been released from rebel rule, and Missouri was in the hands of the unionists. Nowhere were the rebels so daring during the winter of '61 and '62, as in Virginia, where lay the grandest army of modern times. On the 31st of January, the President ordered that all the disposable force of the army of the Potomac, except what was necessary for the defense of Washington, should be moved to a point below Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria railway, and

thus be in a situation to attack the enemy in the rear. Instead of obeying this order, McCLELLAN requested and obtained permission to state his objections to it. LINCOLN, of course distrusting his own opinions on military matters, listened to these objections, and finally yielded his own plan. McCLELLAN had formed an exceeding and fatal over-estimate of the strength of the enemy at Manassas. This estimate must have been based on rumors and on reports of deserters, for he does not appear to have reconnoitred the enemy's position to obtain certain intelligence. The fact was, he had a favorite plan of his own, diametrically opposed to that of LINCOLN. This was, to take up the mighty body under his command, transport it by water to Fortress Monroe, and then proceed by land to Richmond through the peninsula. In discussions and councils of war, the month of February passed away, and also a week in March; when the enemy, tired out with waiting to be attacked, removed quietly from Manassas and thus raised the "blockade" of the Potomac. Instantly McCLELLAN gave orders for an immediate advance of the whole army toward Manassas; not, as he said afterward in his report, with intention of pursuing the rebels, but to afford the troops some experience in marching, and "as a good intermediate step between the quiet and comparative comfort of the camps around Washington and the vigor of active operations."* So, after what the Prince DE JOINVILLE calls a "promenade" to Manassas, and an inspection of the guns (wooden and

* General McCLELLAN'S Report, August 4, '63.

other), that had so long held them in check, the army "promenaded" back to Alexandria. So little estimate had this excellent disciplinarian of the value of *time*.*

At length, in the early part of April (instead of 22d of February), came the grand movement, when more than 100,000 men were transported by water from Washington to "the peninsula," a name given to the tract of country lying between the York and James rivers, and through which flows the dismal stream of the Chickahominy. But now the commander proved that if he had over-estimated the difficulties in the President's plan, he had under-estimated those in his own. The unfavorable climate, with its terrible rains; the swampy nature of the ground, easily rendered impassable; and the fortified positions on the way from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, seem all to have been overlooked in his estimate of difficulties. His first check was at Yorktown, which he presumed to be defended as Manassas was; and for the siege of which he prepared with consummate skill; but the enemy repeated his Manassas trick, and quietly abandoned the position. Time and space will not allow us to follow the army through the dread peninsula. The details of its battles are familiar to us all. Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, names which have only to be mentioned to call up pictures of sanguinary contests

* A lady in New England who was at school with McCLELLAN when he was a boy, says his nickname among his school mates was, "Tardy GEORGE."

with insignificant results, left our army, or rather the remains of it, at Harrison's Landing, no nearer the conquest of Richmond than when it first entered the Peninsula. Still, such was the attachment of the army to McCLELLAN, that they kept their faith in him through all reverses, and many in the nation shared their enthusiasm. And disastrous and disappointing as was the Chickahominy campaign, there were many beside the army who were unwilling to cast the blame of its ill success upon the pet commander.

The recall of the army of the Potomac from Harrison's Landing to Acquia Creek, was highly distasteful to McCLELLAN, and has been much censured by his admirers, but seems to have been actually necessary. The climate, at that season, of that part of Virginia, is deadly to Northerners. McCLELLAN reported between 10,000 and 12,000 on his sick list, besides 38,000 ! absent on furloughs sanctioned by himself. The batteries and fortifications at Fort Darling and Drury's Bluff were to be reduced before Richmond could be attacked. He, himself, estimated that in order to do anything effectual where he was, he must have very large reinforcements, one dispatch asserting that "100,000, rather more than less," would be necessary. He contended that the true defense of Washington lay in keeping the enemy engaged at Richmond,* and that all the forces in Northern Virginia, and even BURNSIDE's in North Carolina, ought to be dispatched to

* To show that McCLELLAN's operations near Richmond did *not* keep all LEE's army there, we give an extract from Gen. POPE's testimony: "LEE did detach STONEWALL JACKSON (from the army at Richmond) with a large

him. But there certainly had been nothing in the Yorktown and Chickahominy campaign to inspire such confidence in the young general, as to warrant uncovering the whole country to furnish him the means of experimenting at Richmond. Looking at the question dispassionately, it seems that by following HALLECK's plan (withdrawing his forces quietly and speedily, masking his movements from the enemy) he might have reached a new and healthy base of operations near Acquia Creek, a little northeast of Fredericksburg, where the Northern forces could have reinforced or co-operated with him without uncovering the Capital, thus preventing any advance of LEE's army toward Maryland or Pennsylvania, and compelling him either to remain inactive or to attack our undivided army. But McCLELLAN, thwarted in his grand plan of capturing Richmond by siege (his favorite mode of warfare), entered with so little spirit into HALLECK's views, that the command to move North, issued on the 2d of August, was not complied with until the 14th, and the troops did not reach their destination until the 26th. Of this delay, and the publicity given to the movement, the enemy availed himself with his usual promptness and celerity.

In the meantime General POPE, who had commanded in North Missouri, and whose splendid success he continued to reinforce, before Gen. McCLELLAN began to evacuate Harrison's Landing at all; in fact, before he had any order to do so. * * * The battle of Cedar Mountain was fought on the 9th of August, 100 miles from Richmond, five days before McCLELLAN had withdrawn a man," &c., &c.

cess at Island No. 10, and subsequently, had given him a great reputation for dash and bravery, was called to Washington to take command of the three departments and armies then under FREMONT, BANKS and McDOWELL, the whole to be styled "The Army of Virginia." POPE's orders were to cover Washington, and protect the Shenandoah Valley from incursions. He assumed command on the 6th of June, the united armies amounting to about 50,000 effective men. We have no space for the various movements of the armies, although they form an exciting chapter in the history of Virginia campaigns. The 21st of August found POPE behind the Rappahannock, with the enemy in strong force on the south side of that river. STUART's adjutant-general had been captured, with important papers showing it to be LEE's design to destroy the army of Virginia before it should be reinforced by McCLELLAN's army HALLECK's dispatches directing McCLELLAN to hasten to POPE's aid became urgent and imperative. Should the army of Virginia be conquered, Washington and Maryland would be at the mercy of the rebels. McCLELLAN claims that reinforcements were sent to POPE as fast as was possible. We need not go into the controversy except to say that there could hardly be a hearty co-operation between two commanders whose ideas and plans of warfare were so diametrically opposite. McCLELLAN respected the slave and other property of the rebels so far as to employ squads of soldiers to protect it from our own army; setting guards around rebel residences; sometimes preventing our troops from entering

their grounds for water, or taking a rail from their fences to cook their food. POPE, on the contrary, was of opinion that the army should be unincumbered with vast wagon trains; that the soldiers should subsist on the country they traversed, paying the peaceable and civil for what was taken, and avenging summarily any outrages or insults to our army or their flag. In a word, POPE was for treating the rebels as enemies, who were to be overcome at any cost; McCLELLAN regarded them as misguided citizens, who might be won back to allegiance by tenderness and respect.

POPE however, at length received reinforcements, not, as he claims, to the extent required; many battles were fought with varying results; but our armies fell back nearer and nearer to the Capital; till at length, on the 30th of August, on the old Bull Run battle-field, a sanguinary battle was fought, which, like that of July 21st, 1861, on the same ground, terminated unfavorably for us; and the remains of the combined armies, including many of those who had fought through the bloody fields from Yorktown to within sight of the spires of Richmond, as well as those who had gone through the fifteen days fights from the Rapidan to Centerville, were withdrawn within the lines of Washington. The field of Bull Run, with its wounded and its dead, was left in the hands of the enemy. The confederate commander transmitted to JEFF. DAVIS an account of his great victory over the combined armies of POPE and

MCCLELLAN, which called forth from DAVIS a proclamation to the Confederate Congress in a strain of triumphant jubilation, not forgetting to note that the field was the scene of a former success. LEE, flushed with victory, seemed at liberty to advance upon Washington or into Maryland.

CHAPTER III.

WE must leave the 126th Regiment in Harper's Ferry a little longer, while we go on with the history of the armies in Maryland.

Great was the excitement in all parts of the country as the telegraph spread the news of the second Bull Run disaster, and of the vast numbers of wounded and dying left on the field so near to Washington. The authorities of that city gave permission to citizens to visit the battle grounds at Bull Run and Centerville with necessaries and comforts; and this being known, vast quantities of medicines, cordials, food and clothing were sent over the railroads to the Capital from all parts of the country. Little was effected, however, owing to the presence of hostile forces, and some citizens were captured and made prisoners, even while engaged in their benevolent work. It was a time of alarm, also, and almost of discouragement. The Union strongholds in Virginia, with a few exceptions, had all been dismantled or destroyed and abandoned. Maryland and Pennsylvania seemed to lie open to invasion. In the latter State the wildest excitement prevailed, and thousands of volunteers offered themselves to defend her. POPE gladly resigned his command. In calling McCLELLAN

to the command of the combined armies, the authorities were doubtless prompted, first by his known popularity with the army, and next, by his skill in military organization. For the army was to be reorganized, and it must be done rapidly, as it were, while on the wing. Its shattered and mutilated columns must be replenished with new recruits, who should learn tactics from the veterans with whom they were associated, repaying the debt with their fresh, unworn vigor. On the 4th of September McCLELLAN assumed command of the old troops and new levies that were constantly arriving under the proclamation of July 1st, and the draft of August 4th.

Soon after the battle of Bull Run, LEE moved his army first to Leesburg, thence across the Potomac, near Point of Rocks. Generals LONGSTREET, EWELL, A. P HILL, D. H. HILL, and the redoubtable JACKSON, had command of the columns that moved in the direction of Frederick, Maryland. This was the second city in the State in wealth and commerce, and the third in population; less than fifty miles northwest of Washington, and sixty west of Baltimore. Much excitement prevailed in the city; many of the inhabitants fled, and large quantities of provisions were destroyed by the citizens. But it was soon found that LEE's errand was peaceful. The leaders of his army proclaimed that they came as friends, and called on the inhabitants to rise, and throw off the tyranny under which they were groaning. Recruiting offices were opened where men might enlist in the southern army. But no response came from "my Maryland;"

and the rebel leader, sorely disappointed to find the people so insensible to their own misery, left Frederick and moved on toward Hagerstown. Perhaps had LEE's army been less ragged, dirty and barefoot, enlistment might have worn a more enticing aspect. Terrible excitement prevailed in Pennsylvania. Volunteers in great numbers rushed to offer themselves as soldiers. Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland, called for troops to defend their homes, and his call was promptly responded to.

Finding Maryland unprepared for revolt, and Baltimore too strongly defended for direct attack, LEE, leaving a rear guard at Frederick, moved his army toward Western Maryland, where he could communicate with Richmond through the Shenandoah Valley, or threaten Pennsylvania through that of Cumberland. In this way he hoped to draw our forces away from the Capital and fight them far from their base of supplies; or in their absence, make a sudden dash and seize Washington. He seems to have supposed Harper's Ferry would be abandoned when it was known his army was in Maryland; but learning that it was garrisoned by many thousand men, he saw the necessity of dislodging them before he could carry out his plans.

On the 7th of September, McCLELLAN was apprized of the disappearance of the enemy from his front; and leaving BANKS in command of the defenses of Washington, he crossed the Potomac and set out in pursuit of LEE. At first he proceeded cautiously, lest LEE's removal might be a stratagem, and only reached

Frederick on the 12th, just as the rebels had evacuated. But here a most extraordinary piece of good fortune awaited him. A copy of LEE's general order, issued only four day's before, and containing his whole plan of operations, had been left behind and fell into McCLELLAN's hands. It was dated September 9th, 1862 :

[Confidential.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
September 9th, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 191. }

III. The army will resume its march to-morrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General JACKSON's command will form the advance; and after passing Middleton with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; capture such of the enemy as may be at Martinsburg and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harper's Ferry.

IV General LONGSTREET's command will pursue the main road as far as Boonsboro', where it will halt with reserve, supply and baggage trains of the army.

V General McLAWS with his own division and that of General R. H. ANDERSON, will follow General LONGSTREET; on reaching Middleton will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights, and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.

VI. General WALKER, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Check's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudon Heights if practicable, by Friday morning, keep the ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, co-operate with General McLAWS and General JACKSON in intercepting the retreat of the enemy.

VII. General D. H. HILL's division will form the rear guard of

the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance and supply trains, will precede General HILL.

VIII. General STUART will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals LONGSTREET, JACKSON and McLAWS, and with the main body of the cavalry, will cover the route of the army and bring up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

IX. The commands of Generals JACKSON, McLAWS and WALKER, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsboro' or Hagerstown.

X. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance wagons, for use ^{"of"} of the men at their encampments, to procure wood, &c.

By command of General R. E. LEE.

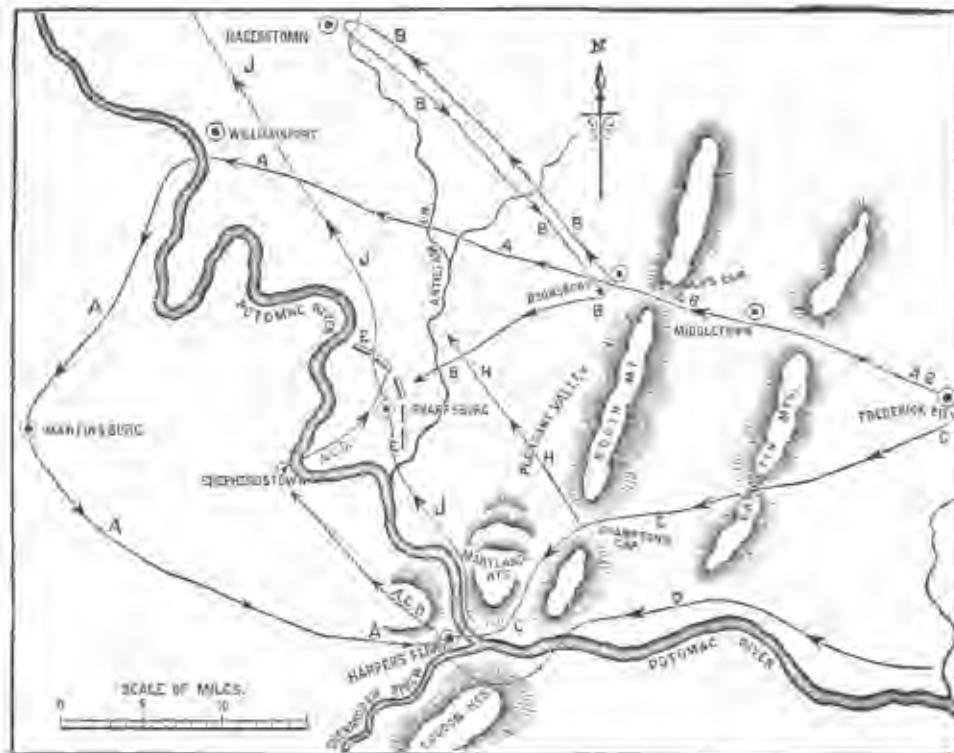
R. H. CHILTON, *A. A. General.*

For Major-General D. H. HILL, commanding division.

By this order, McCLELLAN ascertained that Harper's Ferry, with its garrison and stores, was the prize LEE was aiming at, and that to gain it he was hazarding the dangerous experiment of dividing his army while in a hostile territory, and placing an uncertain river between its divisions. In doing this, he evidently counted on our customary slowness of operations in Virginia, for he planned that Harper's Ferry should be invested, taken and his forces recruited and advanced northward toward the tempting fields of Pennsylvania before our army should come up with him.

Knowing LEE's entire plan, McCLELLAN was now complete "master of the situation." And it does not seem very difficult to tell what he should have done under the circumstances. At least we are pretty sure what "STONEWALL JACKSON" would have done.

Before our army was a range of mountains, called the South Mountain range, through which there are two principal passes or gaps, the northern called Turner's, the southern Crampton's gap. On the further



REBEL MOVEMENTS ON HARPER'S FERRY AND ANTIETAM

A A Jackson's march from Frederick to Harper's Ferry. C C McLaws' and Anderson's march from Frederick to Maryland Heights. D D Walker's march from Monocacy to London Heights. E C D Enemy's line of March from Harper's Ferry to Antietam. B B Longstreet's march to Antietam. H H Franklin's march from Pleasant Valley to Antietam.

or western side of these mountainous is Pleasant Valley, three or four miles wide, beyond which rises Elk Ridge, parallel to the South Mountain range, and terminating in Maryland Heights, which overlook and command Harper's Ferry. To rush forward by the southern and shortest route, gain Crampton's pass

while slightly defended, overtake McLaws, fight and defeat him, and thus spoil one part of LEE's pretty programme, would seem to have been the dictate of military policy McCLELLAN, with the bulk of his army, took the longer route by Turner's gap; FRANKLIN, with the rest of the army, were on the southern route, but neither reached South Mountain until the 14th, although the distance is but fifteen miles from Frederick, where the army was when the order was found. LEE, constantly kept informed by scouts of what was going on in our army, had time to dispatch considerable bodies of his troops to dispute the passes of the mountains. BURNSIDE's command (HOOKER's and RENO's corps) found themselves opposed by D. H. HILL's division of 5,000 men, soon reinforced by two of LONGSTREET's divisions. The ground was exceedingly precipitous and rocky, but HOOKER's troops sprang from crag to crag, opposed by the confederate riflemen, who, from behind every bush and stone, took deadly aim at our soldiers. By dark HOOKER's troops had gained the height on the right of the pass, GIBBON's brigade was just behind them, and RENO held the height on the left. Night prevented farther advance, but the pass was virtually carried. This success, however, had cost the sacrifice of at least 1,500 killed and wounded, among whom was the gallant General RENO. Meanwhile FRANKLIN was forcing his way through Crampton's pass, defended by McLaws, who was also operating against our forces in his front on Maryland Heights. Here the contest was much like that at Turner's pass; the

enemy were driven backward up the hill, and after a spirited contest of three hours, in which we lost several hundred men, the crest was carried, and FRANKLIN'S corps rested on its arms, with its advance thrown forward into Pleasant Valley. The garrison at Harper's Ferry, beleaguered by the rebel armies, had heard the firing all day, and supposed relief was near; but, alas! it came too late, for on the very next morning, our whole army being within a few miles of them, they were basely surrendered. The particulars of this disaster must be given in another chapter.

C H A P T E R J Y .

THE surrender of Harper's Ferry was, all circumstances considered, a disgraceful and disastrous event. The question, on whom ought the disgrace to rest, is, notwithstanding the finding of the investigating commission, and the consequent verdict of public opinion, still an open one. Some of the witnesses before the commission testified that it was *the 126th Regiment New York Volunteers*, who, by a shameful panic and flight, so demoralized the whole body of troops on Maryland Heights, as to cause the abandonment of that position, and the consequent surrender of Harper's Ferry. The decision of the Commission was in accordance with such testimony; no opportunity being given for those most interested to bring forward one witness in their own behalf, or to offer one word in their own defense. They were, in fact, far from the scene, in Chicago, and not even aware that their conduct was undergoing investigation. When the officers of the Regiment learned the cruel and calumnious charges against them, and that a general order from the War Department had branded them with infamy, they made application for a court of inquiry which might examine the character of the witnesses who

had screened their own dereliction of duty by false accusations of others. No answer was received by the applicants, nor could they learn the fate of their application. At length, in the winter of 1864, they learned that a decision had been made upon it and forwarded to the Governor of New York.* The decision was, that "the exigencies of the service were such that the application could not be granted." The Regiment was retained in the service; its officers were allowed to keep their rank as officers and as gentlemen; yet they bore the disgrace of a sentence which, if just, would, by military laws, have brought the penalty of death! Still may be found in the archives at Washington, the damning sentence: "The commission calls attention to the disgraceful behavior of the 126th New York Regiment of Infantry;" and newspapers, cyclopedias and biographical dictionaries have repeated the charge from that time to this. A band of young volunteers, patriotic, high-minded, rushing at the call of the President to the defense of principles which they esteemed vital, and a flag which they deemed sacred, were, at the very outset of their career, made victims instead of heroes; and incurred a stigma which their young blood, bravely shed on many battle-fields, has not yet washed away. Unable to get *proper* redress for the irreparable wrong they have received, they deem it due to the memory of its sixteen officers and hundreds of enlisted men who were subsequently killed in action,

* Who had as much to do with it as the Emperor of China. The Regiment was in the service of the United States, not of the State of New York.

as well as to the maimed and scarred survivors of the regiment, that a plain, unvarnished story of the whole affair at Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry, should, even at this late day, be published. Such a narrative if ever so well substantiated, may not change *public* sentiment. But no soldier falls without leaving behind him many to whom his reputation is as dear as to himself. If, by a candid and impartial statement of facts, gathered from diaries kept and letters written at the time by officers and privates, and from various other sources,* we can clear that reputation and throw the blame where it justly belongs, those friends surely will not think "we have labored in vain or spent our strength for nought." We think that the very testimony (a copy of which now lies before us) of the witnesses who slandered the 126th before the examiners, proves conclusively that they left their own commands on one pretext or another, at the most critical period of the action on Maryland Heights. Generally this pretext was that they were seeking in the rear for those "cowardly," "skulking," "scoundrels," "the 126th;" and endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to drive them back into action at the point of the bayonet, or by threats with loaded revolvers. (The only trouble was, they sought for the Regiment in the wrong place.) Had these valiant *detectives* been where offi-

* We have before us ten or twelve independent narratives of the Harper's Ferry disaster, in manuscript, written without collusion, by line officers and enlisted men of the 126th, differing in details, but agreeing in substantial particulars.

cers are generally expected to be when a battle is raging, they would have seen nine Companies of the 126th fighting in their proper places on the heights, and one Company doing picket duty on the right of the ridge. No doubt there were some skulkers; there always are in every fight; even some of the line officers may have been among them; and the tall figures 126 in the front of their caps made them particularly conspicuous; but that there was any general "skedaddling," as one of the officer witnesses elegantly terms it, we can find no shadow of proof, but much evidence to the contrary. One of the witnesses whose evidence seems to have had most influence with the commission, because it was artfully framed so as to seem to be given with great reluctance, and who received from that commission a special commendation as having "behaved with great gallantry," we mean acting Adjutant BARRAS, was, three months afterward, dismissed from the United States service for disobedience of orders and other conduct unworthy of an officer and a gentleman. Of the worth of his testimony the reader must judge for himself.

But we will not anticipate by arguing the case here. Our business now is to condense, from several of the narratives we have mentioned (note, page 10), an account of events as they took place, as clearly and concisely as we may.

The 126th Regiment New York Volunteers on arriving at Harper's Ferry, whither they were ordered by General WOOL, found it occupied by the 111th New

York Volunteers, the 39th New York Volunteers, the 32d Ohio Volunteers, the 12th New York State Militia, the 1st Rhode Island Battery, and a portion of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, all commanded by Colonel DIXON H. MILES.* The Regiment encamped on the plateau which occupies middle ground between Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights, and on which stands the village of Bolivar, or, as it might be called, upper Harper's Ferry. The Regiment being composed of raw recruits, immediately entered the school of the soldier, drilling, guard duty, picket duty, and the manual of arms, except loading and firing. These duties, arduous in themselves to the inexperienced, were rendered doubly exhausting by the climate, which was hot and debilitating in the daytime, and cool almost to frostiness at night. Food, different from what they had been accustomed to, and prepared by inexperienced cooks, was neither very palatable nor healthful; and sleeping on the chill ground, with scanty covering, was not very refreshing. Discomforts seem, however, to have been borne with fortitude, and even among those who did not escape consequent sickness, form the theme of jesting comment in their diaries and letters.

On the 1st of September orders were given for the establishment of a post hospital in three large government buildings above the village of Harper's Ferry, under the charge of Surgeon W.M. VOSBURGH, of the

* This was the same Colonel MILES who, at the first battle of Bull Run, gave such conflicting orders to the officers, that great entanglement and confusion ensued, and they decided not to obey him.

111th New York, with 1st Assistant-Surgeon C. S. HOYT, of the 126th New York, as assistant. Colonel MILES ordered all the sick from the various regimental hospitals to this general hospital, and it soon numbered over three hundred patients. On the 3d and 4th the forces at Harper's Ferry were augmented by those from Winchester, under General WHITE, driven thence by the advancing enemy, and ordered by POPE to this place.¹ Those were stirring days. Long lines of infantry, cavalry, artillery and their baggage filed in over Bolivar Heights, having fired the quartermaster's stores and magazines before leaving Winchester.* The next day their commander, General WHITE, was ordered to the defense of Martinsburg, a town a few miles distant, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. On the 5th, the troops, including those from Winchester, were brigaded. The 126th were ordered to break up at Camp Prouty, and remove their camp to the low, sharp ridge at the rear of the plateau, called Bolivar Heights. The 60th Ohio, 9th Vermont and 126th New York, with the battery of Captain POTTS, constituted the 2d Brigade, Colonel TRIMBLE commanding. All communication with other places by railroad and telegraph, was cut off by the advancing enemy Sunday, the 7th, the men were employed in clearing the timber from the west bank of the Potomac. One of our officers describes

2..

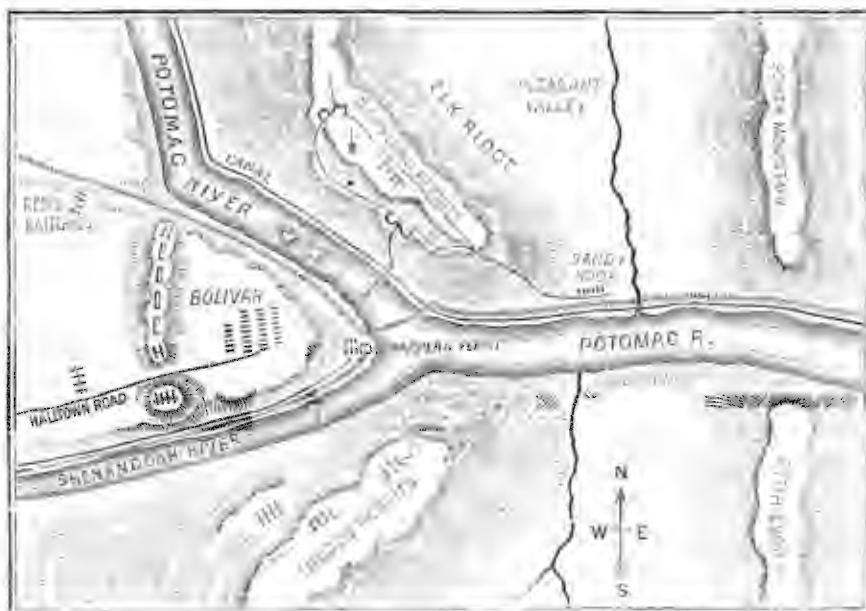
* The troops from Winchester consisted of the 115th New York Volunteers, 9th ~~Virginia~~, 60th Ohio, 65th Illinois, and some other Regiments. The 126th shared with the tired and weary guests their own rations of bacon and coffee; hospitality that was afterward opportunely repaid by some of the Regiments.

the "slaughter of these noble chestnut trees, the pride of Virginians, as cruel," but it was necessary in order to clear a range for artillery and prevent a flank movement. On the 8th more trees were felled, and a battery was placed on the road to Winchester. On Monday, the 9th, occurred the first death in the Regiment. This was of HENRY E. SIMONS, of Company K, (CHAS. M. WHEELER, Captain.) Many of the diaries and letters written at this time mention this *first* death in the Regiment, and all speak of the kindness and care he received in the hospital. Neither did he and others in the hospital want for woman's care. Mrs. DEPEW, whose husband was in Captain COLEMAN'S Company, and a few Union ladies of Harper's Ferry, are particularly mentioned by Surgeon HOYT as showing every kindness to the sick and wounded. Colonel MILES' head-quarters were at Harper's Ferry, and a battery was posted near the hospital. Two Brigades were posted on Bolivar Heights, with a battery at each extremity. On Thursday, the 11th, the approach of "STONEWALL JACKSON" obliged General WHITE to evacuate Martinsburg, and with his Brigade he returned to Harper's Ferry, waiving, however, his right to take command there in favor of Colonel MILES.

If we have made our description of Harper's Ferry and its surroundings intelligible, it must be quite evident that no line of defense at the ferry, or on the plateau of Bolivar, or on Bolivar Heights, could be held for any length of time against an enemy who should have possession of Maryland Heights. As the

rebel general, McLAWS, says in his report: "So long as Maryland Heights was occupied by the enemy, Harper's Ferry could never be occupied by us. If we gained possession of the heights, the town was no longer tenable to them." That MILES was not ignorant of this fact, is evident; for he had a part in the defense of Harper's Ferry the May preceding, having command of "the Railroad Brigade" there. General SAXTON, in his report of that affair, says: "Lieutenant DANIELS, with his naval battery of Dahlgren guns, on Maryland Heights, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, did splendid service throughout the entire siege." "The great elevation of this battery enabled us to shower shells directly over the heads of our own forces (at Bolivar) into the faces of the foe advancing over Bolivar Heights." All this must have been known to Colonel MILES. But he was not left to his own discretion in the matter. As early as the 15th of August he received peremptory orders from General WOOL to fortify Maryland Heights. McCLELLAN himself, although deeming our possession of Harper's Ferry of small importance after the enemy was actually *in* Maryland, and believing that MILES' force ought to have been withdrawn from there and added to his own army, still when overruled on this point, sent word to MILES to defend Maryland Heights if it withdrew every man from Harper's Ferry to accomplish it. And *how* were these important heights defended? In some places the ridge was so sharp and the slopes on each side so precipitous, that what little artificial fortification was needed would have been easy. At such

points, cannon, suitably posted, could have been easily defended, and with the trees and under-growth cleared, might have swept the whole vicinity. On the 11th of September the condition of the heights was as follows. We have said that the Potomac river was crossed at Harper's Ferry by a railroad bridge, the northern end of which was directly under Maryland Heights. From this point a difficult road had been



HARPER'S FERRY.

carried up around the western slope of the mountain to its top, and thence down the eastern side to Sandy Hook. Half way up the mountain, on this road, was the battery we have spoken of (for it seems to have been the very battery used there the May previous) and some light field pieces, all commanded by Captain McGrath. On the mountain's ridge ran a road, or rather bridle-path, crossing the Sandy Hook road at

its highest point. Following this path northerly three-fourths of a mile from the point of its intersection with the road, up a steep slope to the summit of the heights, you reached a small log hut called the look-out; thence going on northerly a quarter of a mile further, you come to a rude breastwork of logs, thrown across the ridge and a few rods down the western side. The east side was so precipitous as to need no defense. In front of these breastworks, for fifteen rods perhaps, the trees had been cut down and left on the ground, forming a slashing or rude abattis'; but down the slopes west of the breastworks, the woods were left standing, and a thick under-growth of laurel. Thirty rods south of the breastworks, a bridle-path wound diagonally down toward Harper's Ferry for some distance, and reached an old house and clear spring; thence it led along the mountain side a fourth of a mile to McGRAH'T's Battery. This road, or path, was of use afterward, as we shall see.

C H A P T E R V.

COLONEL THOMAS H. FORD, with the 32d Regiment Ohio Volunteers and two companies of the 39th New York had been placed by Colonel MILES in command of the heights. A few Maryland troops who had been doing duty in the eastern part of the State, had been compelled by the enemy to betake themselves to the heights, and had joined Colonel FORD's command. Incredible as it may seem, these were the only preparations for the defense of Maryland Heights, the key of Harper's Ferry, up to the 12th of September. Indeed, nothing astonishes us more, in this remarkable piece of history, than the supineness and inactivity of the commander of the post. With his railroad and telegraphic communications all cut off by the enemy, he seems to have made no attempt, by spies or couriers or cavalry reconnoisances, to learn what was going on in his vicinity

But if the garrison was almost entirely ignorant of the movement of friends and foes, neither friends nor foes were idle; especially was there no inactivity in LEE. On leaving Frederick, and setting out for the Shenandoah Valley, he found that our occupation of Harper's Ferry would seriously obstruct his plans. Therefore he made immediate dispositions to capture

that post. To this end, he ordered "STONEWALL" JACKSON to proceed by way of Sharpsburg, and crossing the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, to invest it in the rear; WALKER was to cross below the ferry and take possession of Loudon Heights; while McLAWS was to proceed directly and capture Maryland Heights.* The advance was begun on the 10th, and the commanders were to be at their assigned positions on the 12th. The route of McLAWS lay through Pleasant Valley, which, as we have said, is bounded by the South Mountain on the east; and only separated from Harper's Ferry by Maryland Heights. Both ranges of mountains break off suddenly at the Potomac on the south. McLAWS approached Pleasant Valley by a road through a gap in the South Mountain, passing Buckettsville, three or four miles south of Crampton's gap. He could now reach Harper's Ferry by keeping the road between Maryland Heights and the river, or by crossing the heights. Knowing the importance of gaining these elevations, he did not hesitate to attempt to force their passage, although assured by the inhabitants in the neighborhood that they were guarded by long lines of batteries on their summits. KERSHAW, with his own Brigade of infantry, and BARKSDALE with his, were ordered to ascend the mountain at Solomon's gap, two or three miles north of the Potomac, and thence, by the road on the ridge, to advance southward and carry the heights. General WRIGHT's Brigade, of General ANDERSON's Division, was to plant two pieces of artil-

* See LEE's general order, page 40.

lery near the end of the South Mountain, thus commanding the railroad, turnpike and canal at Weverton, and preventing all escape of the Harper's Ferry garrison in that direction. Another Brigade protected the rear of KERSHAW. General COBB was to cross Pleasant Valley, and support KERSHAW if necessary. On the 11th of September, FORD, who commanded on Maryland Heights, became aware of the approach of McLAWS and BARKSDALE, by the driving in of our pickets from Sandy Hook, and sent to MILES for reinforcements. At about ten o'clock that evening, orders were issued to the 126th New York to march at sunrise the next day for Maryland Heights, with one day's rations and eighty rounds of cartridges per man. The field officers of the 126th Regiment, at this time, were E. SHERRILL, Colonel of the Regiment, Major BAIRD, and acting Adjutant BARRAS. Lieutenant-Colonel BULL was detained (arranging his affairs) and did not reach the Regiment until after its surrender. At sunrise the Regiment marched to Bolivar, was halted, and then marched back to camp on Bolivar Heights, but ordered to be in readiness to move. At three in the afternoon orders were given to march, and the Regiment, conducted by Major HEWITT (32d Ohio Volunteers), marched rapidly through Harper's Ferry, across the pontoon bridge, up the Sandy Hook road, past McGrath's Battery till they reached the bridle-path along the ridge. It was an excessively hot day; the way was very steep and difficult; many strong men fell, victims of sunstroke or faintness. To guard the approach from Pleasant Valley by the Sandy Hook

road, the two right Companies of the Regiment (A and F) were left at this point, and about half way up the slope to the "lookout" the next three Companies (D, I and C), under command of Captain P. D. PHILLIPS, of Company D, were stationed; the *left* Companies under the special command of Colonel SHERRILL, along the ridge from the lookout to the breastworks and beyond them. The left Companies immediately became engaged with the enemy, who had gained the ridge by way of Solomon's gap, some distance north of the breastworks, and the skirmishing was so sharp that Companies C and I were moved up to the support of the left. Night put an end to the fighting; but to prevent a flank movement by the enemy, Company K was placed thirty rods down the slope on the left, the men lying on their arms all night.

In the morning, at daylight, KERSHAW'S and BARKSDALE'S Brigades, who had ascended the mountain in the afternoon of the 12th, advanced in force. Our troops consisted of some Maryland Companies, a part of the 32d Ohio, seven Companies of the 126th, and, perhaps, some of the Garibaldi Guards, as the 39th New York were called. Sharp skirmishing continued for an hour or more, when the enemy was reinforced so as greatly to outnumber us. The Maryland troops gave way, but the detachments of the 32d Ohio and 126th New York stood firm and contested the ground stubbornly, until their left being flanked, and they, pressed upon by superior numbers, were ordered to fall back behind the abattis and breastworks. This they did rapidly, but in good order, facing about and firing as

they went, and finally climbing over the slashing of timber, they formed behind the breastworks. General McLaws (rebel) calls it "a very sharp and spirited engagement, through dense woods, over a very broken surface." Companies C and F were placed near the center, at the breastworks. Company D was ordered up from the slope, on the south of the lookout, to the left of C and F. Company A still guarded the Sandy Hook road. The right of Company G was deployed between the breastworks and the lookout, its left at the breastworks on the right. Half of Company H, under Lieutenant REDFIELD, was deployed down the mountain, some forty rods, to the left of the breastworks, rather too far to be available in preventing a flank movement, while its right, with Companies K, E and B, were posted at the breastworks, as well as a detachment of the 32d Ohio. There were quite enough men at these works to fight to advantage, and the other forces on the heights should have been held in reserve to relieve these, or else have been posted on the slope west of the breastworks to prevent a flank movement. But Lieutenant-Colonel DOWNEY, with a small detachment of the 3d Maryland and of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, and Major HILDEBRAND, with a detachment of the 39th New York (Garibaldi Guards), ranged their commands in the rear of the left of the 126th; not at all a post of danger for themselves or threatening to the enemy, but greatly endangering our own troops in front of them, over whose heads they fired, oftentimes without sighting their pieces. After they had blown off the caps and singed

the hair of some of the 126th, this “fire in the rear” was checked by some of the officers in front, who faced about and threatened to fire on the offenders if they did not cease. About seven o’clock, A. M., the enemy moved up and opened fire from beyond the abattis. For some time the fire was very heavy on both sides, and the enemy still kept beyond the abattis, but at length a movement to the left was observed among them, and their fire slackened a little. Colonel SHERRILL, who, from his exposed post on the breastworks, observed this, instantly ordered Captain PHILLIPS, who acted for the time as Major, to take two Companies and deploy them to the left and rear, and meet the enemy’s flanking party. Captain PHILLIPS took his own Company, D, and Captain SCOTT’S, C, from the breastwork, on the double-quick, and deployed them rapidly in a diagonal line down the mountain side just in time to meet a strong party of the enemy working their way through the woods and tangled vines.* Fighting imme-

* Major HILDEBRAND testified before the commission that, after the second fire, he saw great “confusion of the new Regiments, mostly the 126th; they ran down in a very great haste.” He probably saw the movement we have just described, and mistook it for flight.

By the way, if our forces “ran at the second fire” on Maryland Heights, is it not strange that the rebel accounts never allude to it? In McLAWS’ Report, which is said by our officers to be very truthful and candid, he says: “The troops (rebel) who were engaged on Maryland Heights are entitled to special commendation, as they were laboriously employed for (parts of) two days and one night along the summit of the ridge, *constantly working their way under fire during the day*, and at night resting in position, &c.” Now, as the 126th New York and the 32d Ohio were the only full Regiments on the heights, and as the enemy had two Brigades there under constant fire, is it not evident that the “running away” of the 126th is a fabrication?

diately commenced, but Companies C and D succeeded in holding their position and completely foiling the enemy in their effort to turn the left flank. In this fight on the left, Captain SCOTT, of Company C, received a severe wound in the leg, and two men of Companies D and C were mortally and five seriously wounded. The fire which had slackened at the breastworks, raged again with great fury Colonel SHERRILL, standing on the logs, encouraged his men and directed their fire, regardless of the expostulations of his officers. He was just indignantly replying to their suggestions of his personal danger, when a shot struck him in the face, tearing through both cheeks, knocking out several teeth and wounding the tongue so as to render him speechless. He was borne to the rear, but his Regiment only fought more desperately, as if to avenge his loss, and not a thought of retreat entered their minds. Yet, of the officers, Colonel FORD was not to be found, and his *substitute*, Major HEWITT, who, contrary to military rule, had been placed in command of superior officers, did not think it consistent with personal safety to approach the breastworks. The soldiers, however, inspirited by success, needed no *command* to maintain their ground; they felt that their position was strong; the enemy had only once attempted to advance beyond the abattis, and then had been repulsed; the men, although they had been fighting since daylight, were still vigorous and gaining every moment in steadiness and self-possession, when a Lieutenant, who gave himself out as acting Aid to

Colonel FORD, brought a verbal order to PHILLIPS to withdraw the troops in good order from the breastworks. PHILLIPS declined to give the order. It was not in writing, he did not know the bearer, and it seemed utterly unreasonable. The Lieutenant again gave the order to withdraw the men to the rear of the lookout, as McGRAH's Battery was about to shell the woods where they were. Captain PHILLIPS, being in command of the left, referred the order to Major BAIRD, whom he supposed to be on the right. The bearer in the meantime carried the order to the other troops, who immediately retired from their position, so that the 126th found themselves alone. They then reluctantly fell back to the rear of the lookout. Lieutenant LINCOLN says: "The rebels could be seen over (beyond) the abattis and breastworks in force; but as we were holding them in check at all points, it was a mystery to all why we should be ordered to fall back, which we did not do till the third order came." * As to withdrawing in good order, that is, in military order, the nature of the ground and the narrowness of the way rendered it impossible, especially as the wounded had to be carried in blankets by men walking in single file. But there was no "stampede" as a witness called it, and no arms were thrown away. Captain WHEELER, one of the last on the ground, says he saw but one fire arm that had been left, and on looking at that, he found the lock broken.†

* Letter of Lieutenant LINCOLN.

† The Companies who were fighting down the hill on the left did not get the order to retire, and knew nothing of what had happened until, hearing the rebel commander giving orders at the breastworks, Lieutenant RICH-

In the meantime a stand had been made south of the Lookout, by most of the Companies of the 126th New York, the 32d Ohio and parts of other Regiments, they being formed across the ridge and down the left side. A slight skirmish took place with little result. Colonel SAMMONS now arrived from Harper's Ferry with his own Regiment as a reinforcement. They came up past McGRAH's battery to the old house and spring, and were formed on the hill side connecting with the left on the hill. McGRAH's battery began throwing shell among the enemy at the breastworks. They, for some reason, did not pursue our troops. The probability is, that seeing our men withdrawn without apparent cause from their comparatively strong position at the breastworks, and having heard that batteries were con-

ARDSON, of Company D, went up to see what was going on, and found the works abandoned by our troops and in rebel hands. Seeing the enemy at the works, and two or three of the 126th helping a wounded comrade toward the lookout; he stepped from the path on the ridge back into the bushes, and a few shots were fired after him. He returned to his skirmishers, assembled them and hearing a cheer from the enemy as they advanced toward the lookout, took them by the diagonal road leading down to the old house and spring. They were joined by Lieutenant REDFIELD, of Company H, who, having been stationed down on the left, had not heard the order to retreat, and who had ascertained the state of affairs by going up toward the breastworks and finding them in the possession of the enemy. Not being able to rejoin their Regiment directly, these Lieutenants with their detachments, made their way to McGRAH's battery, where they discovered many superior officers whom they had missed on the field. Here they found Colonels MILES and FORD, with Lieutenant-Colonel DOWNEY of the 3d Maryland, Major HUGO HILDEBRAND of the 39th New York, and his valiant companion, acting Adjutant BARRAS, of the 126th, who had been missing from his Regiment ever since the skirmish in the morning, and who excused his absence from his post to Colonels MILES and FORD, by asserting that his Regiment had all run away and that he had been vainly attempting to rally them !

cealed in the woods on the mountain, they did not think it prudent to do so. Another reason was, that LEE, who had heard of FRANKLIN's advance toward South Mountain, had ordered McLAWS to send a large force to defend Crampton's pass.

The 126th being now under command of its line officers only, Colonel SHERRILL being wounded, their Major being absent, and their Adjutant (BARRAS) being invisible to the naked eye, held a consultation as to who should lead them, and direct what should be done; and by common consent, acting Major PHILLIPS took command of the Regiment and formed them at the rear of the lookout; but at three o'clock, P. M., a peremptory order came to march back to their camping ground on Bolivar Heights.* Most of the guns in MCGRATH's battery were spiked and tumbled down the heights, one poor soldier being horribly mangled in the operation; and thus this important position on which depended the safety of 11,000 men and a vast amount of military stores and provisions, was abandoned to the enemy.

As we stated (note, page 47), we have before us a large number of independent accounts of the fighting on Maryland Heights, written by line officers and enlisted men of the Regiment, without concert, and yet so agreeing in essential particulars as to prove their substantial truth. To make this evident,

* Lieutenant LINCOLN says: "Had an order been given to surrender to the enemy, we should not have been more surprised; for in abandoning that position, we saw plainly that everything was lost."

we will here give brief extracts from several of them. Says Captain WINFIELD SCOTT of Company C, concerning the morning fight 100 rods north of the breastworks: "After the skirmishers, consisting of detachments of the 32d Ohio and 1st Maryland, and Company K of the 126th were driven in (by KERSHAW's Brigade, very early in the morning), several Companies of the 126th were formed in line of battle. I looked to the front, and within thirty rods of us the woods were filled with rebels, coming toward us and yelling like Indians. I passed up and down the line of my own command, and never since have seen men cooler, or exhibiting better spirit. When ordered to fall back behind the breastworks, it was done steadily, the men loading and then facing about and firing. * * * The fire was kept up at the breastworks for some time with great fury." After describing his being sent to the left to repel the enemy's flank movement, and his wound which obliged him to leave the field, he says: "As I left I saw several Companies of the 126th fighting without the least sign of confusion, and with great spirit. Colonel SHERRILL passed me, wounded in the mouth," &c Says Sergeant FERGUSON of Company F: "My experience since (of fighting) has convinced me that on said occasion, both officers and men fought bravely; and on receiving the order to abandon the works, they very reluctantly gave up the position and slowly retired." He concludes: "We reached our old camp about five P. M. the same day, fully convinced

that we were *bagged* and about to be surrendered by a traitorous commander.”*

Says another enlisted man of Company F, after an account of the posting of the men, substantially like the one in our description: “The conduct of Colonel SHERRILL was beyond all praise. The attack was mainly on our left front, where we were in files of five or six, and firing rapidly. Every candid man knows that the 126th did most of the fighting on Maryland Heights.” (This is in a letter written from Annapolis, about a week after the fight.) “We returned to our old position feeling disheartened that we were compelled to yield so strong a position,” &c. Captain WHEELER, of Company K, says of the men at the breastworks: “They were very cool, indeed, as a rule; dropping behind the breastworks to load, and then rising and firing coolly over the breastworks.” Captain PHILLIPS, of Company D, writes :† “We occupied Maryland Heights about six o’clock, the evening of the 12th of September. I was appointed acting Major of the

* We said to a brave young private of the 126th, who was in the war until he received a dreadful wound at the battle of the Wilderness, and whom we shall hear more of by and by: “What did you men think when you were ordered to leave the breastworks?” “Why,” said he, “we thought we hadn’t ought to leave; we thought we were sold.” Conversing with another, Corporal PECK, of Company D, he said: “I was on picket that morning and did not go up on the heights till afternoon, when being relieved, some of us begged to go up and have a hand in the fight. We never had been in one and thought we would like it. As we were going up we met our troops coming down, slowly and looking pretty sober. We asked them what they were coming down for? They said they were sure they didn’t know. They were coming because they were ordered to.”

† We would here state that in writing our previous account, we did not make use of Captain P’s letter; therefore his statement corroborates that.

Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel BULL being absent, and Major BAIRD acting Lieutenant-Colonel. * * * In the morning, as soon as it was light, the rebels opened a heavy skirmish fire on Colonel SHERRILL, a mile or more north of me." * * * Captain P., after giving an account of joining Colonel S.'s forces with Company D, goes on: Our forces "were posted behind a rude breastwork of logs, the right resting on the rocky, precipitous slope of the east side of the mountain. At the left of the breastwork was a narrow wagon road. The sides of the road, and a large portion of the top of the mountain, are thickly grown up to laurel bushes. In front of the breastworks was a slashing several rods in width. Our position was a good one. We could not be flanked on the right. To flank us on the left, the only open space was the wagon road, and the laurel bushes would impede their progress, giving us greatly the advantage. To have charged us in front would have been a hazardous undertaking for the rebels, the ground being covered with slashed timber. And when I think of it, I believe if our Regiment could have been relieved, as in doing guard duty, we could have held that position any length of time against infantry

"On arriving at the breastworks, Colonel SHERRILL put me in command of the left wing, with orders to protect the left flank if it took every man from the works to do it. We had been fighting for an hour or two, when the enemy undertook to turn our left. I took Companies D and C and put them in position outside (at the left) of the breastworks, and drove

back the enemy after a spirited engagement. In this affair several men of Companies D and C were wounded; Captain SCOTT, severely. I reported to Colonel SHERRILL what had been done, and requested that the men might remain where I had placed them, as they could do as good execution where they were as if they were behind the works. There were as many men behind the works as could act to advantage. There had joined us two Companies of the 39th New York Volunteers, one Company 32d Ohio Volunteers, and one dismounted Maryland cavalry. The Colonel said: 'Let them remain where they are.' * * * We held the breastworks for some time after the Colonel was wounded, the men firing rapidly, behaving finely, and undoubtedly doing good execution. In the afternoon, * * * a 2d Lieutenant, who told me he was acting aid for Colonel FORD, ordered me to withdraw my Regiment in good order, and place them on the first level in the woods beyond the lookout, as McGRATH's Battery was going to shell the rebels. I told the Lieutenant I could not give the order; I was not in command of the Regiment, and furthermore that I did not know him. (It was a verbal order.) The commanding officer could not be found, and the shells from McGRATH's Battery coming among us, I then gave the order, * * * urged hard to do it by the Aid; and the shells from our Battery convincing me of its genuineness. * * * We had a narrow, rocky path; were obliged to go in single file and carry our wounded. Our line was so extended it was impossible for one man to command the whole. I ordered the

Captains to take command of their Companies, and get back the best way they could. The enemy's fire was severe on us as soon as we left the works. I got to the position ordered with about 300 men. Companies A, K, and part of H, were not with us at the breastworks, they were guarding other approaches to the mountain. Then we had a large detail on picket on the Winchester road, and this with our sick and wounded, and camp guard, lessened our numbers.

* * * The officers that had got separated from us with their commands, i. e., those who had been engaged in repelling the flank movement, made a detour to the left, under cover of the woods, and could only get to us by going around and coming up by the road in our rear, which they did, and joined us a short time before we vacated the heights.” * * *

“After a short time, the 32d Ohio (I think), commanded by their Lieutenant-Colonel, marched past us and halted; and said we were to support him. We formed on his right. Within a few moments, some one in the rear commanded, ‘Halt Battalion.’ The Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain SHIMER, myself and some other officers went back to see what was wanted. We found Lieutenant BARRAS, with thirty or forty men, and a Major with a long gray beard. The Colonel inquired if he halted the Regiment. He said he did. That he had orders from Colonel FORD to form the 126th there where he was, to support the 32d Ohio. While there, fighting commenced with our command and the enemy. We hastened back to our men. But BARRAS and the Major (HEWITT), both being mounted, jumped

from their horses, made to the rear (quick time), ‘to look after *stragglers!*’ Some of their men went with them; some brave boys remained, disgusted with the cowardly demonstrations of BARRAS, one of their Company officers.† * * * The position the enemy then held was on the hill above us. His strength we knew not, but had no doubt of his superior numbers. The Lieutenant-Colonel called a few of us together. We held a council, and concluded to move to a good position and wait for reinforcements. We did so. No reinforcements came, but an order came to vacate Maryland Heights. And the 126th was the last to leave it.” 2d Lieutenant Munson, Company F, says: “Some of the enemy told us they thought we were regulars, we fired so low.‡”

We have also full accounts of the transactions on Maryland Heights, by Lieutenant RICHARDSON, Company D; but we have made such free use of them in our own narrative that it would be superfluous to transcribe them here. We will only add to these accounts a solemn declaration, drawn up on the 11th of November, 1862, by the Captains of the Companies

† One young fellow of Company A, Sergeant Wilson, seeing this disgraceful conduct, and that twenty or thirty of his comrades had run with BARRAS, stepped out from the ranks and harangued the men; told them he was going to fight under Captain PHILLIPS and called on them to do so. Several men immediately joined him and ranged themselves in Captain PHILLIPS’ Company.

‡ Extract from Captain WHEELER’s diary, dated at Union Mills, December 25: “Saw Captain PADDLEFORD and Major FITZGERALD to-day. They had just come from Harper’s Ferry, where they were fortifying and built earthworks just where our breastworks were; they speak highly of our fighting there, as shown by the marks of the shots and the number of the dead.”

in the 126th, and signed with his own hand, by every line officer of the Regiment who was present on Maryland Heights on the memorable 13th of September. It was drawn out by articles in various newspapers, in which the 126th was made to bear the disgrace of the surrender of the heights and the consequent disaster at Harper's Ferry; and especially by a newspaper report that they, in their absence, had been tried and condemned by a military commission. This declaration was addressed to and printed in the leading newspapers of the northern States; but the manliness of its tone and its evident truthfulness entitle it to a place here.

CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
November 11, 1862. }

Editors of ——

In several communications respecting the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the 126th Regiment New York Volunteers have been stigmatized as having acted in a shameful manner. That statement has now gained an importance, not hitherto belonging to it, from the report of the Harper's Ferry Commission, which declares, if newspaper accounts are to be credited, that the Regiment broke and disgracefully fled.

A regard for our own reputation, and the reputation of the men we command, demands that we shall no longer be silent under imputations equally injurious and unfounded.

We, therefore, all the line officers of the 126th Regiment of New York Volunteers now living who were present at the engagement on Maryland Heights, do declare, upon our honor as gentlemen and soldiers, that the following statements are true:

1st. That, in the first assault, early in the morning, eight Companies of the 126th New York, with a part of the Ohio, were drawn up in the advance in line of battle on Maryland Heights, and, though in a position strengthened by no defenses either of

nature or of art, and exposed to the attack of a vastly superior force, did not retreat until an order to that effect was given. They then retired to the breastworks.

2d. That the whole Regiment was in the engagement at the breastworks excepting one Company; that no Company abandoned those defenses before the entire Regiment did, excepting three Companies ordered to the left to repel a flank attack. This they did effectually.

3d. That, after the wounding of Colonel SHERRILL, no field or staff officer of our Regiment was present to our knowledge; that orders of the most contradictory character constantly followed one another; and that after the fall of our Colonel no field officers of *any* Regiment were seen by any one of us until we had fallen back from the breastworks at least three-quarters of a mile.

4th. That an order, unnecessary even if not criminal, to abandon the breastworks was given by a member of Colonel FORD's staff to Captain PHILLIPS, who was appointed by our Colonel to the command of our left wing; that the breastworks could have been held, and, in our opinion, should have been held, for a long time, if not altogether, by the force there present, and that the order to abandon them was based upon the ground that the woods were to be shelled by our guns.

5th. That this order Captain PHILLIPS refused to communicate to the men until the abandonment of the position by the other Regiments rendered it no longer tenable.

Individuals may have fled previously, but neither the Regiment, nor any Company of it, left the breastworks until the 32d Ohio and the Garibaldi Guards (39th New York) had, in obedience to orders, retired from those defenses.

6th. That the Regiment then retreated in as good order as any other on the ground, was then drawn up in line of battle, and in that position remained unmolested until about three o'clock, when it received the command to leave the heights.

7th. That in the engagement on Maryland Heights the 126th New York lost more men in killed and wounded than all the other Regiments put together.

To the truth of the above statements we are willing to bear witness anywhere and everywhere.

However much the conduct of the Regiment may have been misrepresented by officers who ran early from the battle, and succeeded in first reaching the reporters, or by officers interested in covering their want of courage or capacity by laying to our charge the blame of a defense badly planned and badly maintained, all we ask of our countrymen is justice, that having done as much and suffered more than any other Regiment at Harper's Ferry, we should not bear the odium of a result for which we are not responsible.

W.M. A. COLEMAN, Captain Company B.
R. A. BASSETT, 1st Lieutenant Company B.
WINFIELD SCOTT, Captain Company C.
T. R. LOUNSBURY, 1st Lieutenant Company C.
P. D. PHILLIPS, Captain Company D.
C. A. RICHARDSON, 1st Lieutenant Company D.
S. F. LINCOLN, 2d Lieutenant Company D.
HENRY D. KIPP, Captain Company E.
JOHN H. BROUH, 2d Lieutenant Company E.
ISAAC SHIMER, Captain Company F.
IRA MUNSON, 1st Lieutenant Company F.
T. E. MUNSON, 2d Lieutenant Company F.
JOHN F. AIKINS, Captain Company G.
SANFORD H. PLATT, 2d Lieutenant Company G.
*O. J. HERENDEEN, Captain Company H.
BENJ. F. LEE, Captain Company I.
GIDEON SKAATS, 1st Lieutenant Company I.
CHAS. M. WHEELER, Captain Company K.
H. C. LAWRENCE, 1st Lieutenant Company K.

NOTE.—The foregoing protest was sent for publication to the following papers: The *New York Times*, *Tribune* and *Herald*, *Rochester Democrat and American*, and *Rochester Union and Advertiser*, New York; the *Chicago Tribune*, *Times*, *Journal and Post*, Illinois; the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and the papers of the counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneca. It was published in these papers, excepting the *New York Tribune*, which libelled us through its correspondent, but refused to give us even a hearing.

* Captain HERENDEEN's name is annexed to the protest in all the printed statements. He, therefore, must have assented to it, and ordered his name for the published statement, though it is not signed to the original draft.

These statements and narratives give, we think, a tolerably satisfactory answer to the question, who is responsible for the abandonment of Maryland Heights? Still a few additional remarks may not be superfluous. First, it is evident that Colonel MILES, knowing the importance of holding those heights in order to check the advance of an enemy from the eastward, should have bent all his energies to strengthen and defend them. To allow an enemy to get possession of *them*, and then expect to hold Harper's Ferry, would argue not only a want of the first principles of military science, but absolute imbecility of intellect. He had a large force, many of whom had seen service, and many of whom were engineers, and he was well supplied with the *materiel* of war. Intrenching and other tools were not wanting. A road practicable for artillery up the heights need only have been the work of hours. Trees could have been felled, bushes cleared away, breastworks and slashings of trees could have been made wherever needed. But what *was* his course? Colonel FORD, a politician by trade, and with little or no military experience, and withal of a most cowardly disposition, was put in command of the heights. Even he, as he avers, was not supplied with intrenching tools or axes; neither does it appear clear that he ever applied for any. Not till the enemy are actually upon him does he send for reinforcements; and MILES grudgingly sends him one Regiment only. During the action on the heights, do we find him in the midst of it, directing the movements of those who being raw recruits, must have been supposed in need

of skillful superior officers? On the contrary, it does not appear that he ascended to the ridge of the mountain at all. A brave officer of the 32d Ohio, Colonel FORD's own Regiment, told Surgeon C. S. HOYT that FORD *never* went to the top of the mountain where the breastworks were, either before or after the battle. On the west slope of the mountain, near MCGRATH's battery, he preserved that life so important to the defense, intrusting the control of matters on the heights to a venerable gentleman with a long white beard, who, lately a civilian, had just been created a Major. This was the gentleman, Major HEWITT, who confessed before the commission that he gave the mysterious order in the name of Colonel FORD, to retreat from the breastworks. He stated before the commission that he did this in compliance with a general order from MILES, that if they were hard pushed, they should spike and roll down the guns, and abandon the heights. By examining the circumstances, however, we may form a more satisfactory conclusion. He, too, had a life to preserve, as precious as Colonel FORD's. Therefore, while the fighting was going on at the breastworks, he remained in the vicinity of the "lookout," behind trees and bushes. When the movement of the enemy toward our rear was attempted and repulsed, rather a lively flight of bullets must have disturbed the privacy of the venerable Major. Skulkers, too, may have passed him on their way to the rear, and given him startling accounts of flanking movements, &c. The wounded officers and men were also borne past him; till the brave Major thought the

moment indicated by his superior officer had surely come ; and he gave the order to retreat.

Thus miserably planned and executed was the “ defense of a position on which depended the safety of 11,000 men and immense stores of ordnance and supplies, the loss of which was irreparable to the Union, and an incalculable gain to its enemies.” The story of Acting Adjutant BARRAS and other skulkers, told at MCGRATH’S Battery, found easy credence ; *it was to be expected that raw troops would be the first to run* ; and the recreant officers, finding it a convenient screen for their own cowardice and neglect of duty, gave it wide circulation. We trust the simple narratives we have given, written without collusion, and yet agreeing in important particulars, will be believed, and will do tardy justice to these raw recruits. To us, the wonder is that men untrained to arms, many having been only once or twice practiced in loading and firing, and facing an enemy for the first time in their lives, should have shown such pluck and coolness.

CHAPTER VJ.

OUR troops having all been withdrawn from the heights at about half-past four p. m., the troops of the enemy in Pleasant Valley were advanced. COBB's Brigade took possession of Sandy Hook with little resistance, the Union forces, 1,500 in number, having abandoned it on the 11th, leaving several hundred new muskets and other stores. The enemy now had complete command of the roads leading east from the Ferry. JACKSON had, as we have related, driven in the garrisons at Winchester and Martinsburg; COBB that of Sandy Hook; KERSHAW and BARKSDALE those on Maryland Heights; like sheep to a slaughter pen, all were driven to that fatal spot where they must surrender or die. Had there been a preconcerted plan to get as many of our troops together as possible, and deliver them bound hand and foot to the enemy, it could not have been better arranged. And FRANKLIN, with his army of 15,000 men, was less than "five miles away!"

It will be remembered that we had two Brigades on Bolivar Heights, facing eastward, to repel the advance of JACKSON, with a Battery at each extremity. Colonel MILES' headquarters were in Bolivar, as was the hospital and another Battery.

The morning of the 14th was employed by the enemy in cutting a road to the top of Maryland Heights, practicable for artillery ; and by two o'clock they had pieces in position which threw shells into Bolivar. The rebel General WALKER, who had reached his assigned position on the evening of the 13th, opened fire from Loudon Heights, and STONEWALL JACKSON, who never failed to be "up to time" when he was needed, had Batteries planted at many points. But toward evening of this day McLAWS, who kept himself every moment informed, by spies, couriers, signal parties, &c., of the condition of affairs in his neighborhood, heard what to us would have been the joyful tidings, that "the enemy," as they called it, that is, FRANKLIN's army, had forced Cramp-ton's Gap (the southern pass through South Mountain), and was entering Pleasant Valley, whence it could easily relieve Harper's Ferry, or assail their newly won position on Maryland Heights. This news filled the rebel commander with anxiety He instantly ordered reinforcements to General COBB, in Pleasant Valley, and was making dispositions to meet the changed aspect of affairs, when, fortunately for him, but most unfortunately for the garrison, night came on and checked our advancing forces.

All the evening of the 13th our men had seen the signalling of the rebels from the various heights, and knew they were concentrating their efforts for a final attack on the doomed garrison. On the morning of the 14th the signalling was continued, and Batteries were seen to be planted. And our troops were entirely

unprotected and shelterless. Seeing this, the 9th Vermont, the 126th New York and Captain Potts' Battery set to work at about half-past ten in the morning, and constructed a rude work of logs and earth, stuffing in tents, clothing, army blankets, anything that would break the force of a ball; and dug a sort of trench or line of rifle pits. But for this precaution, which seems to have been taken without orders from the superior authorities, many more would have perished in the terrible storm of shot and shell that was afterward poured in upon them. Just as this extemporized work was finished, and our men were preparing their well-earned dinner, the first shot from Loudon Heights came plunging down among the cavalry and Quartermaster's teams, at the foot of Bolivar Heights, causing great commotion in that quarter. Some of the shells reached Bolivar Heights, but from so great a distance that their motion was slow, and they could be dodged. Our batteries replied with great spirit.

"One shell exploded a caisson on the north end of Bolivar Heights, and sent up a beautiful cylindrical column of white smoke, sixty or seventy feet high. From Maryland Heights came shell which exploded before they reached us, showing a fleecy white cloud with a spiteful flash in its center, and giving our boys their first experience of 'bombs bursting in air.' "*

All the afternoon, dense clouds of dust indicated the approach of the enemy on the Halltown and Charlestown roads, driving in our cavalry from the west. They

* Lieutenant RICHARDSON's diary.

attempted to place a Battery on the Halltown road, but shots from our guns dispersed them. "They then shelled the woods in our front, and our cavalry rushed out wildly, like frightened birds."* About five there was a gleam of hope among our ill-fated troops that succor was approaching. Firing had been heard all day toward the east and northeast; and now two parallel lines of soldiers and cavalry, with sections of Batteries were seen advancing on the two roads near the Potomac; might they not be our troops? But soon came a check to any such hopes, in the shape of shells from the advancing bodies, to start up any *game* that might be concealed in the woods and ravines around us. At night the enemy advanced close in our front, driving in our pickets after a slight skirmish, from the low ridge and shallow valley at the foot of Bolivar Heights. On the left, on the little hill near the Shenandoah, which our men had cleared of woods on Sunday, we had two Regiments posted. The enemy charged on them with that characteristic yell, which afterward became so familiar to our ears, but which then sounded like the yelp of an animal. Our forces there were driven in, and that position was taken and two Batteries placed there.

It was at this time that the cavalry, amounting to about 2,000, declared they would not stay to be sold to the enemy, but would escape at all hazards. MILES angrily forbade them to leave. For reply, they dashed out of the place, cut their way out by the Sharpsburg road, capturing 100 prisoners and a rebel wagon train,

* Lieutenant RICHARDSON's diary.

and escaped into Pennsylvania. But for this piece of gallantry, they too would have been victims of MILES' stupidity or treachery

Gloomily the night settled down upon the soldiers. They lay down in ranks as they had stood ; every man by his fellow's side, grasping the arms that all felt were now useless ; and most true it was that "they bitterly thought of the morrow." "Cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them, cannon in front of them," aye, and cannon in their rear ; every height crowned with guns, and all pointed toward the fatal hill and plain where our army slept, or waked, through that long night. A post fortified by nature as few places are ; furnished with all the munitions of war ; and with 11,500 brave, earnest hearts to guard it, was about to be yielded up with scarcely a struggle, by a miserable sympathizer with secession. Especially was this a bitter night to the 126th. Fresh from the recruiting camps where everything had been said to excite their patriotism and urge them to quit themselves like men ; they had found themselves compelled, on the 13th, to abandon a position that they felt quite capable of defending ; and now, instead of winning glory on the battle field, they were to be shot down in their ranks, with little opportunity of resistance ; or, what was infinitely worse, they might be carried to southern prisons, where, in torture and famine, their lives and their memories would rot. Bitter as these reflections were, they would have been far more so, could these fated men have foreseen that almost the whole blame and disgrace of

that disastrous day, the 13th September, 1862, was to rest on the 126th Regiment New York Volunteers.

If the morning dawned drearily on our garrison, it was not without its anxieties to the rebel commander. We have said that he knew what our soldiers did not know, that McCLELLAN'S victorious army was at hand, having forced the passes of the South Mountain. His duty was three-fold: to face the enemy coming through Crampton's gap; to prevent the Union garrison from escaping and joining their friends at the gap; and to hold the Weverton pass, at the south end of the South Mountain. He withdrew the Brigades of KERSHAW and BARKSDALE, except one Regiment of the latter and two pieces of artillery, from Maryland Heights. Expecting an advance of McCLELLAN'S army through Pleasant Valley on the 15th, he made a show of opposition there, drawing a line of troops, which he confesses was a thin one, across that valley. But, as he says, "they did not advance, nor did they offer any opposition to my troops taking position across the valley." We can hardly account for the non-advance of FRANKLIN'S force on the morning of the 15th. Its van was thrown forward into Pleasant Valley the evening before, and if it had pushed onward toward Maryland Heights on that fatal morning, it seems as if they might have been recaptured. But this was a part of McCLELLAN'S army, which had a habit of stopping to *rumeinate on its laurels* after a victory.

The morning of the 15th showed still more clearly to the 126th and the other Regiments how miserable

had been the mismanagement of the commanding officer. Not only had the heights, which were the key to the whole position, been insufficiently defended and unnecessarily abandoned, but even the little triangle between the two rivers and Bolivar Heights seemed as if left to be taken possession of by the rebels. Into this place, as to a stronghold, had come the garrisons of Winchester, Martinsburg and Sandy Hook ; here the new Regiments had been brought as if to defend it to the last extremity ; and yet, except the hastily constructed works which some of the troops threw up without orders, there was not a shadow of a fortification. A good wagon road lay at the foot of the bluffs, along the Shenandoah, unguarded ; the small hill which gave the enemy so merciless a position for their guns was insufficiently defended and easily taken ; no guard at the ravines prevented them from ascending the bluffs ; all seemed arranged for the accommodation of the assailants instead of the security of the assailed.

As the mists arose from the mountains, the rebels began firing from the Batteries they had got into position the night before. The course of the shells from the heights of Loudon and Maryland could be traced by the sound before they struck, but the Battery on the little hill threw shells that could not be dodged. As one of the officers says, “the flash, the whistling shriek and the explosion came all at once.” Then another Battery opened from an eminence across the Shenandoah of about same elevation as the plateau of Bolivar. These were effective in our rear.

Our Batteries replied with spirit, killing and wounding, as we knew afterward, several of their men and some officers. Soon came shells from the guns on the Halltown road, our left front, from another on our right front, and from a third directly in front. "The Batteries on Maryland and Loudon Heights got our exact range, and sent shot and shell tearing in among us." Two in succession fall in Company B, killing seven and wounding others. One drops in Company H, tearing off the head of the 2d Lieutenant and wounding many privates. In Company D, one is killed and one wounded. But we cannot follow the sickening details. Shells from all directions crash in among the living masses. Our Batteries reply till the long range ammunition gives out, and Colonel TRIMBLE, by order of Colonel MILES, displays a white flag. Our Batteries cease firing, and soon the enemy ceases also. But before TRIMBLE with his white "rag," as the soldiers call it, can reach the Battery on the left, it fires two shots, on which the enemy opens again. MILES leaves his covert, and rushes down on foot with an aid, and when near Captain PHILLIPS, Company D, orders him to raise something, *anything* white, in token of surrender. PHILLIPS says, "For ——'s sake, Colonel, don't surrender us. Don't you hear the signal guns? Our forces are near us. Let us cut our way out and join them." MILES replies that the situation of things renders this impossible. He says, too, "they will blow us out of this in half an hour." PHILLIPS still expostulates; says that if, even with the loss of a thousand men, the

place with its invaluable stores can be held till relief comes, it ought to be done. MILES said, "Do you know who I am?" PHILLIPS said, "I do; you are Colonel MILES," and turned to walk away, when a fragment of shell struck MILES' leg, tearing the flesh from the bone. MILES fell, and PHILLIPS was heard to say, "Good!" "and the rest felt it if they did not say it." It was difficult to find a man who would take him to the hospital. Captain LEE, of Company A, while attempting to raise him, was hit by a piece of shell. This was a little after eight o'clock, A. M. MILES was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. The white flag in Colonel TRIMBLE's hand, and one on our works, attracted the notice of the enemy, as did the cessation of our fire. At a quarter to nine their firing had ceased altogether. So fell Harper's Ferry

General JACKSON rode along the union lines drawn up on Bolivar Heights. Generals A. P. HILL and JULIUS WHITE arranged terms of surrender, which were agreed on at ten A. M. Arms, accoutrements, ammunition, military stores, everything, were turned over to the enemy. SWINTON says: "JACKSON received the capitulation of 12,000 men, and came into possession of seventy-three pieces of artillery, 13,000 small arms, and a large quantity of military stores. But leaving the details to be arranged by his Lieutenant (General HILL), the swift-footed JACKSON turned his back on the prize he had secured, and headed toward Maryland to unite with LEE, who was eagerly awaiting his arrival at Sharpsburg."

The officers being allowed to keep their side arms, and the garrison their private property, the troops were paroled ; engaging not to serve against the confederates until exchanged.

Thus have we stated the bare facts. But as we are writing for those who are deeply interested in all that concerns the Regiment, we will go a little more into detail.

There was, of course, much curiosity among our men to see the redoubtable STONEWALL JACKSON and his troops. Many anecdotes had circulated among them of his stern, inflexible discipline, combined with an almost fanatic devotion. Believing himself heaven-led, he pressed forward in any enterprise with an unfaltering purpose, and his ardor communicated itself to his troops. If he had faith in himself, they had unbounded faith in him. Immediately after the surrender, his troops, who had been massed on Bolivar plateau, were drawn up in line. JACKSON, on a "clay-bank" colored (that is cream-colored) horse, in plain dress like a common cavalry-man, rode along their line, greeted by yells and cries of enthusiasm, the men tossing their hats high into the air ; to which he replied by lifting his cap as he rode along. The men astonished our soldiers by the poverty of their clothing and equipments, their sallow, hungry faces, their long, tangled hair and slouched hats, and their gaunt frames which seemed nothing but bone and muscle covered with a bronzed skin. Officers and men were alike ragged, filthy and covered with vermin. The officers said it was impossible to prevent this ;

and so it undoubtedly was among men accustomed to depend for their every personal comfort on the service of slaves ; men who held labor to be a degradation, even if it was the labor of keeping themselves clean. (*They* were accustomed to say, they could tell “a Yank” by the brightness of his musket. Their own were always rusty) Our men wondered less at the rapidity with which they traveled from place to place, when they saw that they were unencumbered with knapsacks and that they carried no tents. A blanket, haversack and canteen ; that was their whole equipment except their arms. “Like greyhounds” they scoured the country, snatching and eating their food when and where they could get it, and going without when none was to be had. Ears of soft, green corn, roasted and eaten with a little salt, of which many of them had small bags preserved very carefully, were often their only food for days. Desertions must have been frequent, for the smallness of their Regiments impressed our men. They complimented our raw troops on their fighting on Maryland Heights, and said that “three Brigades were opposed to us, and that they had never seen better firing.”

JACKSON soon left with a large part of his force to join LEE at Sharpsburg. But the men who remained had much talk with our troops about the war. They treated the paroled prisoners with personal respect, but insisted that our conduct of the war had been a series of failures and would continue to be so ; and that all they wanted was to be let alone. They did not want our territory ; why should we invade theirs ?

This was the burden of each man's argument; and undoubtedly the motive that was continually urged on them by their leaders was, that they were fighting to defend their property, their homes and their families, from the ravages of a brutal invader.

And now ensued a scene which to our liberty-loving young northerners was in the highest degree revolting.

During the long sojourn of the union army at Harper's Ferry, large numbers of slaves had escaped into our lines. The old and helpless and the little children, as well as able-bodied men and women, who thought the hour had come for which they had prayed and longed through many a weary year, the hour of freedom, had gathered under the flag which to them was its starry symbol. Alas, in surrendering Harper's Ferry to the rebels, MILES re-surrendered these hapless human beings to the slavery from which they fondly hoped they had escaped forever! Throughout that dismal 15th, fierce-eyed, lank, half-savage men, armed with long, cruel whips, rushed in to claim "their property;" and with oaths and curses, drove before them from their new-found liberty into bondage, the helpless, despairing blacks. The crack of the whip, its cuts across the shoulders of the women and children who flagged; the anguish, the speechless misery of those who lost in a moment the hope of their lifetime and almost their faith in a just God, formed a scene never to be forgotten. And it is dreadful to think that just such a scene ensued at each similar reverse which our army experienced!*

* An incident which occurred about this time, shows that at least one *chattel* could take care of himself without the aid of a master. JIM, a col-

At about nine A. M. on Tuesday, the garrison of Harper's Ferry left Bolivar Heights and took up its line of march for Annapolis, the men under their respective officers and in order. The sick and wounded remained in the general hospital under charge of Surgeon VOSBURGH and Assistant Surgeon HOYT. The place was held by rebel cavalry, commanded at first by General STUART, and afterward by Colonel THOMAS. They held the place as the right flank of their army during the battle at Antietam ; and evacuated it Friday evening, September 19th. Surgeon HOYT states that the sick and wounded were kindly treated by rebel officers ; and protected amid the *raids* of citizens who thronged in, in pursuit of escaped slaves. The rebels destroyed almost everything of a public nature. On Tuesday as our men were leaving, the drilling into the railroad bridge preparatory to blowing it up, was going on. The pontoon bridge, cars and government buildings, were destroyed on Thursday. On Saturday the van of McCLELLAN's army, approaching from Pleasant Valley, entered the place ; the enemy having as we have stated, departed the previous night.

ored "boy," one of the refugees in Harper's Ferry, had been employed on Bolivar Heights as a servant by Captain PHILLIPS and Lieutenant RICHARDSON. When, on Sunday morning, it became evident that a surrender of the post was inevitable, these officers gave JIM a musket with ammunition and some necessaries, and told him he might escape if he could. Early on Monday morning, he contrived to cross the Potomac, crawled through the woods on Maryland Heights, and as his gun was an encumbrance, threw it away ; wormed his way through the rebel pickets, and afterward through our pickets at South Mountain, and so on through Frederick to Monocacy Station, where Lieutenant R. found him when on his way to Annapolis with the paroled prisoners. Once he had been seen and fired on by the rebels, but escaped them.

It may be proper to say a few words here of him who was the immediate cause of all this disgrace and disaster, Colonel MILES. We would not needlessly disturb the ashes of even the dishonored dead ; but when necessary to the vindication of the living, it is a false delicacy that would withhold the truth. The brave line officers and enlisted men of the 126th fell afterward, on many battle-fields, with the disgraceful sentence branded on their hearts, “ Harper’s Ferry cowards ! ” A few, and but a few, and some of them scarred and maimed, have survived the many battles in which they afterward fought gloriously ; and they are compelled to read, in a history *intended* for immortality, these words : “ Colonel E. SHERRILL, 126th New York Volunteers, being severely wounded, his Regiment broke and fled in utter rout, and the remaining Regiments soon followed the example, alleging an order to retreat from Major HEWITT, who denied having given it.* They were rallied after running a short distance, and re-occupied part of the ground they had so culpably abandoned, but did not regain their breast-work, and of course left the enemy in a commanding position.” [The accuracy of the whole account is exemplified by a sentence which follows : “ *At two o’clock the next morning*, FORD, without being farther assailed, abandoned the heights, spiking his guns,” &c. The heights, according to all the accounts, rebel and Union, were abandoned at four and a half, P. M., on the 13th, the day of the fight at the breastwork.

* Major HEWITT acknowledged before the Commission that he gave the order, under instructions from MILES that, if very hard pushed, he should spike his guns and retreat to Bolivar Heights.

McLAWS says : " By four and a half, P. M., we had entire possession of the heights."]

But a careful examination of all the accounts seems to prove that to MILES, and not to the 126th, was chargeable the disgraceful abandonment of Maryland Heights, as well as the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He made no examination, either in person or by his engineers, of the heights, and directed no fortifications. He put in command there a scheming politician, utterly unacquainted with military science, and gave him no instructions to examine or fortify the position. He supplied him neither with intrenching tools (except ten axes) nor with Batteries ; nor with troops, except his own Regiment and a few Marylanders of doubtful loyalty, who had fled to the heights from some unknown quarter. Knowing that both armies, the confederates and our own, were approaching, he made no attempt to inform himself of the movements of either ; (whereas the enemy had signal parties on every height, and knew every movement of friend and foe.) When, on the 12th, he found that the garrison at Sandy Hook was driven in, and that FORD would immediately be attacked, he grudgingly dispatched a Regiment of perfectly raw recruits to his assistance : but scarcely had they started from camp when they were unaccountably recalled, and marched back to Bolivar Heights, where they were detained some hours, giving the enemy time to bring up a large force from Pleasant Valley to the top of the mountain, and then they were ordered to the heights again. He ordered FORD, if too hard pushed, to spike his guns and aban-

don the heights ; instead of commanding him to hold them “if he had to withdraw every man from Bolivar to do it.”

But a defense has been set up that he interpreted too literally HALLECK’s order to hold *Harper’s Ferry* to the last extremity (This is supposing him to be a fool ; for any sane man could see that if Maryland Heights were taken, Harper’s Ferry must fall.) But taking even this view, how was that post itself defended ? A few Batteries were placed here and there, and some trees cleared from the bluffs, but not a breastwork, not a trench, not a rifle-pit was made by order of Colonel MILES, during the whole siege. When the cavalry, on the 14th, resolved to cut their way out, MILES sternly forbade them. “He paroled, on the thirteenth, sixteen rebel prisoners, authorizing them to pass out of our lines into those of the enemy.” “Another rebel, an officer named ROUSE, who had been captured and escaped, being retaken, was allowed a private interview with MILES, and thereupon paroled to go without our lines. *He, still under parole, appeared in arms at the head of his men, among the first to enter our lines after the surrender !*”

Looking at all the circumstances, does it not appear as if the enemy were allowed, nay almost invited, to bring every engine of destruction to bear upon the devoted garrison, on the fatal 15th, in order that the surrender might seem to be unavoidable ? And it was unavoidable. Certainly, under the circumstances, MILES was obliged to raise the white flag. He and the garrison were utterly at the mercy of the enemy.

Death for all, or surrender, was the alternative. It was true, as MILES said, "they would all be blown out of that in half an hour." If his plan really was what his conduct indicated, he had gained his purpose. GREELEY, in his work, from which we have quoted, calls him either a fool or a traitor. *We say*, what Colonel STEVENS said of him to Colonel RICHARDSON, at the first Bull Run battle, "he was DRUNK."

He perished miserably. After his fearful wound, he was borne to the hospital, and three of our surgeons watched him alternately, an hour at a time, and did all in their power to alleviate his agony, until his death. He died in torture unutterable. His body was placed in a rude coffin (the best that could be obtained) and carried to Baltimore. His spirit went to its dread audit.

A dashing sensational writer in the *New York Times*, of September, 1862, DAVID JUDD by name, pretends to give an account of the engagement on Maryland Heights. His description is just such a mixture of truth and error as might be expected from one who confesses his position to have been at McGRAH's Battery (where, at all events, he had good company), more than a mile from the scene of action, and separated from it by a dense wood. We will criticize some of his statements. He says "the enemy tried to flank us *on the right*, but were repulsed by a handful of *Maryland* men." The *right* of our position was a precipitous rocky slope, and quite unassailable by the enemy. "Colonel SHERRILL," he says, "dismounting

from his horse, and with a loaded revolver in each hand," &c. Colonel SHERRILL was not mounted while on the heights, except on the logs of the breastworks, and did not dismount from them until shot. However, at the distance of a mile and a quarter, and through a perspective of thick forest and underbrush, the sapient correspondent is excusable for mistaking a log for a charger. He says, "the enemy succeeding in turning our left flank, we were obliged to fall back for some distance," &c. The enemy did *not* succeed in turning our left flank, while we were at the breastworks, but were repulsed with the loss of many men. He says, "First Lieutenant SAMUEL BARRAS, Acting Adjutant of the 126th, showed so much coolness while endeavoring to rally his wavering companies, as to attract the attention of Colonel MILES." Adjutant BARRAS being mostly at the Battery, or the spring near it, during the action, had for companions this correspondent and several superior officers who should have been on the heights. How much coolness he showed while there is better known to this correspondent and those officers than to the brave young recruits who were so *green* as to imagine it their duty to fight the enemy, and not seek personal safety beyond the reach of bullets.

He is right in one statement: "Who gave the order for evacuation, I am unable to say; but every soldier was ready to stigmatize its author as a coward or a traitor." But he is in fault when he adds: "And yet it may have been best, under the circumstances. Had more troops been drawn from Bolivar Heights,

for the defense of the large guns, our position *there* might have been so much weakened that we could not repel an attack in that direction." Our artillery on Maryland Heights, if properly managed, could have checked the advance of the enemy to Bolivar Heights, as effectually as it did the May preceding.

This correspondent is more correct in his account of what followed. He says: "Sunday morning came, but with it no signs of the enemy. Our guns and camps on the mountain remained just as we left them." [A slight error. A detachment of the Garibaldi Guards and Vermont troops went up on Sunday and brought away the light guns that were left on the heights.] One rifled six-pounder and one twelve-pounder Napoleon guarded the bridge, and prevented an attack from Sandy Hook. Colonel TRIMBLE's Brigade, consisting of the 32d and 60th Ohio, the 125th and 126th New York, 9th Vermont and RIGBY's Battery, with a detachment of Maryland troops, occupied the extreme left. Hour after hour passed, until two o'clock, when they opened a furious fire from Loudon and Maryland Heights and Sandy Hook with Howitzers. Citizens and soldiers sought shelter where they could. Our artillery replied with much spirit, Captains McGRAHAN and GRAHAM, of the 5th Artillery, silencing the Loudon Batteries. The enemy opened two more guns on the Shepherdstown and a full Battery on the Charleston roads. Heavy cannonading was brought to bear on us from five different points. Yet we held our own manfully, until it closed at sunset. About dusk the enemy in our front opened a musketry

fire on our left, replied to by the 32d Ohio, 9th Vermont and 1st Maryland. It continued some time, when we were obliged to contract our lines, the rebels having turned our left flank. An attempt, at about eight o'clock, to storm RIGBY's Battery, which did fatal execution (among the enemy), signally failed. Our men slept on their arms. During the night the 125th New York fell back to a ravine nearly at right angles to our line of defense, and the 9th Vermont changed position so as to support RIGBY's Battery. The enemy opened fire on Bolivar Heights at five the next morning, which was replied to until our long range ammunition gave out. Their Batteries were so arranged as to enfilade us completely. To hold out longer seemed madness. A murmur of disapprobation ran along the lines when it was found we had surrendered. Captain McGRATH burst into tears, and said, 'Boys, we've got no country now.' Other officers were equally grieved, and the soldiers were enraged. Yet, what else could be done? The rebel Batteries had opened on us from seven different directions.

"I afterward learned from rebel officers that the forces beleaguering us were not far short of 100,000; probably about 80,000. General D. H. HILL's army, consisting of several Divisions, was posted on Maryland Heights; WALKER, with several Brigades, on Loudon. Those directly in front (west) of us were commanded by STONEWALL JACKSON and A. P. HILL.

"As soon as the terms of surrender were completed, A. P. HILL and JACKSON rode into town; old STONEWALL dressed in the coarsest of homespun, and dirty

at that ; in appearance no way to be distinguished from the mongrel, barefoot crew who follow his fortunes. I had heard much of the decayed appearance of the rebel soldiers ; but such a looking crowd ! Ireland, in her worst straits, could present no parallel. Yet they glory in their shame. The articles surrendered were many guns, and six days' rations for 12,000 men. But few horses were taken, the cavalry having secured them."

Some remarks in a letter from Lieutenant SEAMANS, written just after the surrender, are so much to the point, that, at the risk of repetition, we will make brief extracts :

" As near as I can understand the geography of the country, the only approach to Maryland Heights from Frederick (he means from Pleasant Valley) is through Solomon's Gap, a few miles north of the lookout. This is a very narrow ravine, and easily defended. The rebel forces commenced pressing through this some time on Wednesday (Thursday ?), and nothing was done to check their advance until Friday * * * On the 14th Loudon Heights was occupied with a rebel Battery, where *we* should have had one. There we had been idle for two weeks, knowing the enemy was at Winchester, because our forces had evacuated it ; and then the rebels advanced upon the south side of the Shenandoah with their battery, and secured a splendid position ; one we could and should have had without opposition five days before. By this you can see, knowing the position of the ferry and the heights on the east and south, that they had two as formidable

places as nature could make, and I assure you they were well used.

“ While our forces were on the heights, Friday afternoon, General WHITE was also retreating from Martinsburg, before a heavy force, and supposing MILES had, from his long familiarity with the place, a perfect knowledge of its strong and weak points, he gave up the command to him. Saturday passed away, and on Sunday we had the fire from the position we were forced to abandon to them, and from Loudon Heights, and three batteries on the Martinsburg road. * * *

“ ’Twas a strange scene for a Sabbath day Our own Batteries were belching forth fire and smoke, and missiles of death. * * * With the neighing of horses, the confusion of orders, the discharge of our artillery, and the hissing and screeching of shot and shell discharged at us, ’twas a strange medley for a Sabbath day’s worship. That night we lay uncovered in our cold wet trenches. Our acting Brigadier, TRIMBLE, requested MILES to let us cut our way out, but was peremptorily refused. The Colonel of the cavalry also made the same request, and he was refused; but in disobedience to orders, the cavalry *did* cut their way out safely * * * We could have followed without heavy loss. And now to show the full measure of iniquity * * * On Friday night I was officer of the whole line of pickets, about one and one-half miles in extent. Station No. 1 was on the Martinsburg road, about one mile out; there I had twenty-five men. Station No. 2 was inside that, at four corners where the road turns to go to Win-

chester; and still inside this I had some twenty-five smaller stations, running from the corner of the camp to the west half a mile, then turning south and extending to the railroad leading to Winchester, and three stations on the Winchester railroad about one-fourth of a mile. About two o'clock on Friday, eight paroled rebel prisoners were sent to station No. 2, where they *should* have gone, and *there* having no pass from Colonel MILES they were sent back again. After they were passed to this post, they had seen all our pickets that were on the route to Winchester, and therefore could have done us no further damage by being passed through that station after receiving their pass. Instead of this, Colonel MILES, after giving them a proper pass, sent them the whole length of the picket line to the west, and so down to the railroad, past all the pickets, to Winchester. And now for the result: On Sunday night, within that same picket line, there was a battery planted that did fearful execution," etc., etc. * * * Then follows an account of the fearful shelling Sunday morning.

C H A P T E R Y J J.

THIS was a sad march for the paroled Regiments from Harper's Ferry to Annapolis. It was a retrograde movement, which is always unpleasant; their destination was unknown to them; they were *disappointed* men. After enlisting with bright anticipations of serving through the war, they were, after three weeks service, and from no fault of their own, prisoners on parole, to be sent they knew not whither. That one hundred-mile march was a long and weary one. With no provisions but the two day's rations allowed by the enemy, and two more received at Monocacy, which consisted of "hard tack" and uneatable "live bacon," and compelled to sleep at night on the ground, in one instance where a cavalry fight had occurred a day or two before, and the effluvium from dead animals was pestilential, their condition was not enviable. On the 17th they heard the guns at Antietam, and saw Regiments marching off briskly to the scene of action. But for MILES' stupidity or faithlessness *they* might still have been at Harper's Ferry, relieved by the army of the Potomac; perhaps driving the enemy back into Virginia; perhaps preventing the battle of Antietam. These reflections did not sweeten the long toil of marching. On

Thursday, the 18th, they reached the Monocacy, and had the relief of bathing in its cool, clear waters, after which they marched to Annapolis, the sick and the baggage going by the cars. HENRY T. ANTIS, hospital steward, took charge of the sick of the 126th, who reached Annapolis Friday forenoon, and took up their quarters in a piece of woods a mile and a half west of the city. The rest of the paroled men reached there Sunday night, tired enough after their long march and night exposures.

At Annapolis they found refreshment. Bathing in the bay, catching fish, and digging oysters and crabs was great relief and amusement. The sea, with its wonders, was a novelty to most of them, which they enjoyed to the full. And here they got good rations: coffee and sugar, fresh beef, potatoes, beans and onions, with pepper and salt, and good cooking utensils, seemed to them very great luxuries. The troops spent Monday and Tuesday mending their garments and looking about the old and strange city. Several of the buildings are two centuries old. In the Capitol, which is a large building, they visited the identical room, the Senate chamber, in which WASHINGTON resigned his commission. Here they found a large historical painting commemorating that event, by which it appears that the furniture of the room is much the same now as it was then. The City Hotel, also 200 years old, and built of bricks brought from England, was pointed out; also General WASHINGTON's head-quarters, and many other interesting localities.

While here, they were visited by Adjutant-General THOMAS, and other officers of high rank, all very curious about the Harper's Ferry disaster. And here the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, JAMES M. BULL, who had received his commission just before the Regiment left, and had leave of absence to settle up his private business and prepare for service, joined his Regiment. Dr. PELTIER had been dispatched from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore for medical stores on the 4th of September, had procured them and was returning, when the rebels got possession of Frederick city and cut off all communication between east and west Maryland. He had, therefore, been unable to return, and was met by and joined the army at York.

Many soldiers who had been prisoners in Belle Isle were here, in the usual miserable condition of such prisoners.

Among the incidents mentioned in Lieutenant RICHARDSON's diary, is the brutal conduct of some paroled Ohio soldiers. A sutler, who had a rude store fifty by twenty-five feet, made of rough boards, kept a large stock of provisions which he sold to the soldiers, also furnishing them with warm meals, and all at fair prices. These Ohioans, upon a very slight provocation, broke into the store, scattered all its contents among the crowd, tore the store to pieces, and used the lumber for firewood. This is what is called by some lawless Regiments "cleaning out a sutler," but seemed to our New York boys downright oppression and robbery.

On the 23d of September, the officers of the Regiment received their commissions from the Governor of New York ; time not allowing them to be made out before they left the State ; and the following morning the 11,000 troops were marched to the Bay, to take passage in transports for Baltimore. Too few of these were provided, and they were crowded to suffocation, making the passage to Baltimore exceedingly unpleasant, and somewhat dangerous. After much rolling and pitching, and occasionally stopping the engines, they at length arrived at Baltimore toward evening, and were marched through the city to the Northern Central railway. Their destination they understood to be Chicago, where they were to be armed and sent to fight Indians in Minnesota, being forbidden by parole to fight against the southern confederacy.

In passing through Baltimore they had an opportunity to witness the divided feeling which characterized that city, and the whole State of Maryland. Rebel sympathizers (who were only kept quiet by certain black tubes which frowned ominously down upon the city from Fort McHenry and other elevations around) put as much contempt into their faces as they were capable of showing, which was not a little. Others cheered them heartily, thus showing what spirit *they* were of. But what especially struck the paroled men, was the solicitude of many professed Unionists to obtain from them an admission that Colonel MILES did his duty patriotically ; that the surrender could not have been avoided. As no such admission could be obtained from the soldiers, the questioners were a good

deal chagrined and disappointed. Colonel MILES was in fact a Marylander, and no doubt a southerner at heart.

The cars which were assigned to the troops were plain boxes, with rough plank seats running all around. The rations corresponded with the sumptuous cars, and were excessively disgusting to the men who had just had a taste of civilized life at Annapolis. But at Pittsburg, where they arrived at three in the morning, the generous loyalty and kindness of the citizens made them forget the perils and troubles of the way. To be sure the first sight of that city was dismal enough. “Lurid flames from the tops of the tall chimneys served to make the deep darkness visible.” But beneath this cloudy canopy they found noble, loyal, generous hearts. The sick were supplied with delicacies, and carried to hospitals, where they were carefully tended by woman’s hands until fit to be sent back to their Regiments. Long tables were set in a very large public building, at which 1,000 or 1,200 could be supplied at once; and the city poured forth its abundance for these hungry and tired prisoners. While they feasted, the ladies, who waited on them at table, filled their canteens with water for their journey. Thus Pittsburg treated all loyal soldiers who traversed her great thoroughfare during the war. The telegraph would announce their approach; and whether it was day or night; whether from New England, New York or Pennsylvania, or the far west, the “boys in blue” were welcomed, cheered, refreshed and sent on their way rejoicing. A glorious record for the iron city.

The feast in the hall was wound up with music, the band playing, and the glee club singing patriotic songs. After looking at some of the enormous guns cast at Pittsburg, and destined for our forts, the troops took the cars (box freight cars) for Chicago.

In these a *quiescent* band might have suffocated ; but Yankee freemen love a free atmosphere, and these soon got it by the use of hatchets which let in daylight and fresh air. How the railroad company liked these extemporized windows, we have no means of knowing ; probably they found them less agreeable and profitable than the soldiers did. The worst of their ride was their enforced hunger ; for not even the memory of Pittsburg fare could save them from that ; and their rations were uninviting enough. All day they traveled through Ohio and passed into Indiana in the night. In this State they received most unusual and welcome demonstrations of sympathy, and what was *almost* as pleasing, pies, cake, cheese, biscuit and other dainties which a soldier knows how to appreciate, and enjoys without the fear of dyspepsia before his eyes. Saturday, the 27th of September, saw the cars running down by their own momentum, the long, straight incline to the marshy ground south of Lake Michigan, and they arrived at Chicago just one month from the day they reached Sandy Hook on the Potomac. A varied experience had they gone through in four short weeks !

The 126th were marched through the city and out to Camp Douglas, a hollow square surrounded by barracks. Fatigue and the darkness of a cloudy night

prevented their realizing the condition of things (although *one* of their senses made them suspect it); and when ordered by those who were supposed to know what ought to be done, to lie down, they obeyed, although their bed was earth and their covering the clouds. But the morning disclosed a scene of unexpected horrors. The camp had been crowded with rebel prisoners from Fort Donnelson and elsewhere, who had been recently exchanged, and left it empty of everything but filth, rats and other vermin not to be named to ears polite, which BURNS called “crawlin’ ferlies,” and the Union soldiers dubbed “graybacks.” How human beings could have existed in such quarters, nobody but a southern rebel knows; and how the authorities at Washington could condemn to such a pestilential prison-house paroled prisoners who had been guilty of no crime, seems utterly unaccountable. We boil with indignation at the remembrance of Andersonville, Belle Isle and the Libby prisons, and we cannot be too indignant when we think of them. But some indignation must also arise at the carelessness that would condemn thousands of young men, many of whom had been tenderly nurtured, and most of whom had friends to love and care for them, to a camp which would have been an unhealthy stable for cattle. But here the parallel, if there is one, between the Chicago barracks and southern prisons, ends. Our men were not forced, like the prisoners at Andersonville, Belle Isle, etc., to *continue* to occupy these quarters in their unclean and unwholesome state. Nor, being northerners, did they do so.

They, especially the New York and Vermont Regiments and some of the Ohio troops, belonged to a race which thinks it more degrading to be filthy than to work; and to work they went at once. Brooms, brushes, soap and quicklime, were soon brought and put to use. Barracks were scraped, swept, scrubbed and whitewashed. Cook houses were renovated. By a culpable remissness in the commanding officer at the camp, carts were not furnished to carry off the impurities, and they had to be buried on the spot; a most unwholesome procedure. The sandy, saturated soil was strewed with quicklime; bed ticks were dealt out and, filled with prairie hay, made tolerable beds; bunks were put up and old ones repaired and cleansed. The men were marched to the lake to bathe; clothes were washed; and in a few days the camp was *comparatively* decent. But poison lurked in the soil, which was two or three feet of sand resting on "hard pan;" and the rains and hot sun drew forth the miasm, and strong men began to suffer in health. Doctor HOYT, who was on duty with the Regiment from the 30th of October until the 19th of November, writes in his diary under the latter date: "During the stay at Chicago, the sick list was a large one, and the mortality greater than at any time while in the service. It would be safe to state that the daily average sick was, 'in quarters,' sixty; in hospital, forty; in addition to those in general hospital in the city. On the 4th of November, six Captains and ten Lieutenants were off duty, and this would be a fair average so far as officers were concerned. I attribute

this great amount of sickness to the condition of the camp, and the lack of proper exercise on the part of officers and men. The parole, also, had a demoralizing influence on the men."

It is proper to state that the kind attentions of several ladies in Chicago did much to mitigate the suffering of the soldiers; those of whom we have the names being Mrs. MILES, Mrs. HORATIO G. STONE, Mrs. STEARNS, Mrs. HOYT, Mrs. WHEELER.

C H A P T E R Y J J J.

CAMP Douglas being the residence of our troops for two months, and the scene of rather memorable experience, merits a more extended notice. It lay four square, and was regularly, though roughly built, near Lake Michigan, between which and it ran a street called Cottage Grove avenue. The barracks surrounded hollow squares, and the different Regiments had each its own range of barracks. Those of the 126th were in the southwestern part of the camp, and with those of the 111th New York, formed the four sides of a square. The whole camp was large, containing seventy or eighty acres; and, if properly drained, would not have been an unhealthy locality, for it was swept by all the winds of heaven. Lake breezes from the east and prairie winds were enough to purify even *rebel* quarters, had proper care been taken to remove the accumulations of filth, as well as to cleanse the surface of the ground with lime, before our troops were put there. Why the troops were denied the use of carts and teams, although they earnestly requested them, and the necessity of them was obvious, we know not. Our American way of attending to matters in the gross and neglecting details, was shown in many ways during the war. But we

were inexperienced, and had everything to learn ; and we *did* learn a great many things before the war ended.

About sixty rebels, mostly sick, occupied a portion of the camp. There were also other hospitals, sutlers' stores, guard-houses, stables, head-quarters of officers ; in short, everything usually found in a large encampment. The quarters were made comfortable with coal fires.

General DANIEL TYLER, who “won his spurs” at the first battle of Bull Run, had command of the post, and his head-quarters were on the side of the camp next the lake. (He, however, found the city a more pleasant and salubrious residence than his head-quarters.)

A war of extermination was declared against the rats, who disputed possession of the barracks (and especially of the cook houses) with the soldiers, and did not cease while the latter remained there. The peltry of these “small deer” would have made the fortune of a Parisian glove manufacturer. This internecine war had one advantage, that it furnished exciting exercise for the men, which was healthful ; for one cause of the sickness among the soldiers was undoubtedly the want of regular exercise. The line officers and soldiers deemed it a violation of their parole of honor to do any military duty whatever, until they should be exchanged. The terms of the surrender and the conditions of the parole, though understood at Washington, had not been communicated to the regimental commanders or line officers.

This culpable omission was the cause of much trouble. Newspapers stated and reiterated the statement that paroled prisoners were prohibited from doing camp or garrison duty

Rebel officers, before they left Maryland, had industriously encouraged the idea among our troops that their capture absolved them from all obligation to the United States government ; and a set of lawyers in Chicago, of more than doubtful loyalty, did their best to foster this opinion among the enlisted men. Therefore, when orders came from Washington that the men must be drilled and do camp duty, there was a general feeling of resistance. Not that there was any objection to the exercise, for anything was preferable to their enforced indolence ; but to break a parole of honor would be to incur personal disgrace, and put themselves in personal danger. However, the company officers had a consultation, and decided to obey the order, but under protest to General TYLER that by the cartel, *as they understood it*, they had no right to do military duty ; but having confidence that the government would not order them to break their parole, they would conform to its requirements, and do all in their power to induce the men to drill ; that they would assure the men that if they again fell into rebel hands the officers and not the enlisted men would be held responsible for this violation of parole, if it were one ; and therefore, if their officers took this risk, the men ought certainly to raise no objections. The men of the 126th were finally persuaded by such arguments, and although a few in Company H stood out awhile, some timely

arrests, and the firm united stand taken by the line officers, soon brought order and submission. The feeling of the men is expressed in their letters home, written at the time. H. FERGUSON, Sergeant in Company F, in a letter to his father, dated October 20, 1862, says : “ Well, father, we have finally commenced drilling. You would have been amused to see our Regiment yesterday, when called out to drill. We were brought out in line, and about half the Regiment* swore they would not drill. They were immediately taken to the guard house, and kept till this morning, when they agreed to drill, and to-day the whole Regiment has been drilling. I thought, if our officers had no fear of drilling, why need I stand out ? ” This military exercise was conducive to health in many ways. It gave the troops exercise ; it gave them a motive to exertion ; and, as one of them says, “ It made us feel like soldiers again.” † The frosts, which set in in the latter part of October, did much

* An over statement.

† General TYLER sent to Washington and procured a copy of the terms of capitulation, which we here insert, and which, on the 26th of October, were communicated to the men. There is nothing in them forbidding military duty by the paroled troops. It is very strange that the terms were not made public at once. As to the cartel between General DIX, United States Army, and General HILL, Confederate States Army, see Rebellion Record, Vol. 5, Doc. 103, page 341. Article 4 is the one we supposed applied to us.

COPY OF ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

“ HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 15th, 1862.

“ Terms of capitulation this day entered into between Brig.-Gen'l JULIUS WHITE, of the United States Army, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Maj.-Gen'l A. P. HILL, of the Confederate States Army, commissioner upon the part of the Confederate States :

“ I. The garrison of Harper's Ferry, including all the troops at present under command of Col. D. S. MILES, with all munitions of war, will be surrendered to Maj.-Gen. A. P. HILL, commissioner appointed by Major-Gen'l JACKSON, of the Confederate States Army. The

for the health of the camp, by *killing* the miasma, and by November there was a decided improvement in the appearance of the men.

But to go back a little. The situation of the 126th at Chicago, in the first part of their stay there, was in no respect more trying than in having to bear the imputation of *cowardice on Maryland Heights*. Every newspaper they saw libelled and slandered them, and screened their superior officers. They knew that no Regiment did its duty better there, or suffered more than theirs. To quote from a letter written by Lieutenant LINCOLN at the time: "It is plain that our Regiment did all that was required of it, and in a perfectly satisfactory manner, for there were several Regiments who had had a year's experience in war, and yet we, a green Regiment, who had only had our guns a few days, were taken across the river and put in the advance, where fighting was thickest and the position most important. We found no fault with this, for we were ready and willing to do anything required of us; but after doing it, and doing it *well*, to be robbed of the credit of it by slanderous reports:

officers and men to be paroled not to serve against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged. The officers to be allowed to retain their side arms and personal property.

"II. It is also agreed, upon the part of the two commissioners, that these terms of surrender do not include those soldiers of the Confederate States who, having been regularly enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, have deserted the same and taken service in the United States Army.

"A. P. HILL, Maj.-Gen'l, C. S. A.

"JULIUS WHITE, Brig.-Gen'l, U. S. V."

"Brig.-Gen'l WHITE proposed the following, which is not admitted, viz: Provided that no person shall be considered a deserter whose prior service against the United States has been compulsory. Brig.-Gen'l WHITE therefore protests, in the name of the United States, against any construction of the terms of this capitulation, other than as proposed by him.

"A. P. HILL, Maj.-Gen'l, C. S. A.

"JULIUS WHITE, Brig.-Gen'l, U. S. V."

circulated by Regiments (and officers) who had not courage to do their duty in time of danger, seems to us unjust and unreasonable. There may have been individual instances of cowardice, but that any considerable portion of the Regiment behaved disgracefully is utterly false. Captain PHILLIPS discharged his duty satisfactorily to all. Always cool and ready for any emergency, he is peculiarly fitted for command," etc. These false reports had preceded the Regiment to Chicago. The Fair grounds, near Camp Douglas, were a rendezvous for volunteers, and many Illinois recruits were gathered there. When these recruits taunted our men with the epithet, "Harper's Ferry cowards!" it was more than flesh and blood could bear. They took the redress of their wrongs into their own hands, hands which had strong sinews and hard knuckles, as the taunting Illinois boys found to their cost, and soon taught them better manners. The Illinoisians complained to General TYLER, who, on learning the facts, dismissed the complaint, and justified the New York men. But the Illinois boys revenged themselves by circulating in their own State the report that the 126th were disorderly and quarrelsome, a report which spread far beyond Chicago. We have carefully examined the diaries and letters describing camp life at Chicago, and find no evidence of lawlessness on the part of the 126th, except this rough handling of those who insulted them. The contrary is shown by the fact, which can be proved by the regimental order books, that the 126th was constantly called out to patrol the city, gather stragglers

from the camp, and to guard those under arrest for mutiny and disorder. We have before us a letter dated Chicago, October 25, 1862, and marked "confidential," addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel BULL, of which the following is a copy :

SIR : I have detailed the 60th Ohio Volunteers to do guard duty to-morrow, but have great doubts whether they will turn out, though they may, as it is their turn. Will you hold *your Regiment* in readiness to take their place if they should fail. I write this by direction of General TYLER.

Yours very truly,

FRANK J. BOND,

A. A. A. G.

This shows the confidence that was placed in the 126th by the superior officer. We have also the consolidated daily morning reports of the 126th, and find under the head of arrests and confinements from September 29th to October 14th, but six arrests reported in the 126th. After this came the disturbance about drilling, and on one day twenty-nine are reported as arrested or in confinement, but on the following day only six.

But it has been said that many of the paroled prisoners deserted while in Chicago. It is true that many men went home,* and among them several from the 126th, but not with the intention to desert, as was proved by the fact that most of these so-called *deserters* returned to their Regiments after they had been exchanged. In fact, when we read the accounts

* It was the mistaken idea that the parole forbade their drilling, more than the unhealthiness of the camp, that made many go home.

of the sickness which prevailed in camp, the wonder is, not that several left, but that so many stayed there to fall victims to it.* Most of our men, however, felt like Sergeant FERGUSON, who wrote: "You need not expect me home until I can come honorably, and not afraid to look a man in the face." So they stayed, and many *never* left, for they sickened and died there. In the consolidated morning reports we find that on the 19th of October, 180 (officers and privates) are reported as sick in the 126th alone.

During the three weeks that the men were idle in camp, they resorted to various amusements to keep up health and spirits, playing ball, sparring with gloves, pitching quoits, jumping and wrestling, and dancing in the evenings. The 126th entered much more into such amusements than their neighbors, the 111th, and in consequence suffered much less from disease. Another exercise was putting out fires. Incendiарism was rife among the Illinois and Ohio troops, who thought it fun to burn barracks, regardless of consequences. Night after night the New York troops packed their things, and had guards posted to watch for fires. We find by the "order book" that detachments of the 126th were often detailed to watch for and arrest incendiaries. The old Regiments, especially the western ones, were also constantly tearing down the fence that surrounded the camp, rendering it easier to stray to the city (a forbidden privilege). "They pulled down most of the high board fence around the camp-grounds, and 200 men were detailed

* Dr. PELTIER remembers prescribing for 500 patients in one day.

to put it up again." No sooner was it up, than the lawless rowdies tore it down again, split up the boards and set the barracks on fire, which burned thirty rods of them before the engines from the city could come to put them out. One entry in a Sergeant's diary says : "Our Regiment received orders to-night for *all* to stand guard." This looks as if they were confided in. Indeed there is much evidence that by their cleanliness, and obedience to orders, they were gaining the favor of their officers. General TYLER noticed the New York camps, and complimented them ; and a pass to visit the city was scarcely required by one of the 126th. But to receive peculiar favors from officers is not a way to make a Regiment popular with the insubordinate. We mentioned, page 103, that some of the older troops liked to indulge in what they called "cleaning out a sutler," and explained what this term meant. Two or three sutlers had opened stores in camp, but the Ohio troops had made raids on them and "cleaned them out." But when one who had established his store between the 126th New York and the 60th Ohio was attacked, the officers of the 126th ran, armed, to his rescue, but in their turn were attacked with clubs and brickbats, most of which passed over their heads and hit the rioters on the other side. The sutler was saved, but the rioters vowed vengeance against those who aided him, and swore to *burn out* the New York troops, obliging the latter to keep a constant watch against fires. In spite of all vigilance, a great many rods of barracks were burned down.

The few rebels who had been left in barracks died or got well and were removed before the middle of October. But the same culpable negligence which marked the conduct of the authorities toward our own troops, was shown in their neglect of the bodies of the dead in the rebel barracks. In some instances they were left in these rat-infested places without burial. The consequences were too horrible for detail. Such things prove a most unpardonable remissness *somewhere*.

A very strong effort was made by the officers of the paroled troops to have them removed from their almost deadly quarters at Camp Douglas, to some more salubrious spot. Surgeon HAMMOND visited Washington and Albany for the purpose, and had personal interviews with the Secretary of War and Governor Morgan, and actually obtained an order for their removal to New York State; but for some cause or other, this order was revoked. Perhaps some contractor in Chicago who was making “a good thing” of having the troops there, was answerable for this; it is *just possible* that political motives were at work (New York Regiments were *voters* when in their own State); whatever the cause, no change was made, and the poor boys in blue continued to sicken and some of them to drop into unhonored graves in Camp Douglas.

C H A P T E R J X .

ON the 19th of November, notice was received of the exchange of the New York troops, paroled at Harper's Ferry, who were to proceed to Washington, and be armed and put on duty. The joyful news was carried about the camp in advance of the official promulgation of the order, and barrack after barrack became jubilant with cheers and mutual congratulations. Clothing, canteens, knapsacks and haversacks were drawn, and all was cheerful activity. On the 23d, orders were received to start on the 24th, at three P. M., by railroad, and in *passenger cars*, with four days rations, and coffee in canteens. When they were carried to Chicago it was in freight cars. A silent inference was drawn that the government now regarded them as *men*; and they received the announcement with lusty cheers. At dress parade that evening, when the order was to be read officially by the Adjutant, each man came out in his best array. Many of the sick appeared with them, their lank, jaundiced faces lighted up with pleasure; and three times three were given with a will. They were going to the front; to fight the enemies of their country; to redeem their names from disgrace. The hated Camp Douglas was to be left forever! Small reason had they to regret

leaving it. They went there strong, active, vigorous young men ; they found there filth, vermin, and a noisome atmosphere, that brought fever, jaundice and diarrhœa, which laid strong men on their beds of suffering, from which some never rose again. Many, too sick to be removed, had to see their comrades go and leave them behind. More than one hundred of this one Regiment were thus left.

The troops left Chicago at three and a half in the afternoon. At Toledo hot coffee was furnished by the railroad company. At midnight they reached Pittsburg, two months from the time of passing through there before. As usual, all are cordial in praise of Pittsburg, where they were bountifully supplied with every comfort ; not as if from a sense of duty, but as if from love to Union soldiers and the Union cause. The bands played, glee clubs sang, the Chaplain made a speech. No complaints, even from attendants, of the unseasonableness of the hour, or the difficulty of feeding so many. All felt themselves *welcome* ; and this was the glorious testimony to Pittsburg throughout the war.

Pittsburg was left before daylight, and the cars wound their way up the tunneled mountain ridges of Pennsylvania to their wintry summits ; thence into the genial valley of the Susquehanna, and so on to Baltimore, where a Thanksgiving dinner was furnished them at the Union Rooms. A Thanksgiving, indeed, to these freed prisoners ! The loyal people of Baltimore were *truly* loyal and liberal ; but the soldiers say : "There is only one Pittsburg!"

In Washington the troops spent the morning visiting public buildings, which seemed magnificent, although, as a whole, the city disappointed them. One says : "It was more of a shabby country place than I expected to see." (In fact, the city has disappointed many besides these soldiers. Great outlay of money on public buildings and their grounds, and little outlay on anything else, makes a shabby town. Poorly paved, or unpaved, streets, sprawling muddy or dusty avenues, mean shops and poor boarding houses, spoil a city which, from its situation and the amount of money spent upon it, might be the finest on the continent.)

The Regiment was assigned to CASEY's Division, 22d Corps (HEINTZELMAN's), and was ordered to Camp Chase, on Arlington Heights. There they found the 125th, who had preceded them a day or two, and who furnished them coffee and food, thus returning the hospitality which the 126th showed them at Harper's Ferry, when they came in tired and hungry from Shepherdstown. No fuel, except twigs and sticks, could be found ; the night was cold ; rolled in their one blanket apiece, with mother earth for bed and the clouds for coverlet, they tried to forget their troubles in sleep.*

November 29, they drew tents and pitched them, and had calls from acquaintances from the north.

* While at Arlington Heights, Lieutenant BARRAS was dismissed from the service for being absent from his post without leave, and for drunkenness. Major PHILLIPS had before preferred charges against him for cowardice on Maryland Heights, for drunkenness, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

November 30, the Chaplain preached, and at evening there was dress parade. Here Major BAIRD was duly notified of his dismissal from service, and Captain PHILLIPS was appointed acting Major of the Regiment, which here received its new colors. On the 2d December the men received arms and accoutrements, and were ordered to Union Mills, to do picket duty along Bull Run, on the outer defenses of Washington. On the 3d they were marched to Alexandria, where they saw vast numbers of "contrabands," and whence they went by rail to Union Mills. They climbed a long steep hill ; built huge fires of logs ; and, their tents not having arrived, slept on the ground near the fires. Next day wall tents arrive for the officers and "A" tents for the enlisted men ; and, there being no teams, the men carry them up the hill on their shoulders. Before half the tents are up, night comes on, and many sleep again on the ground, unsheltered. December 5th, another move. The men are ordered to a low hill east of their first camp, where they pitch their tents in a heavy snow storm. The snow melts as it falls, and the men work in the mud and slop. There are no means of warming the tents, but ditches are dug around to drain them. On a little straw spread upon the soaked and "sticky" soil of the "Old Dominion," the men seek rest. Fortunately, they had brought from Chicago some bedding, sent by friends at home, or their sufferings would have been extreme. One Sergeant says : "It makes a fellow think of home, to sleep on the ground these frosty nights ; but we have to come to it." We have dwelt on

these points to show those who know little of the privations and hardships of a soldier's life that it is not all what a colored woman called "brass buttons and glory." A little glory is purchased by a vast amount of hard toil, sleepless or restless nights, and dreary days. Still further, to illustrate this, we will make an abstract of a page of Lieutenant RICHARDSON's diary : December and January, cloudy, cold and raw, were sickly months for us. The unhealthy camp at Chicago had sown the seeds of disease, that now developed themselves to an alarming extent. Small-pox, measles and mumps prevailed among all the Regiments here, and many deaths followed ; but the measles was more fatal than any other malady, for it left its victim in so weakened a condition that, generally, pneumonia supervened and proved fatal. Such a case was that of W T. LAMPORT, son of W H. LAMPORT, of Canandaigua, who died of measles and pneumonia combined ; and his sorrowing comrades, while conveying his remains to a point whence they could be shipped home, met the father just coming to visit his son ! Few fathers are called to part with such a son. Manly and intelligent, he enlisted from patriotism ; and his parents, from like motives, gave him to their country ; and the sacrifice was sealed by his death, at the early age of eighteen.*

* Without his consent, we copy from Lieutenant RICHARDSON's diary another short passage, which tells its own story :

Journal—Dec. 6. "I got my tent up, and a sheet iron stove I brought from Arlington Heights. Also got a tick filled with straw, and anticipated a good night's rest; but by night I had several men sick, among them W T. L. I went to the surgeons, but they had no accommodations for the

sick. I then got a large supply of wood cut for my stove, placed young L. and another in my bunk on my bed; then spread blankets under the bunk, and placed two more sick there, and fixed a little place on the floor in front for myself; but found that my servant (a genuine Uncle Tom, about forty-five years old), whom I had kept hard at work all the time, in the storm, was sick, so gave him the place I had reserved for myself; sat up on the woodpile, made tea for the sick, and dozed away the night. In the morning I took L. to the hospital tent," &c., &c.

CHAPTER X.

UNION MILLS is so named from flouring mills formerly worked there; Bull run furnishing the water power. "It is, in fact, no place at all;" there being but three houses at the station, and some farm-houses scattered about the country. The Orange and Alexandria railroad crosses Bull run, near the mills, on a trestle-bridge, which was frequently destroyed by rebels and rebuilt by our armies; and was in a dilapidated state when our troops were there. There were a good many earthworks on the hills around, which were erected by BEAUREGARD; and, with their famous guns, did good service for the rebels by checking McCLELLAN'S advance one whole winter. Here our men found a good many barracks, built of logs, and pretty comfortable, which had been occupied by the rebels in the winter of '61-2. Across the *run*, the men found scattered fragments of lace and crinoline, and broken bottles and hampers, which told of luxury the preceding winter, and also that female society had enlivened the rebel camp. It lies southwest of Washington, twenty-three miles from Alexandria, and three or four miles from Centreville. The battle-fields here have one feature of frightful interest, viz., the unburied or half buried skeletons of horses and men everywhere

to be seen. In some instances the head and feet, in others the hands, or, sometimes, a single upraised finger were visible. Sometimes a ghastly skeleton sat, propped against a tree, just where he died. "Unwept, unhonored and unsung," without even a coffin to protect their poor remains from insult and violence, here lay the hope of many a proud house; the joy of many a fond mother!

Bull run is a small stream, easily swelled by rains, and crossed by several fords. One of these, Blackburn's, was the scene of General TYLER's feat (and defeat) at the first Bull run battle, when, fancying that the enemy would run if seriously menaced, he commenced firing at them across a stream,—thus developing our situation and disconcerting General McDOWELL's plans; a mile above this is Mitchell's ford, and four miles farther, on the turnpike from Centreville to Warrenton, is the famous "stone bridge," where the storm of battle raged so fiercely on the fatal 21st of July, 1861. Going *down* the run from Union Mills there are other fords, the last of which is Woodyard ford, just before the stream unites with the Occoquan at Wolf run shoals. Thoroughfare Gap and Manassas Gap are both in view from the heights around the mills. The country had been thickly wooded, but savage work had been done among the trees by both armies to obtain fuel and timber. Heavy slashings were numerous in front of forts and rifle-pits. The soil is poor, but abounds in springs and "runs" of water. Captain WHEELER says: "One near our camp rejoices in the name of

Johnny run." Bull run is a tortuous stream, finding its way among ravines, hills, and huge rocks; rendering the labors of the picket-guard stationed along its course exceedingly severe. The men detailed as pickets were obliged to be out from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in cold, wet or snow, without tents, and often without fires. Marching back and forth between the stations, the more distant of which were from four to eight miles from camp, their tedious watch was rarely broken by an adventure, yet must never be intermitted. Captain WHEELER writes, under date of December 7th: "Laid out our picket line from Union Mills to Blackburn's ford; remained out twenty-four hours. After this, our line was from Union Mills to Woodyard's ford, and we were out forty-eight hours. * * It looked very gloomy, wading through the snow out through an unknown place to unknown danger; but, after a while, it was looked at merely as our business, and preferred by the men to camp guard." Not much respect had these pickets for the "sacred soil" of Virginia, "which," says Lieutenant SEAMANS, "we used to scrape from our boots in disgust." Such exposure, after their Chicago experience, would naturally bring on disease; and pneumonia, and typhoid soon claimed many victims.

On the 10th of December Colonel SHERRILL, his wound nearly healed, appeared in camp, and was greeted with the warmest enthusiasm.

Dec 11.—The monotony of camp life was broken by an odd exploit of Colonel d'UTASSY, of the 39th New

York, commanding the Brigade, who seems to have had a genius fertile in invention. Wishing to reconnoitre the railroad toward Manassas, he determined to send a railway train for the purpose, which was made up of, first a car made of boiler iron with port holes on all sides, furnished with a piece of artillery and plenty of shell; then the engine, and then platform and box cars. Captain AIKINS and Lieutenant RICHARDSON, with forty men were detailed to accompany the expedition. Colonel d'UTASSY, a detail from the artillery to serve the gun, some pioneers, a telegraph operator with a portable battery, and the infantry, set forth in the afternoon and proceeded to Bristoe station, taking observations on the way, but at Bristoe found the track so encumbered with the ruins of cars and property destroyed in the raid on General POPE the August before, that they could not proceed, but returned to camp at eleven o'clock in the evening. No good was done by this singular reconnaissance, nor, as it happened, any harm; but had they met the enemy or roving bands of guerrillas, the little Hungarian Colonel, might have wished himself and his unwieldy apparatus back within our lines.

Dec. 12.—Another adventure. The Regiment had orders to join General SIGEL and part of his Corps on the way to Fredericksburg. Accordingly they set forth on a terribly muddy road, reached Fairfax station, built fires and prepared to be comfortable, when, at eleven at night, came an order for all to march back again except two Companies, C and K, who were left to do provost duty at Fairfax. Rather hard

marching along the railroad track in the night, crossing bridges on the "stringers," but they reached camp again at daybreak. While at Fairfax, a telegram came from the War Department for General SIGEL, and Colonel BULL sent Sergeants WHEAT and COPP, of the 126th, on cavalry horses, to overtake him and deliver it, which they did, but returning, were set upon by guerrillas at night, lost their horses and themselves barely escaped capture.

The reason that picket duty was excessively severe while the army lay at Union Mills, was not only the length of the picket line, the coldness and wet of the weather, and the rough nature of the country, but that there were so few able bodied men fit for the work. The 151st Pennsylvania, of 800 men; the 39th New York, 400; and the 126th, between 600 and 700, performed the service mostly; but as many were sick, and many on extra or daily duty, it left so few to picket and protect the long line, that the men were obliged to go on every other day. And *a day* meant twenty-four hours.

The usual routine of a soldier's life while at Union Mills was: 1st. Rise at reveille, dress and take his place in the street of his Company to answer to roll call. 2d. Prepare for breakfast. This preparation consisted of putting one or two day's rations in his haversack, according as to whether he was to remain on picket one or two days; packing knapsack, rolling blanket and strapping it neatly to knapsack, cleaning his gun thoroughly, blacking shoes and belts, brushing clothes and burnishing buttons and brass

plates. 3d. Breakfast; after which guard-mounting and dividing the troops into detachments for picket duty, and sending the pickets to their posts and stations, where they relieve those who have preceded them, and get instructions from them.

The most important object of the picket line was to prevent any communication which evil disposed persons might try to carry on between rebel Virginia and Washington. Another object was to guard against attacks. Sentinels stood within hearing of each other along Bull Run, with the strictest orders to let no one pass or repass unless sent by the General commanding. In the rear of this line was another, where two sentinels were posted together, at longer intervals, to assist the front line in case of emergency; and in the rear of this, there was still a reserve force to be called on in case of attack or difficulty. Each sentinel remained on guard two hours, and was then relieved by one, and then a second, from those in the rear, so that he was strictly on the watch one-third of the time that he was on picket; and must observe and carefully report everything by signals previously agreed upon. At the reserve posts, bough houses were built, which were sometimes warmed by fires, and so were often quite comfortable.

In order to reach his post, or beat, the picket often had to travel five, and even seven or eight miles and then commence his two hour watch. Then, when relieved, he went to the rear, warmed and dried himself, boiled his coffee in his pint cup, toasted his meat on a forked stick, and managed his hard crackers as

best he could. (This was not luxurious living, but fatigue and hunger gave it a relish which many a sluggard at home might sigh for in vain.) Then he might rest two or three hours, and then he must take another turn at the front. When the twenty-four or forty-eight hours for which he was out expired, he marched back to camp, washed, dressed, cleaned gun and accoutrements, and had dinner, after which came writing letters, washing clothes, cutting wood, and the inevitable *drill*; then everything must be made nice and presentable for a dress parade at sunset. The precision and dexterity required at dress parade can only be attained by months of study and careful practice; but when the details are all mastered, and the discipline is perfected, nothing can be more beautiful than the military evolutions of a large body of men, all seemingly actuated by the same will.*

After dress parade, supper; then news, gossip, reading and letter writing, and at "tattoo" all must prepare for bed, by placing clothes, arms, everything, where they can be seized and put on at a minutes' warning. Then came "taps," when lights must be put out, and silence reign in camp, until, if no night disturbance happens, "reveille" calls all from bed to their various duties once more. Such is soldier-life in

* What a picket's duty was may be illustrated by an extract taken at random from G. IRVING ROSE's diary: "January 27th—On picket. 29th—Relieved. 31st—On Brigade guard. February 1st—Relieved. 2d—On camp guard. 3d—Relieved. 4th—On picket at Blackburne ford. 5th—Relieved. 7th—On Brigade guard. 8th—Relieved. 10th—On picket." And so on. This extract shows how often the poor fellows were called to this twenty-four or forty-eight hours service. At another time he records: "Cold, and a foot of snow." And again: "Snow melts, and deep mud."

camp. With regard to the camp itself, we will say a few words, although it is a little out of place. A camp is usually laid out in streets, like a village; and in a Regiment of ten Companies there will be ten streets, with twenty rows of tents, beside those of the company, staff and field officers. A guard is daily posted round the camp, commanded by a Lieutenant, called officer of the guard, and over him is a Captain, called officer of the day, whose duty lasts twenty-four hours, and who is responsible for the neatness, good order and quiet of the camp. The men are ordered to their posts and duties by drum and bugle calls, which they learn to distinguish and understand. (In a cavalry Regiment the horses learn the calls, and obey them readily.) The "streets" are kept tidy by sweeping. Not a scrap of paper or "whittling" must be seen by the inspector.

Between the 24th and 30th of December occurred one of the rebel STUART's famous "raids," so disastrous to us, and carrying such comfort to the half-fed confederates. He was absent from Richmond several days, burned a number of bridges on the Alexandria railroad, and captured or destroyed large quantities of national stores. With a large cavalry force, crossing to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, he got to the rear of the army of the Potomac, whereupon the cavalry of that army moved round to the west, threatening him. On this, STUART with his "merry men" dashed through the outer lines of the defenses of Washington, and passing between the capital and Fairfax station, where large quantities of military

stores and forage were collected, attacked the station; but meeting a stubborn opposition he hurried northward, and, finding a telegraph station, sent some saucy messages to the war department at Washington; broke through the lines again, and got back to the Rappahannock with his plunder. On learning the advance of STUART, the fords were immediately guarded by detachments of the 126th New York, and 151st Pennsylvania. These detachments marched on the double quick, and were halted on a commanding ridge, between Woodyard ford and Fairfax station, to watch for the enemy. The night was clear and bitter cold. The men, heated with their march, had no blankets and must build no fires. Their suffering was extreme, nor were they rewarded by even a sight of the nimble-footed enemy. SLOCUM'S (12th) Corps were also out on STUART'S track, and part of the 126th were watching for him at Union Mills and at Centreville, but "his foot was on his native heath;" he knew every gorge and defile of the mountains, while our boys were in a strange land. This was the secret of the success of many rebel raids.

Feb. 27.—A detachment of Pennsylvania Reserves, temporarily attached to the Brigade, and encamped near it, became fractious and refused to do duty, whereupon General HAYS called out the 126th, and ordered them to disarm the insubordinates, who were condemned to fatigue duty in the rifle-pits; the 126th standing guard over them while they worked. This soon brought them to terms: but the incident was

pleasant to our boys, showing them the confidence placed in them by superior officers.

On the 8th of March, Brigadier-General STOUGHTON was kidnapped by the guerrilla, MOSEBY, in an exceedingly dextrous manner. The General's whereabouts were betrayed by a Miss FORD, the famous rebel spy, who carried with her a pass commanding all the confederates "to obey, honor and admire her." MOSEBY got within the lines of pickets near Fairfax Court-house by stationing one of his own men as a sentinel between two of our pickets, where he learned the countersign from the patrol. He thus got in with twenty-nine men, went, as he says, to Fairfax village, rode right up to the General's quarters, took him out of bed and brought him off. He says: "I walked into his room, and, shaking him in his bed, said, 'General, get up.' He said, 'What does this mean?' I said, 'It means STUART's cavalry are in possession of this place, and you are a prisoner.'" The guards were kept silent by a pistol pointed at their heads. MOSEBY claims that at the same time he got thirty other officers and privates, and fifty-eight horses.*

On the 24th of March the Brigade was ordered to Centerville, so called from the main thoroughfares of travel centering in it. It lies only four miles from Union Mills; was a thriving place before the war, but desolate enough as our army found it. "Farms once worth their thousands, now a mere common; houses and barns pulled down; fields and gardens dug up into rifle-pits and redoubts; everything laid

* See MOSEBY'S report.

waste. One can now stand on the commanding ridge where the forts are, which forts are connected by trenches or rifle-pits so deep a Regiment can be marched through them with their heads even with the surface of the ground, and look away across the bloody plains of Manassas to the Bull Run Mountains, and over them to the Blue Ridge, which rises in majestic grandeur high over all. Thoroughfare Gap and Manassas Gap, already historic, are in full view; and Loudon Heights can be seen with distinctness. This has been nature's paradise almost, but now it is nature's common on which have been 'let loose the dogs of war.' "*

Doctor HOYT mentions another splendid estate north of Centerville, of over 1,000 acres, and a noble though antiquated mansion, owned by LEWIS MACHIN, for many years clerk of the United States senate, and still firm in his adherence to the government, although two of his sons joined the rebel army. At the first Bull Run battle, Mr. MACHIN with his family occupied the mansion, witnessed the fight, and threw open his doors for the reception of wounded Union soldiers. When our forces fell back upon Washington the rebels occupied his farm, and, to escape them, he sought safety within our lines. When Doctor HOYT saw the place, April '63, it was occupied by colored persons,

* "Last Saturday we took horses and rode over the old Chantilly battle-ground. You will remember that the one-armed old war horse, General KEARNEY, was killed in that fight. We saw the spot. The Chantilly estate is one of the finest places I ever set eyes on; 1,300 acres in the farm. The mansion has been burned, and the fences in places riddled with bullets." —[Lieutenant LINCOLN's letter.]

who were vigilant in guarding the property Mr. MACHIN, with part of his family, was in Baltimore. His library, one of the finest in the State, he was fortunate enough to save.

Doctor HOYT writes, under date of March 24: "This morning the Regiment left for Centerville. Vermont troops to supply our place at Union Mills. Arrived at Centerville at two P. M., and immediately set to work arranging a new camp. All the stores, lumber and other camp equipage are to be brought from Union Mills. We find the 39th, 111th, and 125th New York Volunteers encamped here, our Regiment being placed on the extreme right of the line. The seriously sick were left at Brigade hospital, and a new Brigade hospital is being arranged here prior to their removal hither.

Of their camp, when arranged, Lieutenant LINCOLN says, May 18: "I speak upon the authority of General ABERCROMBIE, who has been in the service forty years, when I say it is probably the nicest camp in the whole army. I can't begin to tell you one-half its beauty Arches and all kinds of ingenious devices decorate almost every street and corner. You can hardly see a tent, the evergreens are so thick." Pretty well for boys who were out on picket or guard duty from two to four nights in a week.

The beauty and order of the camp attracted numerous visitors, among whom were many ladies, generally the wives of officers. No pains were spared by General A. HAYS, who had been in command of the Brigade since January, to make their stay with the

army agreeable. A deserted rebel mansion, near the camp, was fitted up for the reception of guests; and here Mrs. HAYS often entertained large evening parties of ladies and officers. Here, like the revelers on the eve of "Waterloo," they often "chased the glowing hours with flying feet," good music being furnished by the regimental bands. Horseback excursions to various points of interest in the neighborhood gave additional zest and variety to life in camp.

Great attention was paid to the various forms of military discipline. The men were drilled several hours a day. Every diary, as well as their letters, record the praise bestowed upon subordinate officers and men by superior officers for their perfection in military evolutions, and for their faithfulness in picket and guard duties. It was the boast of the 126th that neither STUART, MOSEBY, or any other raider, ever got through *their* picket lines. Dr. HOYT says, April 2d: "The Brigade is under constant drill, and fast being educated in the school of the soldier. The Regiment is in fine condition and most excellent spirits. Very few sick." Extract from an anonymous letter from one of the 126th Regiment, dated April 12, 1863: "I would not be at home for the wealth of the Empire State. It would kill me! And this is the spirit of the army. If we fail to sustain the cause of our government, the hope of constitutional liberty throughout the world goes down, and I never wish to see *that*. But, mother, we will not fail. In the course of time the army will come home; and, whether I am alive or dead, you will be proud to say that your son

did not stay at home, nor prove recreant in the hour of his country's peril; but stood up for the flag. This country (Centreville) is full of beautiful springs and running streams. If it were not for war's desolations it would be a beautiful country."

Every day, almost, there were rumors either of a contemplated advance of the Brigade or of the approach of the enemy. We constantly meet, in the diaries, such entries as this: "This morning, at an early hour, orders were received for the Brigade to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The rumor is that the entire 22d Army Corps is to leave the defenses of Washington, and join the Army of the Potomac." "The whole Brigade called out at four A. M., and in line, under arms, to guard against any surprise. Picket lines strengthened," etc., etc.

The constant arrival in the Union camps of refugees from rebeldom, in a most deplorable condition, is mentioned in many diaries. At first all were admitted and their wants supplied, and the tide of fugitives set in strongly and steadily toward our lines. But at length it was found that while many were worthy of commiseration and relief, many more were spies, adventurers and dealers in contraband articles, who, after getting inside our lines, would reach Washington, and then, from their knowledge of the country, elude the vigilance of the pickets, and get back to the confederacy with valuable supplies and information. The most stringent orders, therefore, were sent from Washington forbidding any refugees to pass our picket lines on any pretense whatever. Touched with

their forlorn condition, fleeing from an impoverished confederacy, and now homeless and starving, the pickets often shared their rations with them, and General HAYS repeatedly sent wagon loads of provisions and medicines outside of our pickets to the hovels where these poor creatures would congregate, sometimes ten or fifteen in a hovel. This was a relief; but after all, the suffering must have been extreme, and constituted no inconsiderable part of the wretchedness brought upon the southerners by the insane and wicked leaders of the rebellion. And it will be remembered that this was not confined to Centreville nor to Virginia; wherever a Union camp was established, there was the same dreadful experience.

The following extracts from Dr. HOYT's diary will be of interest:

April 21st.—Brigade reviewed to-day by General HAYS. Order of Brigade: Right, 125th New York Volunteers; left, 126th; right center, 111th New York Volunteers; left center, 39th*; right Battery, Keystone; left, 9th Massachusetts; day pleasant; affair passed off creditably. 22d.—General ABERCROMBIE, superseding General CASEY, took command of the Division in the field.† May 3d.—The battle of Chancellorsville is being fought, and we distinctly hear the heavy guns at this place. 8th.—During the progress of the battle the Division has been in complete readiness to move at a moment's notice. 12th.—For six or eight days the Brigade has been engaged digging rifle-pits and throwing up earthworks on our front as protection against attack.

* It is interesting to note that the 126th, 125th, 111th and 39th New York Regiments were companions throughout almost the entire war.

† Extract from Captain WHEELER's diary: "I wish to record here a conversation which took place on the 13th, at the review, between General ABERCROMBIE and General HAYS, who were inspecting the Regiment. General A.: 'The Regiment seems to be very uniform.' General H.: 'You will always find them all right, and, besides, they have a good record; they are the Regiment who did the fighting at Harper's Ferry.'"

But we must glance at matters in other parts of Virginia; and to connect our narrative with that of the Army of the Potomac, we will give a rapid outline of HOOKER's movements in the winter and spring of 1862-63.

C H A P T E R XJ.

WHILE the 126th, in their camps at Union Mills and Centreville, were guarding the approaches to Washington, and receiving military instruction and discipline, stirring events were taking place in other parts of Virginia. BURNSIDE's heroic but unfortunate attack on Fredericksburg, where 12,000 brave men rushed on death at the command of a noble and high-minded man, but an inexperienced military leader, who, so far from seeking the command, had accepted it with genuine modesty and reluctance, took place in the early part of December. In the latter part of January, BURNSIDE was relieved, and HOOKER placed in command. HOOKER employed two months in perfectly organizing and disciplining his forces, and in April, 1863, the army was superior in numbers and efficiency to any ever seen on this continent except McCLELLAN'S grand army in the spring of '61. It numbered 120,000 infantry and artillery, 12,000 cavalry and nearly 400 guns. HOOKER sent out several cavalry expeditions to destroy bridges, railroads and telegraph lines, one of which got near enough to Richmond to see the smoke of its chimneys. HOOKER'S position was at Falmouth, on the north side, and LEE'S at Fredericksburg, on the south side

of the Rappahannock. HOOKER decided to cross with his army and give battle to the enemy at Chancellorsville, a little to the west of Fredericksburg. The crossing was effected with masterly ability, eluding LEE's vigilance, and so strong a position was gained that HOOKER, elated with success, affirmed that he held LEE with one hand and Richmond with the other. This assertion he confirmed with so strong an expression as even to shock some of the army officers, too well used to irreverent language. But "man proposes, God disposes," says a French proverb. Whether HOOKER's great confidence made him incautious, or whether he lacked the ability to manage the vast enginery of an army in the field, or whether, as some think, the God of armies would rebuke his presumption; from whatever cause, certain it is, the battle at Chancellorsville by no means answered its brilliant plan and commencement. Our losses, as well as those of the enemy, were frightful. LEE's army was not captured, nor did ours secure a foot-hold south of the Rappahannock. The army fought gloriously; but somehow its leader seemed to "lose his head." Certainly this Chancellorsville campaign added nothing to the reputation of "fighting JOE HOOKER." The most noticeable event of the battle, and the severest loss to the enemy, was the death of the redoubtable STONEWALL JACKSON, killed by his own men, who, in the darkness of evening, mistook him and his party for "federals."

After this action, HOOKER withdrew his forces to the north of the river again, and the two armies lay for

some time confronting each other as before. About the 1st of June, it became evident that LEE was planning some important expedition. The time was well chosen. His army was flushed with success, and had been heavily reinforced ; while the Army of the Potomac was reduced by the mustering out of 20,000 nine month's and two year's men, as well as by its losses at Chancellorsville. LEE was evidently aiming at the Shenandoah Valley ; but possibly this was a feint to draw HOOKER from his position, on which he would make a dash on the Capital. He sent a large force, consisting of McLAW'S and HOOD'S Divisions of LONGSTREET'S Corps, to Culpepper Court-house, keeping A. P HILL'S Corps at Fredericksburg in order to mask his designs. HOOKER sent out large parties to reconnoitre and ascertain the enemy's position, as well as to destroy railways, bridges and depots. Two Brigades of General PLEASONTON'S cavalry, under General BUFORD, made a reconnaissance to Culpepper on the 9th of June. A fight ensued, lasting several hours, in which many were killed on both sides, among others, Colonel DAVIS, who led our men across from Harper's Ferry to Maryland Heights on the 12th of September. But the most important result of the reconnaissance was the capture of papers disclosing the design of LEE, which was to advance into Pennsylvania. HOOKER instantly prepared to move northward, keeping the line of the defenses of Washington lest the enemy should be tempted to attack it if unguarded ; and at the same time keeping his cavalry on his left to harass the flank of LEE'S army EWELL, who knew the

whole country, advanced by rapid marches to the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley. Martinsburg was defended by a small garrison, Berryville by one of 3,000 troops, and Winchester by 12,000 men under MILROY. MILROY and his brave band gallantly defended his post for a while, strengthened by the troops from Martinsburg and Berryville, but the rebel force far outnumbered his, and he was obliged to fly. His fault was in attempting any defense against such tremendous odds. The three posts, with valuable stores and several thousand men, fell into the enemy's hands. A few thousand escaped. The confederate army now seemed "master of the situation." Holding the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland and Pennsylvania seemed at its mercy. Government took the alarm. The President called on Maryland for 10,000 men, Pennsylvania for 50,000, New York for 20,000, Ohio for 30,000, and Western Virginia for 10,000. The Governors of these States echoed the call and appealed to the people, but for a time the response was feeble. Even Pennsylvania, which was most threatened, could not be made to believe the fact. That class of its inhabitants who had scarcely decided whether war had broken out or not, could not be aroused to a sense of danger until they saw their cattle and horses flying southward, urged on by southern bayonets. Nor was *this* demonstration long wanting. JENKIN'S cavalry preceded the main rebel army, dashed across the Potomac through Maryland to Chambersburg, seized cattle, horses and other property, and went back over the border, carrying into slavery all the

negroes they could catch. General EWELL crossed into Maryland, and through to Chambersburg, the garrison at Harper's Ferry retiring before him to Maryland Heights; EARLY's Division pushed on to York; JOHNSON's to Carlisle; IMBODEN moved up as far as Cumberland; A. P. HILL'S Corps and LEE'S, with LONGSTREET'S, united at Hagerstown and went on to Chambersburg. HOOKER delayed no longer to cross the Potomac. His army was divided into seven Corps: The 5th under Major-General MEADE; the 11th under Major-General HOWARD; the 12th under Major-General SLOCUM; the 1st under Major-General REYNOLDS; the 3d under Major-General SICKLES; the 6th under Major-General SEDGWICK; and the 2d, which now included the 3d Brigade, of which the 126th New York was a part, under Major-General HANCOCK. HOOKER'S forces were inferior in number to those of LEE, therefore when he reached Maryland Heights, and found there 10,000 idle men, he telegraphed to HALLECK, the Commander-in-Chief at Washington, for permission to add these troops to his army. HALLECK, who had a sort of mania on the subject of the importance of keeping a garrison at or near Harper's Ferry, refused to grant HOOKER'S request, and HOOKER, in what certainly seems like an undignified *pet*, instantly resigned his command. Perhaps it was the first time in history that an army of 100,000 men changed its leader on the very eve of an imminent battle. Yet the resignation was accepted, and, to his utter astonishment, MEADE was put in command. But such was the temper of our army, so

thoroughly did patriotism actuate its subordinate officers, and even its rank and file, that even such a change as this was made without the slightest confusion or interruption of plans. HOOKER's farewell to his army, and recommendation of his successor, were in the best spirit. MEADE's order, on assuming command, was full of unaffected modesty. The army was too much used to such changes to be overcome with surprise, and not a delay of an hour occurred.

We resume extracts from letters and diaries written at Centreville, passing over the period from May 12th to June 15th, which contains little that is new.

June 15.—General LEE was moving north with a large army, and the Army of the Potomac was slowly moving between him and Washington. General HOOKER's head-quarters were at Fairfax Court-house. The 11th and 1st Army Corps bivouacked on the night of the 14th one-fourth of a mile from the camp of the 22d Corps, and lit up the night with innumerable camp fires. The 1st, 3d and 5th Corps also passed through the camp, as, in fact, did most of the Army of the Potomac. Captain BASSETT says: "Imagine the road running by your house filled with troops from one side of the road to the other, and reaching twenty miles; then imagine a baggage and ambulance train reaching twenty miles farther, following the troops, and about a hundred bands playing; and fancy them all passing your door in a very dusty time, on the windward side of your house, and your house a *cloth* one, and the 'fly' of it open, and the wind blowing very hard toward it, and you will have

a slight idea of what we have seen since Sunday To-day has been very hot, and a good many soldiers fall dead by the wayside with sun stroke.* Probably we could not have had a better position to see the Army of the Potomac. Most of the Regiments seemed small, but the men all seemed in good spirits. STONEMAN'S and PLEASANTON'S cavalry were a splendid lot of men, and had excellent horses."

Doctor PELTIER says: "June 20.—LEE is reported to be at Thoroughfare Gap, and advancing. The 2d Corps arrived here last night. June 21.—Heavy cannonading going on northwest of us It is thought to be at Snicker's Gap, twenty-five miles from here. The 2d Army Corps moved out from here yesterday afternoon, toward Thoroughfare Gap; and STAHL'S cavalry, about 10,000, went out in the direction of the cannonading to help HOOKER. To-night the rebels have been whipped and driven into Ashby's Gap. It was principally a cavalry fight. June 24.—Well, we have received the order to march to-morrow Our Division is broken up, and *we* go into the 2d Corps of the Army of the Potomac. There is a great scampering of the ladies now (officers' wives). A good-bye now to ease and comfort. Now come duty and danger, hardship and hard-tack. June 25.—We have over 100 men (in the Brigade) unfit to march. Doctor HOYT goes with them to Washington. June 28.—On horseback, about twelve miles from Frederick, Mary-

* A surgeon writes jocosely to a friend: "I tell you this army is a *big thing*, come to get it all together; and takes a vast many mules, Brigadier-Generals, and ambulances to run it."

land. We left Centerville Thursday, three P. M., and Friday reached Edward's Ferry. We are in the 2d Corps, 3d Division, 3d Brigade. We have slept on the ground three nights; one, in the rain. Monocacy. * * * Doctor HOYT is not with us, and I have to work hard, and get very tired. But I lie down on the ground, shut my eyes, and that is the last I know till five o'clock in the morning; then up, boil my little coffee, eat a couple of *army sponge cakes*, give a dose of opium or quinine to the sick, jump into the saddle, follow at the rear of the Regiment, wait on every man that tires out, and if very sick give him a pass to ride in an ambulance. This is a beautiful valley; and I tell you it is a relief to get out of Virginia into a civilized country again. * * * I suppose this is Sunday with *you*, but it has been a kind of 4th of July with us. * * * While we lay at Centerville, HOOKER's army called us "band-box soldiers," but our boys have beaten every Regiment in the army in marching. * * * June 30, Uniontown.—We marched thirty-six miles yesterday, and we did not start till nine or ten A. M. It was an awful march, and during the last five miles the boys dropped down by hundreds, utterly exhausted, but they are all here this morning. Doctor HOYT overtook us yesterday."

Doctor HOYT says: "June 25.—For the past ten days all has been life in and around Centerville. One after another the different Corps of the Army of the Potomac have passed through our camp. In the meantime, our cavalry have been active, pressing back

LEE's cavalry, and for the moment exposing his condition and movements. The battle of Aldie has been fought, within hearing of our camp, and large numbers of prisoners brought within our lines. LEE evidently contemplates invasion and soon the two armies must meet in deadly strife. * * * The last Corps of the army has passed us, and still no order for us to move." Captain WHEELER writes: "In the 3d Corps there were two women, MARY and ANN, MARY on horseback, having been appointed Sergeant by General KEARNEY, and ANN in an ambulance. They are in Zouave dress; said to be very brave and present on all the battle-fields. It is said that at the battle of Fredericksburg they were in the front."

It was on the 24th that the welcome order to move arrived. The Brigade was ordered to join 3d Division of the 2d Army Corps, HANCOCK's; and constituted the 3d Brigade of that Division. The sick were sent to Alexandria and Washington; surplus baggage was disposed of; shelter-tents drawn, and everything arranged for a move. On the 26th they marched to Gum Springs, where they joined HANCOCK's Corps; thence to Edward's Ferry, where they crossed the Potomac on pontoon bridges; thence to Sugar Loaf Mountain; and so on to the Monocacy, whose waters afforded the Regiment such refreshment on their weary march from Harper's Ferry the September before. On the night of the 30th the boys got a little rest, then started again, went around Frederick city, through Liberty, to Uniontown, at least thirty-three miles; which, says Captain WHEELER, is "the hardest

marching ever recorded of the Army of the Potomac."** July 1st, the Brigade reached Taneytown,



UNION MOVEMENTS ON GETTYSBURG.

where they heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Gettysburg. For the great battle there had begun.

* EXTRACT FROM GENERAL DRAFT BILL.

"HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D ARMY CORPS,
June 29th, 1863.

"[Circular.] The Major-General commanding the Corps thanks the men of his command for the great exertions they have made this day in achieving a march of full thirty miles.*

"This severe labor would have only been exacted of them from urgent necessity.

"It was required by the Major-General commanding the army, who has expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the duty has been performed.

¹¹ By order of Major-General Hancock.

"W. G. MITCHELL,

⁹ A. D. C. and A. A. A. 41.

* Hancock afterward stated the distance as thirty-three miles.

The advance of LEE's army under EWELL and HILL, and the advance of ours under REYNOLDS, the latter, with his cavalry supported by the 1st Corps, were measuring their strength in that first conflict that cost the gallant REYNOLDS his life. On the 2d of July the tired troops of the Brigade were formed in line of battle to the left of the cemetery at Gettysburg.

And here ends many a diary. The blank pages in the latter part of these little books tell each its affecting story of those who laid aside the recording pen on the night of the 2d of July, and before the dawn of the "glorious" 4th had laid aside their brave young lives, and "slept the sleep that knows no wakening," on the deadly field of Gettysburg.

This book being intended, in part, to give information respecting the details of army life; and the march from Centreville to Gettysburg being a specimen of many army "tramps," our readers will, perhaps, like a more detailed account of it.

The 126th, with the rest of the Brigade prepared to march from Centreville by storing surplus baggage in an old church, leaving a small guard over it with General ABERCROMBIE. But the disappearance of our pickets was a signal to guerrilla parties, who captured some cars of stores from a train bound to Alexandria; and to save those in the church from the same fate, they were burned by order of General ABERCROMBIE. He, with the guard, then went on and overtook the army at Edward's Ferry.

During the two days march to that point it was rainy, and articles which had been deemed indispensable

began to be intolerably heavy. The road was strewn with shirts, socks and drawers in a way that would have sorely grieved the careful sisters, mothers, and sewing circles who had provided them, while coats, blankets, paper and envelopes, and even precious trinkets, were sacrificed to ease the sore and weary shoulders of the wayfarers.

Strict orders were issued, and generally obeyed, to respect private property on the march. Colonel SHERRILL endeared himself greatly to officers and men at this time, by careful attention to their welfare and jealousy of their rights. The fording of streams was a very severe part of the journey, for the sand and gravel filled the shoes and “ground” the poor feet sorely. Especially the march of thirty-three miles on the 29th of June, in alternate rains and scalding sun, with blistered feet and soaked clothing, was a terrible experience. Every superfluity and many necessaries had been thrown away before, but on this day not an ounce was retained that could by possibility be spared. Gun and cartridge *must be* carried. All else was dropped.

One incident showing the superiority of spirit over matter may be mentioned. On nearing villages, colors were unfurled and bands played lively airs. Instantly new life would pervade the exhausted troops. Guns which had been carried “any way” were brought to position, limping steps became firm and cadenced to the music; the line straightened itself and the men were *soldiers all over*. The village once passed, the music would cease, the flags were furled, the men

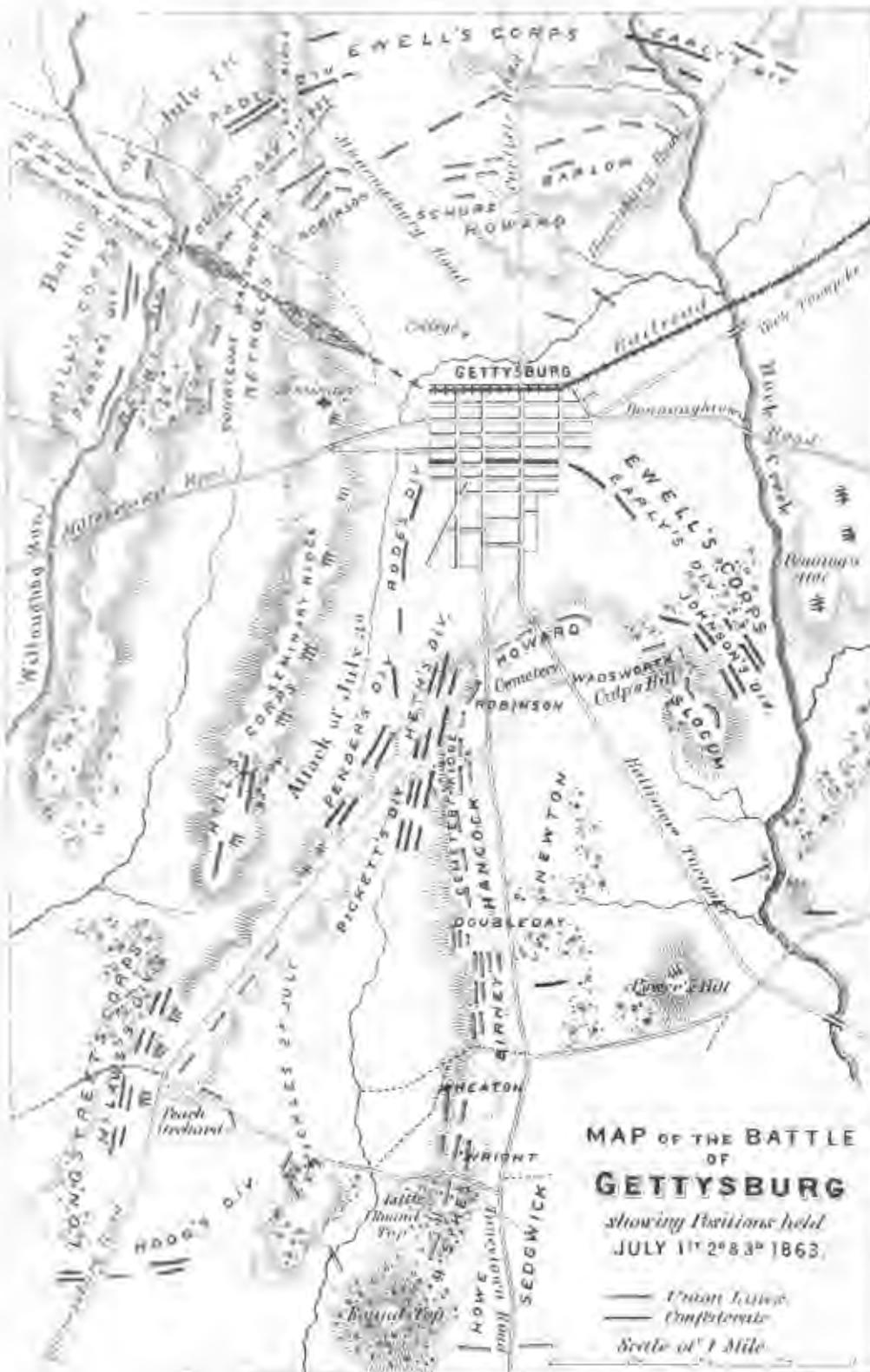
drooped and limped again, and crawled along through rough field or stony highway, faint, but still obedient and onward.

Arrived at Union bridge they thought, "surely we shall halt here." But no. Their commanders knew that a battle was imminent *somewhere* ahead, and on they must go twelve miles farther. Through the "long, long, weary day" no pause had been made for a meal; the men ate their hard-tack as they walked; and women and children from the houses on the roadside, came forward with food and pails of water and cups to refresh the boys in blue. Never were cups of cold water more blessed. But the spirit of even a loyal soldier cannot sustain the body under *every thing*, and in that evening march from Union bridge to Uniontown, even the strongest men dropped from the ranks by scores and slept where they dropped. But surely at Uniontown they may rest. Not so. As soon as they arrive, the order comes that the 126th is detailed for picket duty that night. (Band-box soldiers, indeed!) They stumble along to a wood and take position, when the order is countermanded, and they sleep where they are, undisturbed.

June 30th.—The stragglers come up; loyal men and women bring cooked rations and delicacies; the men are mustered for pay (as usual on the last day of each two months), and they rest that day

(Pity the former day's march had not been divided.)

July 1st.—At Taneytown the men expected to fight, for MEADE had selected that place, or one very near it, as the probable battle-ground. To the intense dis-



MAP OF THE BATTLE
OF
GETTYSBURG
showing Positions held
JULY 1ST 2ND 3RD 1863

— Union Lines
— Confederate Lines
Scale of 1 Mile

C H A P T E R X J J .

DESCRIPtIONS of the battle of Gettysburg have been nearly as numerous as those of Niagara; but who has succeeded in giving a vivid impression of the one or the other? When so many have failed, some of whom were eye-witnesses of parts of the conflict—no human eye could embrace the whole—it would ill become us to attempt to *describe* Gettysburg. We shall simply follow the fortunes of the 126th N. Y. Volunteers; and if this course takes us into the most exposed positions and the hottest conflict of the terrible three days, we must “accept the situation,” and tell the story as best we may.

Gettysburg! How that small village, with its rural cemetery, where generations of men lived quietly, and were gathered in peace to their fathers, has swelled in importance, till its name has become historical; a companion name to Bunker Hill and Yorktown!

No plan of STUART or of LEE, of HOOKER or of MEADE, marked it as the site of the greatest battles of the war, the turning point of the rebellion! The spot where He “who stilleth the raging of the sea, the noise of its waves and the tumult of the people,” said to the great wave of rebellion that rolled up into the loyal north, threatening government, religion and

social institutions, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." On that 30th morning of June, 1863, both armies were advancing toward each other; yet neither knew of the other's approach. "As unconscious (says a great writer) of the imminent shock as are two summer clouds charged with storms, and moving upon opposite winds silently toward each other. Three days of battle there were; one on the outlying hills, west and northwest of the town; and two along the slopes and rocky crests, south and southeast of Gettysburg. * * Battles between the men of the tropics and the men of the temperate zones; battles in which principles were contending in the air, while men were fighting on the ground."

But we must leave Mr. BEECHER's truthful poetry, or poetical truth, and proceed with details.

When LEE learned the advance of HOOKER'S army into Maryland, and that it was threatening his line of retreat through Cumberland Valley, he gave up his design of striking at Harrisburg; and ordered HILL and LONGSTREET to march from Chambersburg across the South Mountain to Gettysburg, and EWELL to countermarch from York and Carlisle to the same point. This, Gettysburg, was a highly important place for LEE to secure; for, holding it, he could command the South Mountain passes toward the Potomac. MEADE, in entire ignorance of LEE's plan, and not knowing the importance of Gettysburg to the enemy—for he had never seen the place—had formed a plan to offer battle on the line of Pipe creek, a

branch of the Monocacy, near Taneytown. Accordingly the 6th Corps, or right wing of the army, had been ordered to Manchester; the 2d Corps to Taneytown, where MEADE proposed to fix his head-quarters; the center, composed of the 5th and 12th Corps to Hanover and Two Taverns; and the left wing, composed of the 1st, 3d and 11th, which would come nearest the line of the enemy's march, were ordered to Gettysburg, under command of General REYNOLDS. General BUFORD, a cavalry officer of the army of the Potomac, reached Gettysburg, with his cavalry, on the 30th of June, and immediately began reconnoissances toward the west and north, to discover LEE's army. That same morning HILL was approaching Gettysburg from the west, followed by LONGSTREET'S Division. Neither force knew that the other was advancing. On this morning BUFORD, who was holding a position on the Chambersburg road, was suddenly attacked by the van of HILL'S army. BUFORD manœuvred very skillfully to check the enemy until REYNOLDS should join him with his forces, namely, the 1st (his own Corps) and the 11th. At ten o'clock REYNOLDS came up, with the 1st Corps, under General WADSWORTH, and the 11th, under General O. A. HOWARD. The country between Gettysburg and the South Mountain range rises into swells or ridges, running north and south; one of them, named Seminary Ridge, being more than half a mile west of the village. Our forces occupied the latter, and the confederates one further west. Our plan does not permit us to give the particulars of the spirited and bloody actions of the first

day of the month and of the battle. REYNOLDS, seeing the great importance of keeping the rebels from gaining the commanding heights near Gettysburg, rushed to the support of BUFORD, and was leading his men with great gallantry, when he fell, mortally wounded. Fresh forces came up on each side through the day; many prisoners were made on both sides; the carnage was fearful; the Unionists fought like men repelling an invader from their own soil; the rebels, like men in a hostile country, cut off from retreat, who must conquer or perish. For more than half the day success was with us, but the rebel Divisions, from northwest and west, came up faster than ours, until they outnumbered us two to one. Our forces were obliged to retire, some of them to Cemetery Hill, south of the village, which they reached in good order, and joined the troops already placed there by General HOWARD; but those who retreated to Gettysburg were less fortunate, for that village was occupied by the confederates under EWELL, who captured a large number of our men.* The troops on Cemetery Hill received a welcome reinforcement that evening, of the 12th and part of the 3d Corps. HANCOCK arrived most opportunely, in advance of his

* Professor JACOBS says: "But, though the enemy attacked us with two men to our one, our left was able, from morning until three in the afternoon, not only to hold its own, but to drive back the enemy in their fearful charges, and, in an effort of General ARCHER (rebel) to flank and capture one of our Brigades, they captured him and his whole Brigade. * * * Early in the morning, the hills around Gettysburg had been carefully examined by General HOWARD and his signal officers. It was his prudent forethought that sent STEINWEHR to occupy Cemetery Hill, thus providing for the contingency that happened three hours after," etc., etc.

Corps, in the afternoon, having been sent by General MEADE on learning the death of REYNOLDS. His personal magnetism and self-possessed bravery, did much to restore order among the troops, and inspire them with fresh enthusiasm. He reported so favorably to MEADE of the position our forces had gained and held on the hill and ridge south of Gettysburg, that MEADE instantly decided to forego his own half-formed plan, and ordered all the different Corps of our army to this place. Indeed it seemed formed by nature for a defensive battle-ground. An abstract of SWINTON's description, with our map, will, we think, give a good idea of it to any thoughtful reader.

The Gettysburg ridge is an irregular, interrupted line of heights and hills, running due south from the town of Gettysburg. At the town the ridge bends back, eastward and southward, in a crotchet formed by Cemetery and Culp's Hills. This eastern branch commands the portions available for the enemy at the north and northwest. Along its eastern base runs Rock creek. From Cemetery Hill, the line runs southward three miles, in a well defined ridge, which there terminates in a high, rocky and wooded peak, named Round-top. Little Round-top, or Weed's Hill, is a bald spur of the other. (Thus the whole range is in the form of an irregular siphon; its curve toward Gettysburg, its longer leg running directly south, and its shorter, southeast, from Cemetery Hill.) The whole ridge is four miles in extent, but so curved that while the line of battle on Cemetery Ridge must face westward, that on Cemetery and Culp's Hills must

face north and northeastward. To the west, the ridge falls off into a cultivated and undulating valley, which at this time waved with golden harvests ; and at the distance of about a mile is a parallel ridge of inferior height, sometimes called Seminary Ridge, which the rebels occupied in the second day's battle. The rear of these ridges slopes gradually, affording excellent cover for trains and reserve troops. The Emmittsburg road winds from northeast to southwest between Cemetery and Seminary Ridges, running, in fact, rather upon the eastern flank of the first, and then after crossing the valley, rising on the western slope of the other.

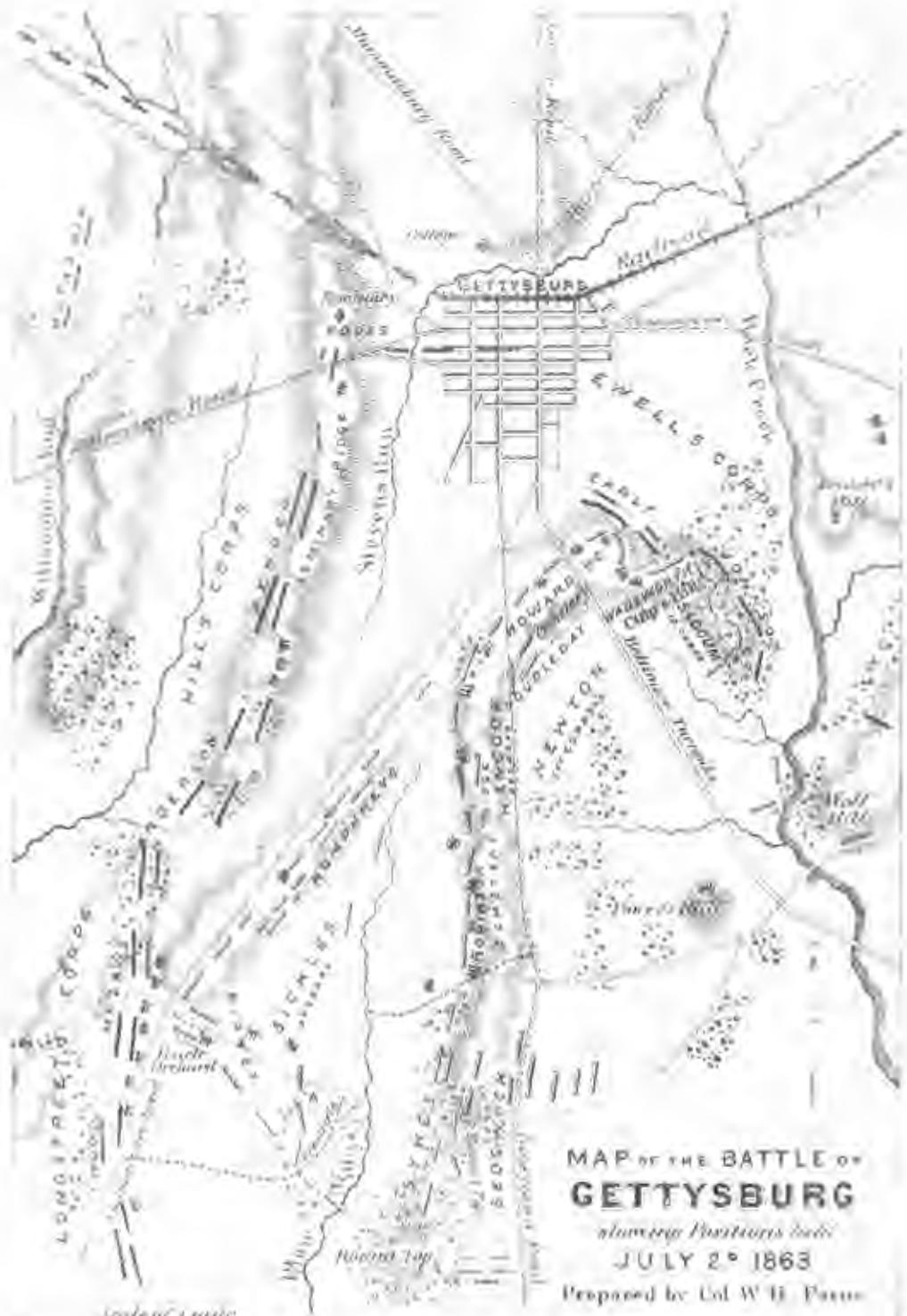
We have seen that on the first day of the conflict, the enemy being strengthened by the constant arrival of his Divisions from south and west, and only parts of our 1st and 11th Corps having arrived, the rest being many miles from the scene of action, the day went against us, many thousands being killed or taken prisoners. However, they sold their lives or their liberty dearly as possible, and the reverse was compensated to us by the superior *position* into which we were in a manner forced. When General MEADE arrived at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d, on learning the condition of things and the nature of the ground, he was more than satisfied with it, and immediately continued the work begun by Generals HANCOCK and HOWARD, of placing the several Corps as fast as they arrived, in order of battle.

What strange scenes were passing beneath the midnight moon, as, veiled in heavy clouds, she hung over

Gettysburg Cemetery on that short July night! How ruthlessly does war trample over what is dearest in life, and what is most sacred in death! To the sleepers there, the rattle of the artillery, moving into position, and the neighing of the war horse among their marble tombs, of course were nothing; but to friends, if any were left in the vicinity, how rude must have seemed the desecration. But this was death's carnival. The great reaper was now gathering in harvests, compared to which the few sleepers in that cemetery were as the grains that drop from the wheat-ear in the early summer to the myriads that crowd the granary in the autumn.

The same kind Providence which held back ANDERSON'S Corps of LEE's army the day before, thus preventing the small force we had in the field from being entirely crushed, now caused LEE to spend the whole precious forenoon, and until after four in the afternoon of the second day, in preparation, thus giving time to our different Corps, which were making forced marches from various distant points, to reach it in time to be placed in order on the ridge, and participate in the strife. Well might LEE pause in view of the vastly changed circumstances since the previous evening, when his elated troops were loudly boasting in the streets of Gettysburg that they had destroyed or captured a large part of our army that day, and would have the rest to-morrow. Instead of parts of two Corps, with whom they had fought on the first day, here was nearly every Division of our army, and the rest rapidly coming up. Stretching along the lofty

ridge in his front were Division after Division, Corps after Corps, from near Little Round-top on the south, to the heights near Gettysburg on the north; and thence around toward Rock creek, beyond the Baltimore turnpike on the southeast; while on the heights, above the ranks of men, frowned nearly 100 cannon. HOWARD, with part of the 11th, and DOUBLEDAY, with part of the 1st Corps still held their post on Cemetery Hill, the highest point in the continuous range, and the key to the whole position; part of the 11th Corps, and the 12th, under SLOCUM, occupied Culp's Hill, fronting northeasterly, and guarding against surprise from RHODES or EWELL; the right of the 12th resting on Rock creek. Next to HOWARD on his left on Cemetery Ridge,—an exposed point because without any natural defenses,—was placed HANCOCK with the 2d Corps (of which it will be remembered the 126th formed a part); and next to that, the 3d, under SICKLES, was ordered to take position. SYKES, with the 5th, was near Cemetery Hill. The 6th Corps, under SEDGWICK, was more than thirty miles away the evening before; but by severe marching got on the ground at four p. m., when the 5th was ordered to the left, toward Little Round-top. When MEADE rode out toward the extreme left of our line to post the 5th, he found the line, which he supposed continuous along the ridge, broken by the advance of SICKLES' Corps several hundred yards toward the enemy. MEADE attributes this movement on General SICKLES' part to a misunderstanding of his orders. It seems more probable that SICKLES,



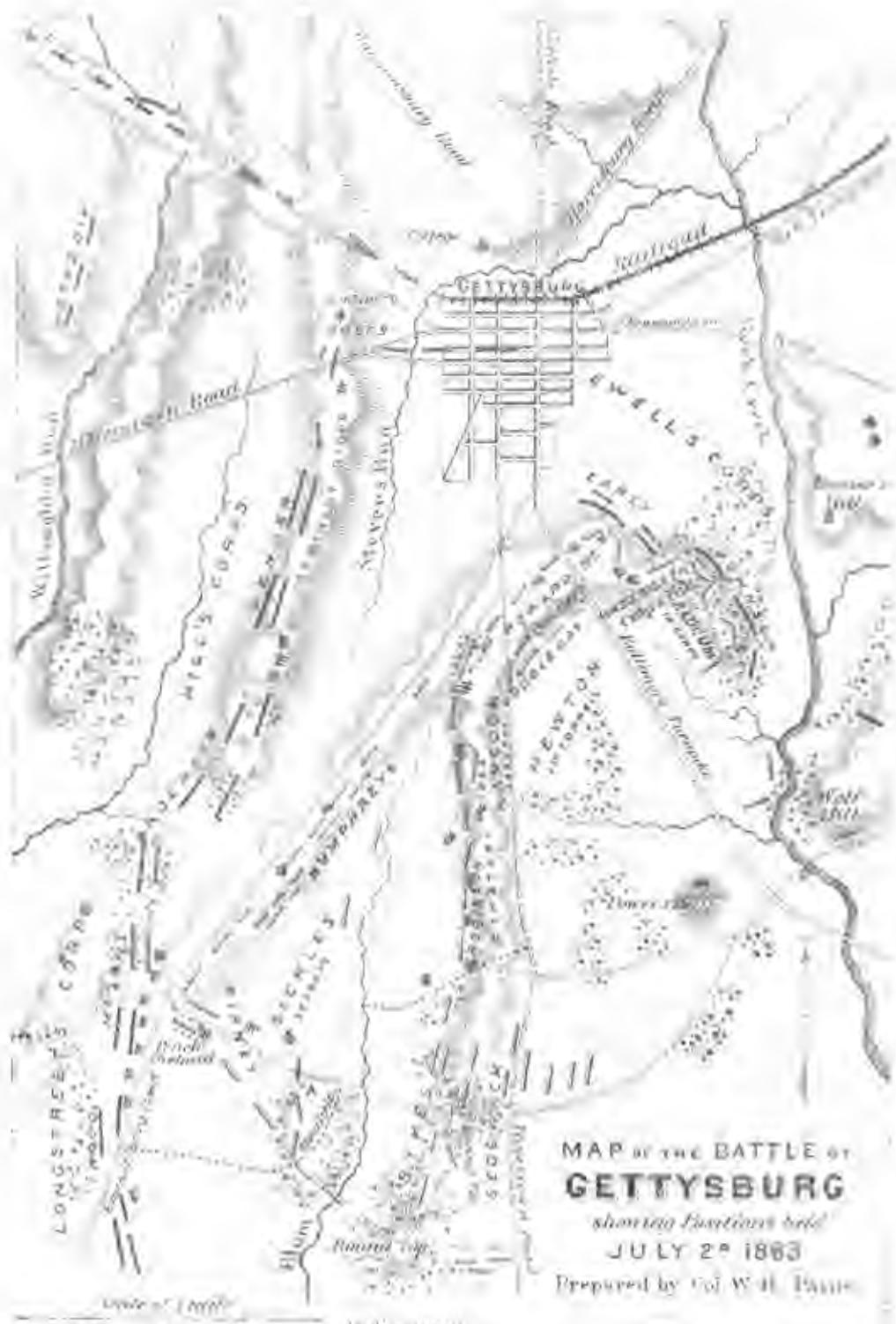
MAP OF THE BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG

Showing Positions held

JULY 2nd 1863

Prepared by Col W H Parke

A. Divisions occupied successively by
Confederate Divisions during the day ——— Union Lines
——— Confederate



MAP of the BATTLE of
GETTYSBURG

showing positions held

JULY 2nd 1863

Prepared by Col W H Faris

by Mathew Brady
and his studio

— Union Army
— Confederates

finding the portion of the ridge on which he was placed, somewhat depressed, and seeing in front of him that swell of land upon which the Emmitsburg road runs, thought best to abandon the line which MEADE had indicated and occupy the one in his front, lest the enemy should get it, and command his position.* It seemed an act of heroism, and was viewed by the rest of the army with astonishment, but it was undoubtedly ill judged. "His right Division, under General HUMPHREYS, was thrown forward several hundred yards beyond HANCOCK's left, which was to support him," leaving a wide gap there. His left line continued to a point called "Sherfy's peach orchard," then ran back obliquely through a low ground of wheat fields and woods toward Round-top. Thus there was a "salient angle" at the peach orchard, a weak point; and an opportunity afforded by the oblique stretch toward Round-top to enfilade that line.

LEE's forces were disposed in the best manner possible to him, on the inferior ridge, called Seminary Ridge, about a mile in front of and nearly parallel to ours. LONGSTREET, with the Divisions of Hood and McLAWS, were on *their* extreme right, which brought them facing Round-top and Cemetery Ridge, and, of course, facing, also, the slight ridge that SICKLES occupied. HILL's three Divisions continued their line

* "The object of General SICKLES' moving to the front, I could not conceive. I recollect looking on and admiring the spectacle. * * But I soon saw it was going to involve a fight in front of our line, * * and I thought it would be disadvantageous to us." General HANCOCK's testimony.

from the left of LONGSTREET far enough to front the whole remainder of Cemetery Ridge. EWELL, with his three Divisions, held from the Seminary, round through Gettysburg village, and so on at the base of Cemetery Hill, ending in front of SLOCUM, on Culp's Hill, which was the Union right. Their line stretched over five miles, partly concealed by woods. LEE, too, had a powerful artillery force of at least 120 guns.

MEADE, seeing the position of SICKLES, remonstrated with him. "I will change it if you disapprove," said SICKLES. "The enemy will hardly give you time for that," replied MEADE; and, sure enough, a flight of shells from the other side soon made a change impossible. It seems evident from General LEE's report, that SICKLES' position invited attack, as a weak point. He says: "In front of General LONGSTREET (*i. e.*, the place occupied by SICKLES), the enemy held a position from which, if he could be driven, it was thought our army could assail the more elevated ground beyond, and so reach the crest of the ridge." LEE's practiced eye saw, doubtless, the thinness of SICKLES' line, and its distance from support, and this determined his plan of attack. As we have said, heavy skirmishing was going on through the forenoon and a while after, between the lines of the two armies. At two o'clock the enemy opened a terrific cannonade, which was known to be the prelude to an assault. The 126th, who, with the remainder of the 2d Corps, had arrived that morning at eight o'clock, were supporting two batteries toward the northern extremity of Cemetery Ridge, in front of MEADE's head-quarters. From this point the scene

was now most animated. Staff officers galloped swiftly to and from head-quarters, with dispatches and orders. Shot and shell, fortunately aimed too high, whizzed, shrieked, and burst just beyond the crest of the ridge. Under cover of this fire, LONGSTREET made a tremendous attack on that front of SICKLES' line which ran from the angle at the Emmitsburg road and another road back to Little Round-top. At the same time HOOD's Division attempted to pass between SICKLES' left and Little Round-top. This hill, which is bald and unsightly, and covered with huge boulders, was occupied by us merely as a signal-station. But when this attempt was made to turn SICKLES' left, the importance of gaining possession of the hill was apparent to the commanders of both armies. Most opportunely, just as the enemy was advancing to seize it, a Division of SYKES' Corps came up, under VINCENT, and was ordered to its defense. And here ensued one of those terrible hand to hand struggles which, as well as the subsequent one on Culp's Hill, reminds us of the fierce contests in ancient warfare to secure or recover the body of a fallen hero. But with this difference. Here was added the *modern* enginery of war; bullet and bayonet, shot and shell. Whatever was savage or terrible in ancient and modern warfare was here combined. Batteries were dragged up the precipitous steeps by hand; men fought at the very muzzles of the guns, and were literally blown from before the cannon's mouth; muskets were clubbed and bayonets crossed; our Regiment, who heard the uninterrupted firing, describe it not as the *rattle* of musketry

— rather it was a continuous roar, rising and swelling and shaking the earth, like the surf on the beach in a great storm. Both sides performed prodigies of valor; but the close of the struggle left us in possession of the corpse-strown sides and summit of Little Round-top.

All this time a furious contest was going on at the angle of the peach orchard which we have spoken of, and the line running back from it. SICKLES' incessant cry for more men! more batteries! was answered by reinforcement after reinforcement sent by MEADE to "patch" his columns, but it was in vain. The line was broken. SICKLES, badly wounded, was borne to the rear. But all that men could do was done by HUMPHREYS and BIRNEY to prevent being flanked. HANCOCK, who took command when SICKLES was wounded, ordered up various detachments of the 2d Corps. The enemy had broken through our line in more places than one, and the cry came again for succor. The 3d Brigade of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, including the 126th Regiment, heard at length the welcome order, "Fix bayonets; shoulder arms; left face; forward march!" and instantly moved rapidly for a mile southward toward Round-top, then were faced westward toward a shallow ravine grown up with trees and bushes, through which were flying the routed Excelsior Brigade, driven by BARKSDALE'S Brigade in McLAWS' Division of LONGSTREET'S Corps. The 39th New York were held in reserve, but the rest of the Brigade, namely, the 125th on the left, the 126th in the centre, and the 111th on the right, were

formed in line, and, with shotted guns and gleaming bayonets, charged down the slope into the bushes swarming with the triumphant foe. Soon, from thousands of muskets, poured death-volleys into either rank, which withered before that consuming fire. Yet, with their comrades falling thick around them, cold and still, or writhing in the death-agony, our men pressed on till they passed through the low woods and bushes to the open space beyond, where the enemy made his most desperate effort to repel our advance. At this critical moment our line wavered, when a voice that our boys had heard before was heard cheering on the enemy. It was BARKSDALE, the same whom they fought on Maryland Heights, who now, with oaths and imprecations, was urging on the rebels. A low cry, "Remember Harper's Ferry!" was heard in our ranks, and swelled into a shout from hundreds of voices. Remember Harper's Ferry! rose above the roar of musketry and the clang of arms. The venom of that old taunt, "Harper's Ferry cowards!" which had so long burned in the veins of this noble Regiment, now excited them to fury. BARKSDALE fell with curses on his lips, pierced by musket balls. With bayonets fixed, the 3d Brigade rushed on, closing up their ranks thinned by shot and shell, and driving before them the late exultant enemy. Nothing could restrain them, nothing could resist them. Scores of their foes were killed or wounded; many in craven fear fell on their faces and threw up their hands in token of

surrender.* But when it was discovered that their own forces had retreated or surrendered, and that ours filled the valley, a battery was opened upon our front at fearfully short range, gashing the ranks with ghastly rents; but such was the excitement caused by the cry that had electrified them, that it seemed as if they eagerly poured out their heart's blood to wash away that old stain upon their honor. Nor did they halt until ordered, and then in perfect alignment, carrying back with them through that valley of death some pieces of our artillery which had been taken by the foe, and one brass gun taken by Captain SCOTT, with his command and a part of Company A. Colonel WILLARD† fell, part of his head being carried away by

* Some of them kept this position till they saw the backs of our men; when they seized the muskets they had dropped and deliberately fired into our ranks. A few who were seen to do this were bayoneted on the spot; but all the others were treated as prisoners of war.

† Colonel GEORGE LAMB WILLARD was born August 15, 1827, in the city of New York, and early manifested an ardent desire for an appointment as a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, but his friends looked with disfavor upon his purpose, and he was sent to a relative in Ohio to become a practical business man.

Soon afterward the Mexican war broke out, and he enlisted in the 15th Ohio Volunteers, under Colonel GEO. MORGAN, and was appointed a Sergeant in his Company. He was under General SCOTT in the movement on the city of Mexico, and his Company was one of the first to scale the walls of Chepultepec Castle, and for his gallantry on that occasion he was, on recommendation of General SCOTT, appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 8th United States Infantry, June 28, 1848; was promoted Second Lieutenant August 2, 1848; First Lieutenant December 31, 1853; Captain September 27, 1861; and Major of the 19th Infantry February 19, 1862.

He served with the 8th United States Infantry in the early part of the war, and through the Peninsular campaign of 1862, as its commanding officer a portion of the time, when, obtaining permission from the Secretary of War, he returned to Troy and was instrumental in raising a second *

* Colonel WILLARD had raised the 2d New York Volunteers, or Troy Regiment, and was appointed its Colonel, but was not permitted by the war department to retain the command of volunteers while an officer in the regular army.



CHARGE OF THE 111th, 125th, AND 126th N.Y. VOL'S.

Gettysburg, July 20, 1863.

a cannon ball ; and Colonel SHERRILL took command of the Brigade, and the brave Lieutenant-Colonel BULL, of the Regiment.*

Nor is it too much to say that this charge of the 3d Brigade changed the fortune of the day on that part of the field, hurling back the columns which had forced themselves through our lines at that point, and, combined with other successes on our side, giving the 3d Corps opportunity to form on the ridge, where it should have been posted at the beginning. The enemy at night held possession of the advanced line assumed by SICKLES, which certainly was not worth the sacrifices that had been made by us to retain it ; but the gaining of which was regarded by them as a

volunteer Regiment, the 125th New York Infantry, and was commissioned and mustered its Colonel, with rank from August 15, 1862.

Colonel WILLARD commanded the 3d Brigade 3d Division 2d Corps in the movement on Gettysburg, until killed by a piece of a shell while making a charge on the enemy in the afternoon of the 2d day of July, 1863. He was just emerging with his Brigade from some woods and bushes through which he had driven the enemy, when the fatal shell carried away a portion of his head and face. His body was taken from the field by his faithful attendant JOSHUA WISEMAN, an old soldier of the 8th Infantry, and forwarded to his late home in Troy. His funeral was attended by the appropriate military escort, the members of the Common Councils of Albany, Troy and Lansingburgh, and by an immense concourse of citizens.

Colonel WILLARD was a brave and gallant officer and an estimable citizen, and he proved his devotion to his country by the sacrifice of his life to its service on the field of battle.

* In this gallant and almost desperate charge fell HENRY W. WILLSON, a son of JARED WILLSON, Esq., of Canandaigua. His sprightly conversation, obliging manners, genial spirit and versatile talents, which he was ever ready to employ for the service or amusement of others, endeared him to his comrades ; and his unflinching bravery commanded him to his superior officers. Such a man could not but be feelingly missed, and sincerely mourned.

It is hoped that this slight tribute to the memory of a personal friend may be pardoned.

signal triumph over us. Its saddest consequence to us, next to the terrible loss of some of our best and bravest, was that we were forced to leave our dead and wounded between our lines and those of the enemy.*

The Brigade held its position until dark, when it marched back to Cemetery Hill, a little to the right of its former position.

On the right of our curved line, near Culp's Hill, there was a fierce struggle in the evening between EWELL'S Division and SLOCUM'S Corps for the possession of that elevation. For some time the contest was doubtful, both sides using their batteries with fearful effect, the cannoniers fighting, as Engineer HUNT says, when unable to use their guns, with handspikes, rammers, and even stones. But a Brigade of the 2d Corps coming up, decided that contest too in our favor, enabling us to keep our line intact at that point as well as at Round-top on our left. The only

* Respecting the enemy's losses in this conflict, SWINTON says: "A terrible price had been exacted for the success he had won. General BARKSDALE, the impetuous leader of *the boldest attack*, was mortally hurt and lay within the Union lines, and many other confederate officers were killed and wounded." A *Richmond Inquirer* correspondent says (in an article of remarkable candor): "I have heard several officers say that they have never seen the enemy's dead cover the ground so thickly, not even at the first Fredericksburg fight, as they did on that portion of the field over which McLAWS' troops fought." (It will be remembered that BARKSDALE was in McLAWS' Division.) An officer, MORGAN, who witnessed, from Little Round-top, the long line of our men that went down with fixed bayonets and firm step into the woods and bushes of the ravine, and who heard the terrific roar of musketry while they were engaged there, and then saw the line, of only half its first length, but still firm and unflinching, that struggled up the other side, "stormed at by shot and shell," describes the spectacle as one of the most imposing of the day.

part of the line assumed by HANCOCK and MEADE for our operations which the enemy wrenched from us on this bloody Thursday, was our extreme right, where Culp's Hill comes down to Rock creek; and had he gained this earlier in the day it might have been disastrous to us, for it might have enabled him to attack us "in reverse;" an attack which, after our grievous losses, 20,000 in the two days' fight, we might have found it difficult, if not impossible, to repel. But night came opportunely to prevent the enemy from following up this success.

C O L O N E L J A M E S M. B U L L,

Of the 126th Regiment New York Volunteers, was one of the most loyal, brave and patriotic spirits that rushed to the defense of our flag in the hour of our country's peril. For the cause he sacrificed a cherished and lucrative profession, and gave himself to the work of raising men and means with indefatigable earnestness. Espousing the cause of his country with his whole heart, he advocated it with the eloquence of conviction, and maintained it during the war with undaunted courage. The line officers in his Regiment, as well as his superior officers, bear witness that he never flinched from duty, but that whenever called upon he was ready, at a moment's notice, for the most daring or desperate service. His enthusiasm communicated itself to his men, and often, when others hesitated, his Regiment rushed forward, and, by their very impetuosity, snatched victory where defeat had seemed inevitable.



-- --

James M. Thorne
AME. MILIT. 125 N.Y. COMMANDING 1st BATT. 32nd INF.

C H A P T E R X J J J .

N the evening of the 2d of July the Union officers held a council, and unanimously agreed that the line of battle they occupied was the best that could be chosen, especially considering the decimated condition of their forces; and that, to use an expression afterward coined by GRANT, "they would fight it out on that line." Indeed, as we look at it now, it seems strange that LEE should have decided to attack that fortified hill; especially with our ill success in a similar case at Fredericksburg, to warn him against it. But LEE evidently over-estimated the advantage gained over us in driving back SICKLES' Corps; and, besides, he knew that behind our extreme right flank an entering wedge had been forced which he trusted would be driven home. But MEADE attended to that little matter, as we shall see.

At the risk of repetition we will let one or two of the men tell the story of the second day's fight in their own way. It will be found that they *add* some incidents.

EXTRACT FROM ADJUTANT BROWN'S ACCOUNT — SOMEWHAT CONDENSED.

"We are in the 2d Corps (General HANCOCK's), 3d Division (General HAVY'S), 3d Brigade (Colonel WILLARD). July 1st, we marched through Taneytown and halted, at eleven p. m., within

six miles of Gettysburg. At three A. M., July 2d, wearied and sore, we took up our line of march. It was rainy and had rained every day of our march. Many of the men were foot-sore. At eight A. M. we had reached the extreme front and halted near the Cemetery, but soon moved farther to the left. On our right lay the village; in front a little valley, bordered on the further side by woods. We were on a crest of ground. Rickett's Battery was on our right, at first, and other Batteries disposed around. Our position had, as it were, no flanks; front all round, and we could move to any point without marching three miles; to do the same thing the enemy must march ten miles. We had here the advantages the rebels had heretofore possessed, the ground receding from us on every side. In our front was a low stone wall, and an old rail fence, of which we hastily constructed breastworks. As we were on the crest, every form was clearly defined against the sky. Bear this in mind.

"The enemy began a lively cannonading, doing little damage, and we retained our position nearly all day. The battle was progressing around, but in our front was comparative quiet. The 3d Corps, under SICKLES, was on our left, and sustained a repulse. A Battery was captured by the rebels. The 3d Corps was driven back. The enemy advanced with triumphant yells. The 3d Corps wanted help, and the 3d Brigade was ordered to 'fall in.' This was half an hour before sun-down. The Brigade, under WILLARD, left-faced and marched a mile to the gap formed by the defeat of a portion of SICKLES' Corps. * * * Then, upon the evening air, rang out the last word I ever heard Colonel WILLARD speak: 'Forward!' And here, one word as to the temper of the 126th. Once before they had done bravely, but had been maligned; and the most infernal lies told by those who should have had their honor in their keeping. * * * A general order had been issued convicting them of 'cowardice,' of 'misbehavior before the enemy,' the soldier's unpardonable sin. The Regiment panted to remove that stigma. Colonel SHERRILL said to me: 'I want to lead these boys once more!' And every one was determined that half, aye, that the whole Regiment should die on the field, but that their record should be clear; and those who so cruelly lied about them can have the satisfaction of knowing that their falsehoods drove the 126th to even more certain death.

than that which would have awaited them. Raising the battle-cry Harper's Ferry! they threw themselves upon the enemy as the floods sweep through a valley. The rebel line was broken in less time than it takes to write it. Backward, over the hill, fled the host that a moment before was victorious, pursuing; and above all the roar could be heard the shout: 'Boys, remember Harper's Ferry!'

"Passing too far, our Brigade was suddenly opened upon by a rebel Battery, with grape and canister, at very short range. Now the carnage was fearful. Colonel WILLARD was instantly killed; Colonel McDUGAL had two horses shot under him, and was wounded. Colonel SHERRILL assumed the command, and as the rebels were gone out of sight, withdrew the Brigade a few rods, to be out of range of that terrible Battery. We had beaten the rebels (at that point) and recaptured our Battery. Harper's Ferry was avenged, but at what a fearful loss. That night we slept on our arms."

[EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF LIEUTENANT R. A. BASSETT.]

"As soon as we arrived, eight A. M., the 39th were deployed as skirmishers, and the rest of our Brigade, consisting of the 125th, 111th and 126th, supported a couple of Batteries on the right of the line of battle. After a little, Companies B, H and K charged upon an old stone barn and cleared it of sharp-shooters, who had been picking off our gunners, when J. K. P. HUSON was killed and three of our Company wounded.

"Toward night the battle raged furiously; the rebels got the best of us and captured one of our Batteries. Our Brigade was ordered down to retake it. We drew up in line of battle and charged across the ravine, which is covered with a thick growth of trees and bushes, and up the hill on the other side, and took the Battery, under a terrific fire of grape, canister, and shell, driving the rebels off at the point of the bayonet, a great deal of the time within one rod of them, our comrades falling thick and fast around us. Still on swept the gallant 3d Brigade. Yes, the gallant 3d Brigade, *alias* Harper's Ferry cowards. When we started on the charge, I occasionally glanced my eye toward the colors, and noticed that they were kept about a rod in front of the line of battle; but while we were crossing the ravine, I

noticed they faltered, and finally fell; directly they were raised again and went on. I then knew that my dear brother had fallen. The boys were falling all around me and appealing to me for help, but I could only give them words of encouragement, and charge on. In looking over the field after the battle, I found my brother, dead; shot first through the thigh, and then through the heart.

“I have not time to give many particulars, neither do I feel inclined to say much at present; my heart is too full and sad to say anything; and I do not know what to say to console the afflicted, for I am as sorely afflicted as any one.

“We expect to give the rebels another time to-morrow. There are ten killed and twenty wounded in Company B. Promotions are rapid now a days. If you come, you will find many of our boys in hospital, with Doctor PELTIER and Chaplain HARRISON.”

[EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF MAJOR RICHARDSON AT A REUNION.]

* * * “And when at Gettysburg, on the 2d of July, we went to the rescue of the 3d Corps, and met the advancing rebels at the muzzles of their muskets and the points of their bayonets, and were checked for a moment in the death struggle,—the cry, ‘Remember Harper’s Ferry!’ rang out along the line; and every living man, with fatal resolve, sprung forward with new effort, and the rebel ranks fell prostrate where they stood, killed, wounded or captured. Then it was that BARKSDALE bit the dust.”

“All night,” says Adjutant BROWN, “some of the officers and men were, by special permission, employed assisting the Surgeons in hunting for the dead and wounded.* ’Twas a dark, cloudy night, and the

* Nothing could be more dismal and appalling than searching over a battle-field in a dark night for a friend or comrade. To turn up one dead cold face after another to the glimmering light of a lantern, and see it marred with wounds and disfigured with blood and soil, the features, perhaps, convulsed by the death-agony, the eyes vacant and staring,—surely that friendship must be, indeed, stronger than death which would prompt to such an office, yet it was often undertaken, and even by women! Dismal, too, the sight of the dark battle-ground, with lanterns twinkling here and there, “like the wisp on the morass!”

search was difficult. General BARKSDALE begged Lieutenant WILSON, of Company A, to bring him off, but our own men must be seen to first. He was brought off next morning, and lived but a short time." * "The survivors of the 126th lay encamped all night in a belt of scattering timber, to the right of their former position, supporting a Pennsylvania Battery. Colonel SHERRILL was in command of our Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel BULL of our Regiment." † On the morning of the 3d LEE found that if he had carried our *advanced* line, he had only brought himself face to face with a far more formidable one on the ridge in the rear of it.

MEADE, knowing the importance of dislodging the enemy, who had effected an entrance into our lines at the right of Culp's Hill, massed some powerful guns near that point in the night, and at four in the morning saluted the foe with a terrific cannonading. Some detachments of the 2d and 1st Corps, who had rushed to the aid of the 3d the afternoon before, now returned and commenced a savage struggle for the ground the enemy had gained. For four hours the battle raged fiercely here. A part of the 126th were deployed as skirmishers, and charged on an old fence to rid it of sharp-shooters who were picking off the artillery men. Until ten A. M. the battle surged round Culp's Hill, the rest of the lines remaining quiet, except some firing directed towards our left. At half past ten we had regained the lost ground, by enfilading their

* Others say, however, that BARKSDALE died the same night.

† G. I. Rose's diary.

attacking lines, and all became quiet save the continuous cracking of skirmishers' rifles in front.*

Early that morning Captain SCOTT had been detailed, with Captains SHIMER,† WHEELER and HERENDEEN, and their respective commands, as skirmishers, to skirmish with the enemy posted in front of Cemetery Hill. This is admitted by all to have been the severest service the Regiment was ever engaged in. Three of these Captains were killed, and Captain SCOTT, the survivor, received two bullets through his clothing. Lieutenant BROWN, of Company C, was severely wounded, and many of the rank and file were killed and wounded.

On the enemy's side, preparations were evidently

* As *skirmishing* is a most important feature in war, and as few unmilitary people have a correct idea of it, we will insert some descriptive notices of this peculiar mode of warfare. So important is it, that *skirmish drill* is part of the training in every well drilled organization. The men are trained to use every wile and manœuvre to conceal their own persons, while they watch every opportunity to pick off their antagonists. To run with a dodging, irregular, zigzag motion, so as to foil the eye of a marksman; to crawl like a reptile among vines and bushes; to hide behind trees, or rocks and stones, or in rifle-pits; to keep the eye stealthily but steadily fixed upon the foe; in short, to imitate in every possible manner the cunning of the savage or the beast of prey, these are the accomplishments of the skirmisher. No trick is thought disgraceful; no stratagem to throw the enemy off his guard is thought unmilitary, if only successful; and, when he takes his murderous aim, the skirmisher is fully aware that, at the same moment, an unseen foe may be taking equally fatal aim at him.

In such deadly work were the skirmish parties of the two armies engaged on this forenoon, cheered on by their officers, who rode boldly among them in defiance of the sharp-shooters, General HAYS being specially conspicuous.

† Captain SHIMER was killed while lying down in line, with the men of his Company to the right and left of him. As he raised his head an instant, it was struck by a sharp-shooter's bullet. Four soldiers near him rolled him upon their guns, and, waiting an opportunity when the enemy had just fired their pieces, they seized their guns, with the body resting on them, and hurried to the rear. He was buried the next morning on Cemetery Hill.

making for some supreme effort. On our side reigned the stillness of expectancy. Suddenly, at twelve minutes to one, two signal shots were fired. Instantly, from 130 rebel guns, came a storm of shot and shell heavy enough, as it seemed, to blast everything that had life on the opposing hillsides. Our gunners sprang to their pieces, and soon eighty guns sent back a murderous reply. Words are powerless to convey an idea of the tremendous uproar of more than 200 cannon, sending through the air every variety of missile, grape and cannister, shell and chain-shot, bolt and slug, with whirr and hiss, and screech or rumbling thunder, mingled with the shouted orders of the Captains, and the sudden death cry of wounded artillery horses. Only a MILTON could find and put language together that would give even a faint idea of the “confusion worse confounded” of such a scene, which, Heaven grant, may not be witnessed again on this poor war-cursed planet.

“ Immediate in a flame

All heaven appeared; but soon obscured with smoke
 From those deep-throated engines belched, whose roar
 Emboweled with outrageous noise the air,
 Disgorging foul chained thunderbolts, and hail
 Of iron globes. * * Infernal noise!
 War seemed a civil game to this uproar;
 Horrid confusion heap'd upon confusion rose;
 Bolts amid the air encountered bolts
 Hurled to and fro in jaculation dire.

Now storming fury rose,
 And clamor such as heard till now was never.
 * * * Dire was the noise of conflict:
 * * * Overhead the dismal hiss
 Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
 And flying, vaulted either host with fire.”*

* Paradise Lost; book VI. We have taken some liberties with the blind bard.

“During this outburst the troops crouched behind what slight cover they could find, thankful for the rude breast-works they had made in the morning ; but the musket was tightly grasped, for each man knew what was to follow ; knew that this storm was but a prelude to a less noisy, but more deadly shock of infantry ” PICKETT’s Division had come up in the morning, and was appointed to lead the grand attack upon our lines. Many of our batteries lost very heavily, especially the Keystone ; and volunteers were called from the 126th to help work the guns. Several of this Regiment were also killed. “In the emergency a dispatch was sent to General MEADE that they could hold out no longer. General MEADE mounted his horse, dashing through the dreadful storm of iron missiles. On coming up to the batteries he cried out : ‘Men, you *must* hold these Batteries ! Stand by your guns, though every man should perish at his post !’ He remained among them awhile, riding from Battery to Battery, until the crisis had passed, and they were relieved. General MEADE’s head-quarters were in a small house, sixteen by twenty feet, situated on the Taneytown road ; which during this cannonading was once under one of the most murderous fires. Every size and form of shell of English and American manufacture, shrieked, moaned, and whistled, as many as six in a second, and burst near the head-quarters. Horses reared and plunged in terror. One fell, and then another, until sixteen lay dead and mangled ; and many with their heads only dangling in the halters where they were hitched. Soldiers, at this

point, were torn to pieces in the road, as they were passing, and died with that peculiar yell that blends the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair.”*

We shrink from such details; and yet it is well to know what this war was; a war between civilized and enlightened men on both sides; equally familiar with the “devilish enginery” of modern warfare. To such enginery was opposed, here, and at Fredericksburg, and at Petersburg, and in the Wilderness, and on countless other fields, not ramparts of iron and stone, but the flesh and bones of the very flower of our country’s young manhood. By every drop of their sacred blood; by every tear wrung from the heart of mother and sister; by every gray head brought to the grave in sorrow, and every desolated home, let us pray that such a strife may never be witnessed again!

This grand “artillery duel” was kept up for an hour and a half, their fire being directed principally at the left center of our line. MEADE, becoming fully satisfied that the object of LEE was to demoralize our soldiers by the severe fire as well as to drive them back from their line, and perhaps silence the artillery, after which they could charge effectually upon us, thought proper to hasten their assault, and save our ammunition, by practicing a slight *ruse*. He ordered our artillery to slacken, and then cease firing, thus causing the enemy to believe that he had silenced our guns. The ruse was successful, and the grand

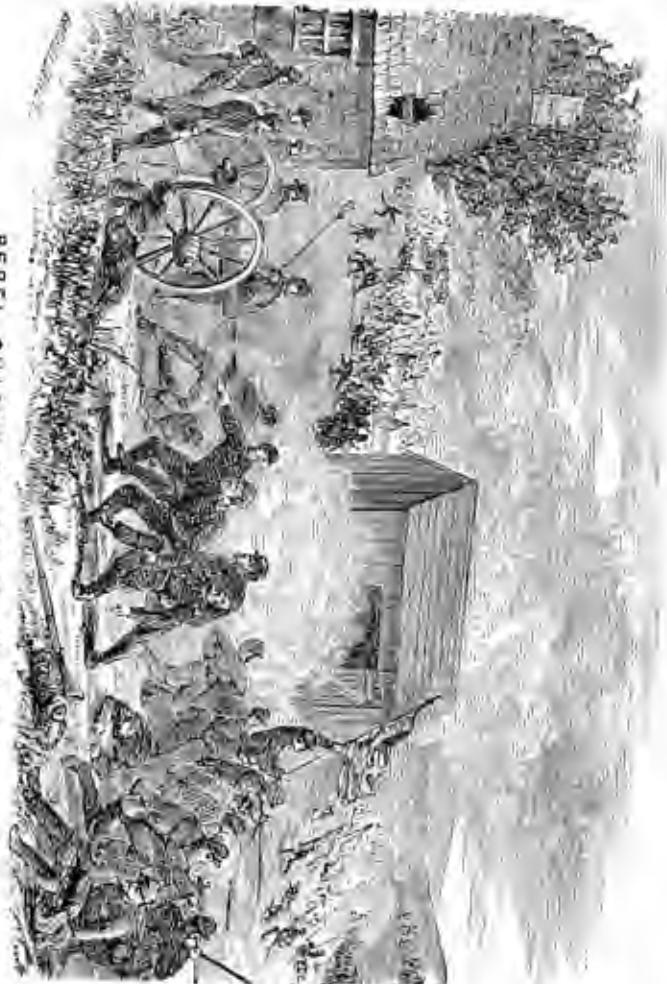
* The above extract is from an anonymous lecture on the battles at Gettysburg. We do not vouch for its entire accuracy; but it is spirited, and probably correct in the main.

assault began. Seminary Hill, which had seemed as vacant of troops as that mountain side which Roderick Dhu's whistle peopled so mysteriously with his armed followers, suddenly became alive with serried files of soldiers. Never was "battle's magnificently stern array" more imposingly displayed than in the grand charge of the third day at Gettysburg. A mile and a half in front, three lines deep, with bayonets set, and firm step cadenced to the music, in full view of our expectant army, they swept down the slope into the valley

"Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
One glance at their array."

PICKETT's veteran Corps of Virginians, freshly arrived on the field, led the van; PETTIGREW's Carolina troops followed, with other Divisions to the number of at least 18,000 men. Even those upon whom they were advancing with deadly intent, could not withhold their admiration. One of our officers writes: "Their lines advanced steadily, as at a dress parade. Beautiful, gloriously beautiful, did that vast array appear in that lovely little valley."* Our infantry had been charged not to waste a shot, but to reserve their fire until they could make it "tell" on the foe. But our artillery, double shotted, was less reticent. With murderous aim it "tore great holes" in their ranks, which "closed right up," and moved unflinchingly on. HANCOCK, who, on that day, had the general command of the 1st, 2d and 3d Corps, says: "It looked, at first, as if they were going to attack the

* BASSETT.



REBEL CHARGE ON CEMETERY HILL.

Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863.

TUNNO BROADE, 3D DIV., 20 CORPS.

Cof. Silverill mortally wounded.

center of my line, but after a little they inclined somewhat to the left, as if their object was to march through my command and sieze Cemetery Hill, which, no doubt, *was* their intention. They attacked with wonderful spirit; nothing could have been more spirited. The shock of the attack fell upon the 2d and 3d Divisions of the 2d Corps, assisted by a small Brigade of Vermont troops, together with the artillery of our line; these were the troops that really met the assault. No doubt there were other troops that fired a little; but these were the troops that really withstood the shock of the assault and repulsed it. The attack of the enemy was met by about six Brigades of our troops, and was finally repulsed after a terrific contest at very close quarters, in which our troops took about thirty or forty colors, and some four or five thousand prisoners, with great loss to the enemy in killed and wounded. The repulse was a most signal one, and decided the battle.”*

At the risk of repetition, we will quote again from letters written at the time. Captain BASSETT says: “Friday, the 3d, the ball opened at daylight, with tremendous crashing. Our Regiment were deployed as skirmishers; charged on an old barn and rid it of sharp-shooters; we skirmished all the forenoon, and lost three Captains; and many men killed in Company B.

We were then drawn up again to support a Battery on our right, when such an artillery duel as was scarcely ever known took place, lasting about two

* HANCOCK’s testimony.

hours. Our batteries finally almost entirely ceased firing, which led the rebels to believe they had silenced them. Directly two lines of battle came out of the woods and advanced on a charge. This was the grandest sight I ever saw. They reached about a mile across the plain; but they were mistaken about our Batteries being silenced; for they opened upon them with grape and cannister, and gave them a lesson they will long remember. When they were within musket range, our infantry charged to meet them, and gave them too warm a reception, for the first line nearly all threw down their arms and gave themselves up as prisoners. * * * We (*i. e.*, our Regiment) also captured seven stands of colors, among which was one battle-flag, belonging to a North Carolina Regiment, with the names of twelve battles on it; among which were Harper's Ferry, September, 1862, and Maryland Heights.* When the boys saw this there was some cheering, you may guess. General HAYS took it by the staff and trailed it behind his horse, and rode along the front of our Brigade, the boys vociferously cheering. This closed up Friday's fighting." "The Regiment did not learn, until the fight was nearly over, that the brave and gallant Colonel, then in command of the Brigade, had fallen, mortally wounded, during the hottest of the

* This is a mistake. We copy, from Adjutant BROWN, a correct statement: "Captain MORRIS BROWN, JR., of the 126th, captured, with his own hands, a stand of colors, upon which were the following inscriptions: Sheppardstown, Malvern Hill, Manassas Junction, Sharpsburg, HARPER'S FERRY, Manassas, Cedar Run, Mechanicsville, Hanover, Ox Hill, Cold Harbor, Frazer's farm. It was taken, I believe, from the 14th North Carolina. Our Regiment alone captured *five* stands of colors."

fight.”* This was Colonel SHERRILL : “than whom,” says Colonel BULL, who succeeded to the command of the Brigade after Colonel McDUGAL of the 111th New York was wounded, “a braver man and more faithful soldier never existed.”†

Captain (now Major) RICHARDSON, one of the most cautious of narrators, writes : “On the 3d, the enemy made the most desperate effort of the war ; and there was undoubtedly the heaviest cannonading ever known on this continent ; perhaps, in the world. The enemy advanced on our center, where our Brigade lay in three lines, when we opened on them with grape and cannister, reserving our infantry fire until they came within twenty rods, when we poured our volleys from rifled muskets so hotly that, although most desperately rallied by their officers, they came no nearer than twenty rods without breaking. They finally fell back in a rout, leaving the ground so thickly strewn with their dead that one could walk for rods on their dead bodies.

“On the 4th we had skirmishing, and lost severely from their sharp-shooters. Colonel SHERRILL, commanding the Brigade, fell, mortally wounded, on the 3d, and died next morning. Colonel McDUGAL, of the 111th New York, next in command, was wounded, and the command of the Brigade fell on Lieutenant

* ANDREWS’ diary.

† We have before us a paper giving an account of the funeral honors paid to Colonel SHERRILL in Geneva, to which place his body was brought for interment. Did our limits permit, we would gladly enrich our book with it ; for he, to whom these honors were paid, richly deserved them. See Appendix.

Colonel BULL, Captain COLEMAN commanding the Regiment. (Major PHILLIPS was at Washington dangerously ill.) Our Regiment lost sixty killed and 200 wounded, but they drove the enemy every time, took twice their number of prisoners, and killed and wounded at least their own number. The Regiment took a stand of colors, with seven battles inscribed on it, among them 'HARPER'S FERRY.' It also took several battle-flags.

"Our victory was complete. The enemy have fallen back. All of us are in good spirits. This battle is the greatest of the war, and, I think, the last great battle, if we are prospered a few days longer."

If there is some repetition in the above extracts, the reader must excuse it. The battle of Gettysburg *was worth* a good many descriptions.*

* Medals of honor were subsequently presented to Sergeant GEO. H. DORE, Company B, 126th Regiment New York Volunteers, and Private JERRY WALL, Company B, 126th New York Volunteers, who captured colors in the battle of Gettysburg.

C H A P T E R X J V .

THE Sanitary Commission ! Like the bow in the cloud after the storm, this blessed commission hovered on the retreating clouds of war, bringing relief and hope to thousands of sufferers. It was its office to receive, at the various stations, the vast car loads of supplies sent by sympathizing friends all over the country to the wounded and sick, and to distribute them to the camps where they were needed. We stayers at home knew that every city, village and hamlet poured out from its abundance (or its poverty) with unstinting hand whatever was known to be needed by the sufferers ; but none except those who at the great depots *received* the vast supplies, had any idea of the magnitude of the work of the Sanitary Commission. Those who wish a detailed account of its proceedings after the Gettysburg battle, should read a letter from a Secretary of the commission, J. H. DOUGLAS, to F. LAW OLMFSTED, its general secretary, dated August, 1863, and now published in the Rebellion Record. He states that the largest store in the village of Gettysburg was used as a place of deposit. This became the center of the busiest scene he ever witnessed in connection with the commission. Car load after car load were emptied here ; "till the store

was filled, the sidewalk monopolized, and the street encroached on. These supplies were the outpourings of a grateful people. This abundant overflow of the generous remembrance of those at home to those in the army, was distributed in the same generous manner as it was contributed. Each morning the supply wagons of the Division and Corps hospitals were before the door, and each day they went away laden with such articles as were desired to meet their wants. If the articles needed one day were not in our possession at the time, they were immediately telegraphed for, and by the next train of cars thereafter, they were ready to be delivered. Thus, tons of ice, mutton, poultry, fish, vegetables, soft bread, butter, and a variety of other articles of substantial and delicate food were provided for the wounded, with thousands of suits of clothing of all kinds, and hospital furniture in quantity to meet the emergency. It was a grand sight to see the tender care of the people for the people's braves. It was a bit of home feeling; home bounty brought to the tent, and put into the hand of the wounded soldier. I feel grateful that I was permitted to participate in such a work." * *

"With the transfer of our material to town (Gettysburg), the irregular organization was changed to a permanent working basis. Doctor W FITCH CHENEY, who arrived on the 10th, was placed in charge of the camp. He brought with him, from Canandaigua, seven assistants, Messrs. LATZ, COOLEY, McGUINNESS, CHESEBRO, BLAKELY, SHERWIN and FRESHOUR. * * Cooks had arrived, a large shed for a kitchen was

built, and full preparations made for feeding any number. * * * A store tent was placed near the hospital tent, and given into the charge of two New York ladies, whose long experience * * made them familiar with all the requirements of this camp. * * During the ten days subsequent to our establishment here, over 5,000 soldiers, Union and rebel, received food here. * * This lodge was continued until all the wounded capable of being removed were transferred from the Corps hospital to the general hospitals of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg and York."

The labors of the commission were those of inquiry and relief. The labor of inquiry required constant visitation of the hospitals, and consultation with the medical officers as to the kind and amount of relief needed ; and that of relief consisted in issuing from the store-house supplies in bulk to the hospitals, and also in removing all patients capable of removal. Twenty-four camps of the wounded, spread over an area of eight miles, and containing 5,452 persons, were of the confederates. These, from a lack of Surgeons among them, had to be cared for, in a measure, by our Surgeons and nurses. Mr. D. adds: "The labor, the anxiety, the responsibility imposed upon the *Surgeons* after the battle of Gettysburg, were, from the position of affairs, greater than after any other battle of the war. The devotion, the solicitude, the untiring attention to the wounded on their part, were so marked as to be apparent to all who visited the hospitals. It must be remembered that these same offi-

cers had endured the privations and fatigues of the long forced marches with the rest of the army ; that they had shared its dangers, for one medical officer from each Regiment follows it into battle and is liable to the accidents of war ; that its field hospitals are often, from the changes in the line of battle, brought under the fire of the enemy ; and that, while in this situation, the Surgeons are called upon to exercise the calmest judgment, to perform the most critical and serious operations, and this quickly and continuously. The battle ceasing, *their* labors continue. While other officers are sleeping, renewing their strength for further efforts, the medical staff are still toiling. They have to improvise hospitals from the rudest materials, are obliged to ‘make bricks without straw,’ to surmount seeming impossibilities. The work is unending both by day and night, the strain upon the mental and physical faculties unceasing. Thus, after this battle, operators had to be held up while performing the operations, and fainted from exhaustion when they were finished.

“While his duties are as arduous, his exposure as great, and the mortality from disease and injury as large as among other staff officers of similar rank, the Surgeon has no prospect of promotion, of a brevet, or an honorable mention to stimulate *him*. His duties are performed quietly, unostentatiously. He does his duty for his country’s sake ; for the sake of humanity. The consciousness of having nobly performed this great duty is well nigh his only, as it must ever be his

highest, reward. The medical corps of the army is well deserving this slight tribute."

We insert this tribute with the more pleasure, that none better deserved it than the Surgeons of the 126th New York.

"The 2d Corps hospital was on the banks of Rock creek (partially), in tents. It contained about 4,500 wounded, of whom 1,000 were rebels." But this was a secondary arrangement, as will be seen by a private letter of Doctor PELTIER, written at the time: "After our first day's fight I worked in the hospital till three in the morning; slept an hour on the ground, among the wounded; was awakened by an awful cannonading, the shells flying all around us. This frightened the wounded, and was not very agreeable to us who were not wounded. It lasted about an hour, and in the afternoon we made preparations to move our wounded to a less exposed situation, about two miles down in the woods. We had hardly commenced when another shower of shells came over into our midst. Our hospital was struck, but no one was hurt, though the shells filled the air over our heads. The oldest soldiers said they never saw such terrific cannonading. It was during this that our Division made their gallant charge," &c. From another letter from the same: "I was with the Regiment when the first battle opened, but was ordered back to duty as operating Surgeon. Had to pass through a hail-storm of shells, to get to the hospital; were soon shelled out of that, and have now been in the woods forty-eight hours, with the wounded."

Chaplain HARRISON, of the 126th, who, like other Chaplains, was much employed in hospitals, and in caring for wounded on the fields, writes: "July 4th. Two hundred and forty-six of our Regiment are killed or wounded. The battle-field is covered with the slain. The hospitals overflow with wounded. Scores are crying for help. All over the field ghastly corpses stare at you." "July 6. Ordered to follow the Regiment. The sick and wounded to be removed." This was made necessary by the tremendous rains of the 5th and 6th July. The tents were overflowed and everything movable carried away by the water. The severely wounded were in actual danger of drowning, and had to be dragged out; others walked, crawled or "wriggled" out, as they best could. The Sanitary Commission was most serviceable at this time.

In the details of battles, it is mournful to read of numbers killed and wounded, and our sympathy is apt to be confined to such sufferers. But in this contest of ours a new feature was added to the horrors of "grim-visaged war." Incredible as it seems, there is yet no doubt that the spite felt toward northerners by their southern enemies was wreaked upon the *prisoners* that fell into their hands. And there is also overwhelming evidence that cruelty to our prisoners was part of a *system* which was to render our soldiers unserviceable in case they should, by exchange, be placed in position where they might be called on to fight the rebels again. We do not wish to dwell on this painful subject; but our attention is called to it by a letter written by a poor fellow who was one

of the victims ; taken prisoner at Gettysburg. As a specimen of the uncomplaining spirit with which the enlisted men bore their hardships, we will insert it here.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., August 31st, 1863.

Lieutenant R. A. BASSETT,

DEAR SIR: I embrace this opportunity to write to you, being the very first one I have had, for I have been lying on Belle Island and Libby Prison hospital since the 21st of July, most of the time on Belle Island. After you gave me a pass on the field at Gettysburg, on the 2d of July, to go to the rear, I went a little to the rear of the line, and was not able to go any farther than the well, about half way to the road, and lay there until just in the edge of the evening, and, feeling some better, I thought I could get to the hospital, but our right was driven back just at that time, and just as I got to the road our artillery were changing position, and I, not being able to get out of the way, got struck with the end of the pole, and they picked me up and put me in the Battery ambulance with one of the wounded men of the Battery, and they took us to a stone house in rear of where the Batteries were planted on the new line, across a small brook. Shortly our men regained their old position on the right, and the Batteries were moved again to the front. We were well cared for by the people of the house, and the doctor dressed the Battery man's leg and my back, and said we must make ourselves as comfortable as possible. After dark our cavalry pickets were posted at the house, and at midnight they got orders to report to their Company at daylight, so they ordered an early breakfast. When it was ready, they woke me up to eat with them. As soon as one of them had done breakfast, he went out on the stoop, and came hurrying in and spoke to the other one. Says he, the rebel cavalry are upon us, we will go and give them a brush, and off they went, but soon came back and told me to make for our trains as fast as possible, so we started through the woods for the train. About the time we got in the center of the woods, nine rebel cavalry came dashing down on them, and they, seeing they stood no chance, put spurs to their horses and away they

went, firing their carbines as they went, killing one and wounding two of the rebels, but the two cavalry of ours got off all right. They went to the house, but the artilleryman was so bad they could not get him on the horses, so they left him. This was just at daylight. They took me to their reserve picket post, and kept me there until about ten o'clock, then moved us to the rear of Gettysburg. Early Friday morning we started for the Potomac, and went three days without anything to eat, and when we did we only got half a pint of flour and a little piece of fresh meat. After we got to Williamsport I found JOHN BULLIS, of Company H, and CADY, of Company K. After we got to Belle Island, a few more from the Regiment. There was old STROUP, of Company E, and SMITH, of Company H, MADISON, of Company E, and an ambulance driver by the name of NUTT. Most of them are still starving on Belle Island. Three of us came away on the hospital boat, and thank our lucky stars that we got here alive. When with the Regiment I weighed 160 pounds, now I weigh 123 $\frac{1}{4}$. I saw harder times at Richmond than I have time to relate. The suffering of prisoners is horrible to think of, much more to partake of. I will give you a full account of our usage as soon as I hear from you.

Yours truly,

R. B. SUTTON,
Co. B, 126th N. Y. S. Vols.

E. T. MATTHEWSON, a private in Company D, was a victim of the rebel cruelty of which we have spoken. He was a fine young soldier, eighteen years old, and after passing through several battles, was taken by MOSBY, imprisoned at Belle Isle and Libby, and died in hospital January 27, '64.

CHAPTER XY.

N the third day's fight at Gettysburg, LEE massed his columns (as we have seen) against our left center on Cemetery Hill, consisting principally of the 2d Corps, by which, mainly, he was repulsed. The other Corps of the army were held in reserve in their positions along the ridge ; and it was undoubtedly MEADE'S intention that the repulse of the enemy's grand charge should be followed by an assault of our whole reserve line. General MEADE says : " As soon as their assault was repulsed, I went immediately to the extreme left of my line, with the determination of advancing the left, and making an assault upon the enemy's lines. * * I gave the necessary orders for all preparations to be made for the assault." It seems to us now, as it seemed to many in the army then, that such an assault by our men, flushed with success, upon theirs, foiled in their supreme effort, must have resulted in the more complete overthrow of LEE's army, and the capture of immense numbers of it. But the truth is, that some of the most spirited fighters among the Corps commanders were killed or wounded, and the carnage, during the three days, had been fearful among all ranks. SYKES, who seems to have received General MEADE'S orders, was very slow in

transmitting them and getting the men in line, and darkness came on before anything important had been done. And, after all, the three days' work had been glorious: they had an assured success; should they now attack and fail, the loss would be of all they had gained. This was a grave risk.

On the night of the 3d, LEE began his retreat, actively but silently. It was continued on the 4th, his movements being masked by keeping up constant skirmishing in his front and sharpshooting all day. Besides their rifle-pits, a stone barn, with long, narrow windows, afforded them a safe covert, whence they could pick off our officers and men with unmerciful precision. General HAYS ordered the barn to be taken. Colonel BULL, as Brigade commander, called on the Regiment to do it; but no response came immediately; the risk was too deadly. Lieutenant GEDDIS started up and volunteered, asking Company D, of the 126th, to follow him. They did so, as did men from most of the other Companies. A high post-and-rail fence ran along the Emmittsburg road, which must be crossed. Five of these volunteers were shot while getting over the fence. Nothing daunted, the little Spartan band advanced, keeping along the side of a rail fence which ran toward the barn. But such a deadly and continuous fire met them from the barn and rifle-pits as forced them to abandon the attempt; and now the object was to secure the wounded and get back as best they could. Keeping in a furrow turned out by a plow, near the rail fence, and taking advantage of any kind of cover they could find, the

remnant of them reached our lines again with their wounded, Lieutenant GEDDIS bringing up the rear as he had led the advance.* Our men think that this skirmishing on the 4th of July was the most dangerous service they were ever employed in, as the sharp-shooters hit everything that was seen to move. All the while the bands on the hill behind them, jubilant with victory, kept "independence day" by playing National airs. On the following night, pickets were stationed on the field; Captain MUNSON, of the 126th, in command of our line. It was raining heavily, but the sharp-shooters continued their murderous work. Our pickets were charged to keep silence, for the rebel wounded would question them, and when they answered, the sharpshooters would fire in the direction of their voices.

On Sunday the heavy rain continued, but our men were all over the field disposing of the rebel dead and our own, and caring for the wounded. The moans of the latter, says Sergeant ROSE, were heart-rending.

On the morning of the 5th, it became certain that the enemy had left, and on that afternoon the pursuit was commenced by a large portion of the army. On

* JOHN B. GEDDIS enlisted in the 126th as a private, was made First Sergeant of Company D, then Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, then Captain; and in December, 1864, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but on account of the smallness of the Regiment at that time, could not get mustered in, and continued to rank as Captain. But he commanded the Regiment from some time in the autumn of 1864 until the 31st of March, 1865, when, in a gallant charge of the 1st Division under SHERIDAN, GEDDIS leading the Regiment and cheering on his men with his sword brandished aloft, was shot through the right hand. For his gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted Major U. S. Vols.

the 7th, head-quarters were at Frederick ; on the 8th, at Middletown ; on the 9th, at South Mountain, and the advance at Boonsboro and Rohrersville. The diaries of the men record the kindness of the inhabitants at Taneytown in bringing them refreshments. On the 10th, head-quarters were advanced to Antietam creek, which was bridged by our engineers, our men passing over the old battle-ground. On the 11th, General MEADE's forces were in front of the position taken by LEE to cover his crossing the Potomac. This, to us, who know all the facts as they could not have been known to MEADE and his Corps commanders, seems slow pursuit ; and very severe censures have been passed upon General MEADE for, first, the route he took ; second, his slowness ; and, third, his allowing LEE to escape across the Potomac without another fight. In regard to the first, after reading all the testimony on both sides, with the annexed correspondence, it would seem that General MEADE acted upon the very best judgment he could form, aided by the intelligence brought by his scouts and reconnoitering parties ; which latter, as was afterwards proved, was not very much to be relied upon. For the second fact there were several causes. Many new recruits were just joining the army, and some old troops were leaving, their time having expired. The army was being reinforced by militia, and by forces from Harper's Ferry and other points, and it took time to get them all "in hand." Then it rained all the time ; the roads were rough and rocky, or extremely muddy ; and many of our men were almost

or quite barefoot, and there was a little delay for supplies of shoes to reach them. Again, LEE was manoeuvring in a country with which he was familiar, to find a position where he might fortify himself, and stand at bay until he could cross the river. His course made it difficult to find him in a place where he could be assailed with success. And, in regard to the last point, it was supposed by *all* that the swollen state of the Potomac, and the absence of bridges and other means of transportation made it *impossible* for LEE to cross that river. With this firm persuasion, MEADE naturally saw less necessity for rapidity in his movements than if he had known, as we do, the facts of the case. From all General MEADE'S correspondence at the time, it is evident that both he and his army expected another fight, and truly desired it. When, however, LEE had fortified himself near Falling Waters, and General MEADE was anxious to attack him, a majority of the Corps commanders were opposed to it; and General MEADE himself afterward thought that there would have been much the same risk as *our* forces experienced at Fredericksburg, and *theirs* at Gettysburg. Certainly the disappointment, both to the army and to the country, as well as at Washington, when it was found that LEE'S army was across the river, was excessive, and damped somewhat the joy and triumph of the recent victory.

We pause here to notice a fact which constantly presses itself on our attention as we pursue our investigations in regard to the Potomac army. We have examined the reports of army officers, rebel and

Union, the letters of army correspondents (as given in the Rebellion Record and in newspapers), magazines, histories, biographies, cyclopedias, reports on the conduct of the war, testimony before congressional committees, addresses and speeches, SWINTON's Army of the Potomac, and GREELEY's large work, in short, every source of information within our reach, and everywhere we are met by one contrast. The writers on the *rebel* side are, in general, disposed to praise their army and its leaders. Every little success is magnified into a wonderful victory over the federal armies. Every blunder is studiously covered up. Every signal victory is hailed as the sure prelude to the final destruction of our armies and the triumph of the confederacy. Their Generals seem usually to have enjoyed the confidence of government and people; their errors, often very great, were overlooked; they were not constantly changed to make room for inexperienced aspirants. In short, in the south, we find a single purpose, animated by a single sentiment. The purpose was to establish southern supremacy on this continent, and destroy federal government. The sentiment was hatred of the north, as a people and as individuals. This unity of sentiment and purpose gave unity to all their plans and movements, and the strength of concert to all their operations. And then, although the war was initiated by them, and accepted by the north as a necessary evil, yet, as nearly all the fighting was on their soil, nothing was more easy than for their demagogues to represent "the Yankees" as aggressors, and "to fire the southern

heart" by appeals to defend their firesides from the ruthless invaders of their territory

But, in reading the writings of Unionists, we are struck by a painful contrast. It seems as if the north sent out its army of soldiers to fight on the field, and resolved itself into an army of critics to fight at home. In reading the diaries of the boys in blue, one is filled with sadness and indignation to find how keenly they felt the want of sympathy and appreciation at home. How depressing it was to them that, in many quarters, every little reverse was magnified into a defeat; every movement that failed of success was called a wretched blunder; while the skill and tact of the rebel leaders was lauded. The reason seems to be, the *south was a unit*; the north was a house divided against itself. And although the final victory brought apparent unanimity and universal rejoicing, still there is much reason to believe that a *rebel* triumph would have elicited much sympathy; certainly among those who had no hearty love for our northern institutions.

C H A P T E R X Y J.

WE will go back a little in order to tell the story of *the Regiment*.

On the 3d of July the Regiment marched to Two Taverns, and halted for the night and next day, expecting rations, but none came; and on the 7th they reached Taneytown, where the people were hospitable and supplied them with bread. On the 8th and 9th the Regiment marched nearly twenty-five miles a day in the rain and mud. On the 10th the Regiment acted as guard to a wagon train, and the next day went on picket, but were recalled to join a reconnoitering party to ascertain the whereabouts of the foe, in which they succeeded. On the 11th they passed through Crampton's Gap, and were joined by several thousand militia. They worked hard all night in a hard rain in making breastworks of rails and earth, and the next day both sides seemed manoeuvring for a position. Here the boys were cheered by the arrival of a very large mail, the first for nearly three weeks. Our forces were drawn up in line of battle on the 13th; a fine large stone barn was furnished for a hospital; lint, bandages and surgical instruments made ready; all expected a severe battle. The next day, seeing no enemy, our lines were

advanced, more earthworks thrown up; still the enemy were quiet. The night before, writes one,* "I had a floor and some nice quilts to lie on, and thinking the enemy was in a tight place, where he would have to fight his way out, slept soundly. The 14th the news that LEE had escaped came like a thunder-bolt on the army. Everybody looked disheartened and discouraged;" and, of course, there was some fault finding.

However, no time was lost; all started in pursuit. They marched rapidly, crossing part of the old battle-ground at Antietam, through several other towns, and at length reached the canal opposite Harper's Ferry. The canal is cut in solid rock, but its tow-path was the only bed our soldiers had that night.† The cavalry horses suffered most, as there was no provender. The whole army halted here the next two days, receiving needed supplies and witnessing the changes made by war around Harper's Ferry; the hills partially stripped of woods, and fortifications frowning from the heights. A wire bridge had been thrown across the Shenandoah. Crossing the Potomac (on a pontoon bridge) and the Shenandoah, they came into Loudon Valley, wherewere black berries in inexhaustible abundance. It seemed a providential supply, like

* The same writer in another place says: "We sleep on the ground, in which there is one advantage, for we do not have to shake up our beds or air the feathers."

† On one side of the canal the rocks form precipices of from fifty to two hundred feet high, and on the other side of the tow-path the Potomac surges along at our feet. All very sublime, doubtless; but I have seen feather beds which were softer to lie on.—[Private letter from Doctor PELTIER.]

the manna in the wilderness, sanitary as well as salutary ; nor did it fail for many days. This, and the music of the bands at evening, cheered the tired and foot-sore way-farers. Sometimes our men, straying too far picking berries, were themselves picked up by guerrillas. The inhabitants were spiteful and inhospitable. Thus they followed up the valley, LEE and his armies on one side of the mountains, our army on the other, and nearly on a line. MEADE contemplated a flank movement at Manassas Gap, and five Corps, the 3d, under General FRENCH, taking the lead, were prepared to make it; but, says General WARREN, the assault was very feebly made by a single Brigade of FRENCH's Corps, and a whole day was wasted, which LEE improved in slipping off. Greatly was General MEADE disappointed at losing this last opportunity of attacking LEE in flank. The army retraced their way through Manassas Gap, on the horrible road, full of boulders and rough stones and cut by wild torrents; and went on more leisurely toward the Rappahannock, while LEE went toward Culpepper. On the 25th they reached White Plains, where several men, some of them belonging to the 126th, were captured by guerrillas, and carried to Richmond prisons, in which they perished.* On the 26th the army passed through Warrenton, with bands playing and

* EDWARD T. MATHEWSON, a private in Company D, died in hospital at Richmond, November 14, 1863, aged eighteen. He was a noble and brave soldier, prompt and efficient in the performance of his duties, amiable in disposition, respected by all his fellow soldiers. He fought, and fought well, at Maryland Heights, September 13th, '62, and at Gettysburg during the awful three days. While picking berries at White Plain, on the 25th of July, '63,

colors flying, to Warrenton Junction, where the troops had a much needed rest of four days, giving them such an opportunity of attention to their persons and wardrobes as they did not often enjoy. Several convalescents rejoined them. On the 30th they moved to Elk Run, in which place they remained more than a month.* The Corps was commanded by General WILLIAM HAYS, after the wounding of HANCOCK at Gettysburg, until WARREN took command in the latter part of August. The weather was intensely hot; the men were employed on picket duty. Doctors PELTIER and HOYT were both ill, and several other officers and men, worn out by hard marches, sleeping in wet clothing in the open air, often with insufficient rations and other hardships. Lieutenants GEDDIS and LINCOLN were on the sick list.† On the 3d of August

MOSEBY's guerrillas seized him, with others, and carried them away prisoners. He was placed first in Libby prison, then in Belle Isle; sickened, of course, was taken to hospital, and died.

* "General MEADE states that he expressed the opinion to the government that the pursuit should still be continued, * * * but that he was directed by the General-in-Chief to take a threatening attitude on the Rappahannock, but not to advance." [Report before the Committee, &c.]

† An interesting letter from the latter, while recovering from illness, is before us. We give an extract: "Last night our band, the finest I almost ever heard play, serenaded a lady of the Sanitary Commission who is here. They played for nearly two hours, and such sweet music! * * * Well do I remember the day we left Gettysburg, after being three days under fire and all worn out with fatigue, our Division halted to rest near our Corps hospital. This same band were playing; when finally they struck up "When this cruel war is over," every heart seemed touched, every mind wandered to something absent. No one felt like saying a word. There was the hospital filled with men who a few days ago were as active as the best. Many eyes filled with tears. Just then General HAYS, our idol, came riding along, and instantly every hat went up, and cheer upon cheer greeted him. With his hat in his hand, as he rode along, he seemed possessed by the same feeling as the rest of us. The scene made a deep impression.

divine service was held at Division head-quarters in token of gratitude to God for victory near Charleston, South Carolina; at which about 3000 were present. (We have omitted to state that divine service was held on the Sabbath, whenever the circumstances of the army permitted.) At Elk Run the 2d Corps made amends for long labor and enforced abstinence by great indulgence in sleep and improper food, which produced sickness. The medical department took the matter in hand, and in conjunction with the military authorities enforced sanitary regulations; ordering boiled and baked instead of fried meats, regular drill for exercise, and moving camps from sheltered woods to breezy and exposed positions. Their rations while here were good and wholesome. Pickles, pepper, rice, and fresh vegetables were furnished in abundance, and were of great service in restoring health.

This camping in the woods was picturesque, if not healthful. When they built their fires, the smoke, hanging in the green tree tops, overarched them like the dome of a cathedral, while the red light gleamed on their bronzed faces and weapons, giving the whole scene a wild and unreal look. But, regardless of the picturesqueness of the grouping, the men toasted their meat and hard tack on forked sticks, and boiled their coffee, and cracked their jokes, and lay down in the leaf-carpeted forest, and gave themselves up to dreamless sleep, undisturbed by thoughts of what the morrow might have in store for them.

For a month the army had comparative rest. Since leaving Centreville they had marched over 500 miles,

often with scanty rations, sometimes with none ; sleeping on the ground, shelterless, poorly shod, and with insufficient clothing ; they had fought one of the severest battles of the war, and harrassed the retreat of the enemy at Harper's Ferry and at Ashby's and Manassas gaps. The Regiment was sadly reduced, its loss in officers being specially severe.* Their *rest*, however, was only comparative ; all the diaries record constant and severe picket duty

On the 30th of August the Regiment was ordered to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, to support BUFORD's, GREGG's and KILPATRICK's cavalry. The rebels having captured two of our iron-clad boats, these Divisions of cavalry were sent to destroy the boats. The expedition was entirely successful, and the 126th marched back to camp, eighteen miles, in six hours, which they thought "pretty tall marching."

On the 12th of September, the army broke camp at Elk river, and marched by way of Bealton, Rappahannock and Brandy Stations, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, to Culpepper Court House ; the cavalry, supported by infantry, fighting the enemy all the way from Brandy Station, and capturing a section of a battery and a number of prisoners. This movement of MEADE was made in consequence of informa-

* Doctor HOYT writes, August 22d, 1863: "To-day is the anniversary of the muster of our Regiment. Then we numbered 1,000 men ; now we have less than 300 present. The balance are dead, discharged, or scattered in various hospitals (and prisons) in the country. Colonel SHERRILL, Captains WHEELER, SHIMER and HERENDEEN, Lieutenants SHERMAN and HOLMES, Sergeant-Major COOK, and Color Sergeant BASSETT, are among the dead. Company B comes out with only five men under BASSETT. The whole line (on dress parade) shows less than 200 men for duty. What a sad change!"

tion received that LONGSTREET's Division had been detached from LEE's army and sent to reinforce BRAGG, who was hard pushed by ROSECRANZ, in Tennessee. (To this reinforcement BRAGG probably owed his subsequent success at Chickamauga.) MEADE took advantage of this reduction of the forces opposed to him, to attack them. Our cavalry dashed across the Rappahannock and drove the enemy across the Rapidan, and MEADE, following with our whole army, took possession of Culpepper, and the region between the two rivers. LEE took a strong position south of the Rapidan, but his left flank still rested on Robertson's river. The 3d Brigade was marched quietly and secretly around the base of Cedar mountain to Robertson's river, and immediately went on picket, the whole Brigade going out at once, and remaining out three or four days. Thus this Brigade became a kind of watch or sentinel for the army. The duty was delicate and important, but the men of the 126th seem to have enjoyed it. The weather was generally good. Straw was abundant for beds, and partially ripened corn for food. The boys improvised graters by punching holes in their old canteens, and soon reduced the corn to a state in which it made excellent cakes. The "Johnny Rebs," as our men called them, were so near that an interchange of civilities was kept up, in spite of prohibitory regulations. Men would joke together to-day, who expected to shoot each other to-morrow. So little *private* animosity is there in war, except on the field of carnage.

MEADE would now have attempted a flanking movement against the enemy, but just at this time his own forces were reduced. Besides a force sent to South Carolina, the 11th and 12th Corps of his army, under General HOOKER, had been detached and sent to Tennessee; a great loss just then to General MEADE, but a grand opportunity for HOOKER, enabling him to participate in GRANT's glorious operations at and around Chattanooga, and to retrieve at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge the sad reverse at Chancellorsville. Our army in Virginia was further depleted by the shameful necessity of sending troops to enforce the draft in New York city, which had been the scene of riots on a recent occasion of the kind. Thus was MEADE reduced to the defensive. And now for several days both armies lay almost in sight of each other, vigilant and watchful, until about the 8th of October LEE attempted offensive operations. It is impossible to gather from his report whether his design was merely to dislodge our army from its position, or whether he had ulterior designs on our Capital. Whatever his design, he certainly attempted by a flank movement to get between our army and Washington, and cut off our railway communication. He managed his advance very adroitly, taking, as he says, "circuitous and concealed roads," and leaving General FITZ LEE to make a feint of holding the position south of the Rapidan. On reaching James city, LEE encountered the advance of our army, which fell back toward Culpepper, thus bringing MEADE the important intelligence of his flank movement. Noth-

ing was left for MEADE now but to foil LEE's design of interposing between our army and Washington, and then to fight him wherever he should have him at advantage.

On the 10th of October all was activity in our lines. Thinking the enemy to be skirting the Blue Ridge in order to flank us, the 2d Corps was formed in line of battle about two miles west of the town. The next day the army, having destroyed their stores and the bridge at Rappahannock station, marched to Bealton station, eighteen miles, the 2d Corps under General WARREN, covering the rear. All the way, trains of sick and of stores were hurrying to the rear, that is, toward Washington. On the 13th the army arrived at evening near Auburn, our Regiment, very tired, having acted as flankers most of the day. Our army marched in orderly columns on several parallel roads, while LEE, whose design was to flank us and cut off our retreat, took more circuitous routes to our left.

The 14th, before sunrise, found all on the move, although the morning was foggy and dark, "our" Brigade of "our" Division leading the Corps, and "our" Regiment in the rear of the Brigade. Scarcely had the troops crossed the ford (of Cedar Run) when the enemy opened in their rear with musketry and artillery, and in their front with dismounted cavalry, under Colonel RUFFIN, and a light Battery. The men deployed as skirmishers, when attacked by the enemy's cavalry, gave way at first; and General HAYS, seeing the condition of affairs, spurred his horse to the rear and said, "Colonel BULL, take your men

and deploy them to the right of the road, and see what is in those woods. We'll see if *your* men will run!" Lieutenant-Colonel BULL instantly led his men on the double-quick across an open field, under a sharp fire, toward the wood-covered knoll in the front, where a Battery seemed to be posted. The meadow was covered with strong, tall grass, and on the right of it was a high fence. While our men were advancing on the run, a body of the enemy's cavalry swept down on their right between them and the fence. The right of the Regiment swung round a little, and poured such an incessant fire into them as unhorsed several of them and killed their leader. Still our Regiment rushed on, gained the woods and the road beyond it, but the section of artillery which had been there had been removed by the cavalry. Of this spirited action General HAYS reports: "The rebel cavalry, led by Colonel THOS. RUFFIN, charged vigorously on the deployed 126th, under Lieutenant-Colonel BULL, and were most gallantly repulsed, with the loss of their leader, who was mortally wounded." The 126th continued to act as flankers and skirmishers, making their way through fields and over fences as best they might, while the army kept the road, all the way to Catlett's station, which they reached about noon.

To understand the importance of this "short but very decisive action," as General HAYS calls it, we must notice the critical situation of General WARREN at this juncture. His was the rear Corps of the army. All the other Corps had crossed the run, and



ENGAGEMENT OF THE 100TH N. Y. VOLKS. AT AUBURN.

Oct. 14th, 1863.

Col. Ruffin of N. C. mortally wounded.

were going on toward Centerville. On the morning of the 14th he suddenly found himself attacked in front and rear by the enemy. CALDWELL, with the rear Division of the 2d Corps, was attacked on the south side of the run by STUART's cavalry, and at the same moment HAYS' Division which led the Corps, encountered EWELL'S force, as has been related. WARREN, in his report, speaks of it as a moment of great peril ; being, as he says, "attacked on every side, my command separated by a considerable stream, encumbered with a wagon train, and in the vicinity of the whole force of the enemy." But the gallant action of the 126th and 12th New Jersey Volunteers cleared the route on which the Corps was to advance ; and the deployment of skirmishers, and the skillful use of artillery, kept the enemy in check while CALDWELL'S Division, which brought up our rear, effectually covered the retreat till the threatened danger was over.*

On arriving at Catlett's station, the 126th remained on picket for an hour, and then took its place in the column, the 111th acting as skirmishers. The Regiment had to "double-quick" to assume its place in the rear of the Brigade, which still led the Division.

Centerville was the point where MEADE had resolved to concentrate his forces and give battle to the enemy

* The fine, soldierly enthusiasm of General HAYS, and his appreciation of the services of his men, which endeared him to all their hearts, were shown on this occasion, when, after the 126th had driven the enemy, and repulsed the cavalry attack, he rode to the front of the Regiment, bared his head, and with tears of grateful emotion, thanked the Regiment for its gallantry, and said : " You have this day raised your old commander (SHERRILL) up another round of the ladder of fame!"

Toward this point all the Corps of our army were hastening, while the enemy was trying to intercept us.

When, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the 2d Corps reached Bristow, where the railroad crosses Broad Run, the rear of the 5th Corps, SYKES commanding, had just crossed the stream. The 2d Corps followed, the batteries fording the stream, the men picking their way across, some on the railway ties, some on stepping stones, the whole line a good deal stretched out, and somewhat straggling. After crossing, the Brigade moved to the right of the railroad, through woods and low pines, until it emerged in an open plain which extended on both sides of the railroad for some distance, and then rose into a gentle hill, the railway itself being in a somewhat deep cut. Suddenly heavy firing was heard. It was the enemy preparing to attack the rear of SYKES' column. The sudden apparition of the 2d Corps changed their programme, and they turned furiously on the new intruder. WARREN, seeing what seemed the whole force of the enemy coming upon him, sent to SYKES for assistance. He replied that his orders were to report at Centerville. WARREN uttered some pretty strong Saxon words, and added: "I will whip them alone, then." As the enemy came out of the woods on the left, they encountered our flankers, and sharp skirmishing ensued.

General HAYS, who was riding in front, saw the position of things, turned his horse and galloped down past the Regiments, calling to each: "By the left flank; double-quick; march!" adding, "get that



BATTLE OF BRISTOW, OCT 14th, 1868.

THIRD BRIGADE, 3d DIV., 3d CORPS.

Scaling the Railroad Cut.

cut, boys, before the enemy gets it!" Each Regiment, as it got the order, rushed for the railroad cut; first the 125th, then the 39th, then the 126th. It was now a race on both sides for this cut; the shot and shell of the enemy, from a Battery on the hillside, whizzing and buzzing among our men as they ran, but doing little damage, while our skirmishers did their utmost to impede their advance. With shouts of exultation, our men gained the position, which was a most advantageous one, the railway forming a nice breastwork. From this they poured a murderous fire into the advancing enemy, while themselves were under cover. There was a small hut on the other side of the road, and the enemy massed on the left of that. Seeing this, ARNOLD's Rhode Island Battery was placed on the gentle slope back of our forces, and literally blew them to pieces as they stood. The 2d Brigade, which had gained a point in some bushes on the enemy's right, swept down on the flank of the already disorganized and shattered columns, and completed their rout. Many were killed or wounded, six or seven hundred surrendered as prisoners, and the rest fled in utter confusion, leaving their Battery on the hillside. Observing this, one Company from each Regiment in the Brigade (Company C, commanded by Captain SCOTT, from the 126th) was detailed to go and bring off the guns; which was done amid the most vociferous cheering. Five guns and two battle flags, besides the prisoners, were the trophies of the 3d Brigade, which was the one principally engaged on this occasion, because it happened to be in a position

to receive the enemy's attack. The 2d Corps was complimented in a general order,* and was allowed to have "Bristow" inscribed on its banners. The fight closed up at dark with a sharp artillery duel.†

The importance of the battle of Bristow Station, and the utter discomfiture of the enemy, is shown by the reports of their Generals after the battle. We find in them none of their usual brag and bravado, not even an attempt to deny their defeat; the whole tenor of

* HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
October 15th, 1863. }

General Orders:

The Major-General commanding announces that the rear guard, consisting of the 2d Corps, were attacked yesterday, while marching by the flank.

The enemy, after a spirited contest, were repulsed, losing two colors, a Battery of five guns, and 450 prisoners.

The skill and promptitude of Major-General WARREN, and the gallantry and bearing of officers and men of the 2d Army Corps, are entitled to high commendation.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS,

Acting Adjutant-General.

† One young man, A. S. ANDREWS, whose diary breaks off abruptly at Bristow, had a remarkable experience. It was told me by Corporal PECK, who was slightly wounded at the same battle, and confirmed by Dr. PELTIER and others. He was wounded while on the "double-quick," stooping forward, the ball entering his throat, after grazing his chin, and coming out at the left side of the spine, partially severing the windpipe. In this condition, both he and PECK were made prisoners. In broken whispers he begged the latter to see him buried, which was promised. Both were taken to the house of a Mr. PORTER, and when an ambulance came there for the wounded, PECK was taken, and begged hard for his friend. "We don't carry dead folks," said the rebel Surgeon, who, however, stuck a little lint in ANDREWS' wound, and the poor fellow was left in the hut of Mr. PORTER. When our army passed that way again, they found ANDREWS still alive, and sent him to Washington, where he was carefully nursed until he was restored to tolerable soundness. Poor PECK, on the contrary, tasted the sweets of most of the southern prisons, and was released only when the advance of our armies made it necessary for them to give up their prisoners. When the woman at the house was asked what she had done for ANDREWS while he lay there, she said: "Well, I gave him pepper tea!"

their communications to their superior officers is exculpatory and apologetic. They admit large numbers of men engaged on their side, and great losses, especially of officers; but make extravagant statements of the numbers on our side, and of our *fortified* positions. The preceding narrative will show how much chance we had for *fortifying*. It was a fair fight, and they were beaten, with very small loss on our part. For gallantry in the actions at Bristow and Auburn, Lieutenant-Colonel BULL's rank was raised to Colonel; so that, as he says, he was permitted to "wear the eagles."*

At half past nine the 2d Corps, which had lain in line of battle until then, stole noiselessly away. The men were wakened quietly; everything that could jingle or rattle was secured; in a long, black line they moved off through the darkness; and passing near enough to the enemy to hear their conversation, they marched on, undiscovered, toward Centreville. At three A. M., they lay down in their blankets on a slope a little east of Bull Run, and, in spite of hunger and a shower of rain, slept soundly until six o'clock. In the morning the Regiments were formed in double column, at half distance, to guard against

* It seems that Lieutenant-Colonel BULL had received his commission as Colonel at Gettysburg; but, owing to the reduced number of his command, had not been permitted to be mustered in according to his true rank. This was also the case with several other army officers. But by special order of the War Department, granted as a favor on account of the gallant conduct of the 2d Corps at Auburn and Bristow, the officers in the Corps holding such commissions were mustered in their true rank. With characteristic modesty, Colonel BULL declares that the gallantry of his men gave him his eagles.

an expected attack from the enemy's cavalry, who, at one P. M., advanced to the Run, and fired across with artillery, until silenced by our Batteries, while their sharp-shooters fired at our officers on horseback. Heavy skirmishing went on for some hours until the enemy retired from the Run. But all these movements on his part were but a cover to his real proceedings. Heavy rains swelled Bull Run and kept MEADE on the east side of it for some days; and when, on the 19th, he moved out to Bristow Station, he found the railroad destroyed to the Rappahannock. This had been the business of LEE ever since his defeat at Bristow, on the 14th. Having accomplished this, LEE retired behind the Rappahannock; constant skirmishing being kept up between our cavalry and his, with various success. On the 23d, our army encamped about Warrenton, and there awaited the rebuilding of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, which was pushed forward with great energy.

C H A P T E R X Y J J.

THE Army of the Potomac remained at Warrenton until the Orange and Alexandria railway was rebuilt, and on the 7th of November took up its line of march toward the Rappahannock, the 1st, 2d and 3d Corps forming the left wing, under General FRENCH; the 5th and 6th the right wing, General SEDGWICK commanding. LEE's forces were in and around Culpepper, on the south side of the Rappahannock, with outposts at Kelly's Ford on the south bank, and at Rappahannock Station on the north bank of the river. The leading Corps of our army was the 3d, under BIRNEY, and the duty assigned to it was to cross at Kelly's Ford. They advanced rapidly, waded the river, carried the rifle-pits and other defenses, and captured 500 prisoners. The defenses at Rappahannock Station were still more formidable, consisting of forts, redoubts and rifle trenches, constructed and abandoned by our troops some time before. Two thousand men, under EARLY, defended these works; but they were assailed with such vigor by two Brigades of the 6th Corps that they were carried, with a loss to the enemy of 1,500 prisoners, four guns, and eight battle-flags. This brilliant opening was, for some rea-

son, not followed up; but our army resumed almost their old position between the two rivers.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ONTARIO COUNTY TIMES.]

ARMY MATTERS — 126TH REGIMENT.

BRANDY STATION, Va., November 9, 1863.

DEAR TIMES—I arrived at Warrenton Junction on the 7th inst., found that the army had all moved forward the day previous, a sufficient number only being left to guard the supplies at Warrenton. The public at Washington and vicinity had received not even a hint of the forward movement, so quietly had it taken place. I put my baggage on board an army wagon at the Junction and marched to Bealton, a distance of six miles, and made my head-quarters in the army wagon for the night. In the morning at daylight I was awakened by the braying of ten thousand mules attached to the wagons belonging to the 5th and 6th Army Corps. Soon after I had the pleasure of seeing ten or twelve hundred rebel prisoners marching in from the Rappahannock Station. They were captured by the 6th Corps. The 5th and 6th Corps are formed in one Grand Division, under command of General SEDGWICK; and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Corps in another Grand Division, under General FRENCH. At Bealton I was informed that the command of General FRENCH was crossing the Rappahannock, at Kelly's Ford, and as good luck would have it a train of ambulances belonging to the 5th Corps was going that way to cross, and I obtained permission to ride. On the way we passed a body of 700 rebels captured by the 3d Corps at Kelly's Ford. I soon arrived at the ford and found the 5th and 6th Corps and a portion of the 1st crossing the river. Here I learned that the most of FRENCH's command were on the march about two miles in advance. I hastened onward and overtook them after a march of six miles; found the Regiment in fine condition and eager to overtake the *Johnnies*, as the rebels are familiarly termed, who were only two or three miles in advance; but owing to their fleetness on a *retreat*, we did not come up with them. Our cavalry, however, harrassed them, capturing several hundred prisoners. We halted for the night at Brandy Station, seven miles from Culpepper. We hear this morning that the rebels are crossing the

Rapidan. Whether we are to follow them further has not yet been decided. At the present writing, twelve M., there are no signs of a movement. There is a rumor that we are destined for Gordonsville, provided the rebels don't interfere with our plans. I am informed that there were great rejoicings in the army over the State elections, "commissary forty rod" being punished pretty severely during the exuberance of joy.

The 126th Regiment now only numbers about 200 men present, and only sixteen officers. They are termed by General HAYS the iron-clads. Their gallant conduct at Auburn and Bristow has been noticed by the War Department and highly commended. There is a rumor that they will be sent home to recruit after the close of the present campaign.

The call for dinner has sounded and I must close in order to get my share of pork and hard tack. Will write again soon if anything of interest occurs. We have just been officially informed of the capture by our forces, during the present march, of over 2,200 prisoners, seven stand of colors and four pieces of artillery. Good enough for the commencement of the campaign.

Truly yours,

P D. P

On the 26th of November MEADE became aware that LEE's army was already in winter quarters, scattered widely about the country, the two Divisions of HILL and EWELL several miles apart. Also, that the lower (eastern) fords of the Rapidan were undefended, LEE relying for the defense of his army on some strong fortifications on the west side of Mine Run, a stream that comes into the Rapidan from the south, a dozen miles west of Chancellorsville. MEADE conceived that it would be possible to cross the river by these uncovered fords, proceed south far enough to turn the right or southern flank of EWELL's force at Mine Run, then advance west on the Orange Turnpike, and, having thus cut off EWELL'S from HILL'S

Division, attack and defend each in detail. The plan was bold and wise, provided it could be carried through with secrecy and celerity. The foe was vigilant and active, and, on the first discovery of our designs, would employ every resource to foil them. The problem was, to move the five Corps of an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men across different fords, by different roads, through an unknown country, and to



MINE RUN.

have them form their junction at precisely the right place and time, without awaking the suspicions of the enemy. All the Corps had their instructions, and on this day, which happened to be "Thanksgiving," all started in high hope and spirits. The latter were still farther raised when, just as the sun was rising on their morning march, Grant's glorious victory over

BRAGG at the west was announced to the army. Sixty thousand cheers arose, and sixty thousand caps were swung for the hero of Chattanooga.

The first check was at the Rapidan. Not knowing what might be encountered on the other side of it, MEADE was unwilling that one Corps should go over alone, and WARREN was obliged to wait with the 2d Corps three hours for FRENCH with the 3d. Then a still further delay was caused by discovering that an insufficient number of pontoons had been provided for the bridge, which had to be lengthened by trestle work. Thus nearly a day was lost. The crossing effected, WARREN's Corps proceeded in a southerly course, through dense thickets, along by-roads and paths, making all the speed possible, especially the last few miles, where it was a race with a Division of the enemy for a ridge called Locust Ridge, near Robinson's Tavern. Our men won the position, which was a commanding one, and the infantry and artillery were quickly formed in line, and skirmishers were immediately engaged with those of the enemy, who were driven to another ridge a mile distant, as night came on. The 126th and 125th Regiments held the skirmish line that night. At daylight next morning, the 1st and 5th Corps having arrived, were formed in line of battle each side of the 2d Corps, and, as the line advanced, the enemy retired to the fortifications west of Mine Run. These were exceedingly formidable, both by nature and art. For nearly a mile the hills furnished commanding positions for artillery; a dense wood was in front, part of which

was felled to form an abatis ; Mine Run, which ran, from south to north, between their forces and ours, though an insignificant stream, had marshy borders, grown up to underbrush ; and its banks were steep and abrupt. The two armies lay facing each other, on the two opposite ridges, through the weary winter's day, each apparently waiting the attack of the other. Ours were really waiting the arrival of FRENCH, with the 3d Corps, who had been directed to turn the enemy's flank, and be the first to attack. But poor General FRENCH had lost his way, and met the enemy, and had a pretty severe brush with him. In the forenoon there was sharp artillery practice from the opposing forces, but during the rest of the day the silence was unbroken, save by the musketry of the skirmishers, and the crack of the sharp-shooters' rifles. That night the 126th were again advanced as skirmishers, and so remained until eight next morning, when the 2d Corps, with the 3d Division of the 6th, were ordered to move south several miles to New Hope church, on the plank road, in order to turn the enemy's right flank. This was a tremendous march "thorough bush and thorough brier," through creeks and ravines ; and, with all their expedition, it was nightfall when they arrived. A grand attack along the whole line had been determined on for the following day, the 30th. While, however, our tired forces were sleeping, the sleepless foe were entrenching, and fortifying, and planting Batteries, and massing infantry, and posting cavalry ; besides felling trees toward the attacking party, and sharpen-

ing their limbs, so as to form an almost impenetrable abatis in front of their works. On the open space that our troops must cross even to reach this abatis, they had concentrated a direct and an enfilading fire from several Batteries. Such was the changed position of affairs, when morning revealed the scene. Officers and men saw clearly that an attack, even if successful, must cost the lives of perhaps half the assailants. Yet every man was ready for the assault, and there was a keen feeling of disappointment and mortification as the day wore on, and no order came to advance. It was the brave WARREN who assumed the responsibility of withholding the order; and MEADE, on examining the enemy's position, justified his decision.* It would have been only another Fredericksburg, with as little hope of success. Mortifying as it was to give up the expedition as a failure, it was doubtless the only course. The failure was owing to no defect in plan, and to no lack of bravery in officers or men; but to slowness and delay on the part of some of the Corps, which gave the enemy ample time to collect his forces from their scattered cantonments, and to strengthen his fortifications to the utmost. That night the 126th went again on picket, and the next day passed away in the same enforced inactivity, until four P. M., when the Regi-

* SWINTON has a sensational story, that the men, expecting an immediate order to attack, and perfectly ready and even eager for it, were yet seen each silently pinning to his blouse a bit of paper on which he had written his name! This tacit admission of the hopelessness of the attack determined WARREN not to give the order.

This is very pretty, if true; but, unfortunately, it "lacks confirmation."

ment was relieved from picket; and, at eight o'clock, the army commenced its retreat. Their route lay through the famous "Wilderness," where numbers of them afterward fought and fell, and laid their bones in nameless graves; and re-crossing the Rapidan, they reached their old camp in the evening of the 2d of December. The Mine Run expedition had been a most severe and exhausting one; unrepaid by the soldier's best recompense, success.*

On the 7th of December, 1863, the army went into winter quarters on a wooded ridge near Stevensburg, a few miles east of Culpepper and southeast of Brandy Station. Judging from the diaries and letters of officers and men, it must have been an interesting winter to the 126th Regiment. At first, their time was taken up in stockading tents and building huts. "When we first came here," writes Captain BASSETT, "a few weeks ago, it was a wilderness; now it is a large city of log huts; hardly a tree to be seen. The huts are built of logs a foot thick, split, and laid up face side in. They are about twelve by seven feet, and seven feet high, with a door at the end, hung on

* Lieutenant LINCOLN, a brave officer and fighter, says: "I love to speak of MEADE, for I can only speak of him in terms of the highest praise. As soldiers, we love him; as a brave man, we respect him; as a cautious and humane leader, he has no equal in the army. * * * * I wish all the chronic grumblers against his conduct at Mine Run could have been in our places on that memorable Monday morning. I would like to have given them the command: Forward, march! Charge bayonets! Double-quick, march! I think the storm of shot, shell, grape and cannister, and the wall of bayonets and pointed sticks that would have met them, would not only have lessened their military ardor, but their numbers. * * * The man who maligns General WARREN had better keep out of the way of *this Corps!*"

a wooden hinge. They have a cloth roof, which serves also as a window. The logs are chinked and mudded, and in my hut there is a good stove, fire-place and chimney, which is topped out with barrels." Much ingenuity was expended, and much of that invention which is born of necessity, in contriving warming and cooking apparatus; all of which kept up the spirits of the soldiers. "My fire-place smokes," writes one of them; "I must add another pork barrel to the top of my chimney." Another abstracts a *gate* from a distant farm, which makes "a splendid bedstead."

On the 20th of January there was an order from the War Department to increase the 2d Corps to 50,000 troops, to be employed in such special service as the Department shall think proper; a compliment to their Corps, which the 126th appreciated. The general charge of the recruiting service was given to General HANCOCK. Captain RICHARDSON, of Company D, and Sergeant SQUIERS, of Company B, were detailed on recruiting service for the 126th Regiment; and afterwards were reinforced by Colonel BULL and Captains SCOTT and BROWN. (It may be stated here that they succeeded in getting very few recruits for the 126th; young men generally preferring the heavy artillery to infantry service. The consequence was such a superabundance of the latter troops that they often had to serve in the field as infantry, much to their disappointment.

After the camp was completed, there seems to have been much social enjoyment and gayety, owing to the presence of a great many ladies. Quarters were quite comfortable, although heavy gales sometimes *dispersed*

the coverings of their "tabernacles," in a summary manner. Very interesting views of the surrounding country, and of the rebel lines across the river, were obtained from the top of Pony Mountain, to which point gentlemen and ladies sometimes rode on horseback.

C H A P T E R X Y J J J.

ABOUT the 6th of February, 1864, General BUTLER sent a detachment of cavalry to enter the rebel capital, then slightly defended, and liberate the Union prisoners there. Simultaneously with this movement, a grand reconnaissance in force was made by the Army of the Potomac, with the purpose, as is supposed, of diverting LEE's attention from what was going on at Richmond. This reconnaissance took place at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan.

Brigadier-General OWEN gives the following report of it :

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D BRIGADE,
3D DIVISION, 2D CORPS, *February 9.* }

I have the honor to report that on Saturday, 6th inst., I marched my command in the direction of Morton's Ford, in accordance with orders received about three hours previous to that time. * * At 10.35 I received orders to cross the river, which I succeeded in doing, and pushed the enemy back about half a mile; and then, under orders not to press the enemy too hard, but skirmish with him if he felt so disposed, I halted my advance and made dispositions to hold the favorable ground I had taken. In a short time the enemy began to concentrate troops in my immediate front, and to advance a stronger line of skirmishers. I communicated this fact to Corps head-quarters, through a signal officer, and asked for reinforcements; at 3.10 p. m., Colonels CARROL and POWERS reported to me, by order of General HAYS, and I masked their Brigades (1st and 2d of the 3d Division) under cover from

the enemy's fire, and where they could be readily deployed to the right or left, as circumstances might require. The enemy kept up a vigorous fire of small arms during the day, and, at intervals, a heavy artillery fire from a Battery in position on his left. Fresh troops (of the enemy) were constantly arriving in great haste. At 5.29 P. M., the enemy opened with a heavy fire from his Batteries, and shortly afterward advanced and attacked vigorously our right and right center; but it was futile, as under the personal supervision of the General commanding the Division, the enemy was met and repulsed at all points. At 7.50 I was ordered to hold myself in readiness to recross the river, which I did at 11.30. All the troops behaved well. I am satisfied with the 3d Brigade. It will do its duty, and never disgrace the 2d Corps. The passage of the river under the enemy's fire I consider worthy of special notice; and I especially mention the good conduct and gallant bearing of my Adjutant-General, Captain ROBERT S. SEABURY, who was the first to cross the river at the head of 300 picked skirmishers, and to drive the enemy back from the rifle-pits, capturing twenty-seven men and two officers. My loss was two officers wounded, and three men killed, and thirty-three wounded; which is remarkably light under the circumstances; and I believe the enemy suffered much more severely.

The 39th New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel HUGHES; the 111th New York Volunteers, Colonel LUSK; the 125th New York Volunteers, Colonel CRANDELL; and the 126th New York Volunteers, Colonel JAMES M. BULL, were handled by their commanders with skill and judgment, and behaved splendidly. I am indebted to Captain Jos. HYDE and Lieutenant P. C. ROGERS, of my staff, for their prompt and intelligent conveyance of my orders to different portions of the line.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

We will add extracts from a private letter of Lieutenant LINCOLN, giving further details of this splendid affair, written February 9, 1864: "We left camp at

seven A. M., our Brigade leading the Corps. At nine A. M. we reached the river, and so sudden was our appearance, that before they could gather up their things and leave we captured two Lieutenants and nearly thirty men. The pontoons had been ordered up for us to cross on, but failed to get here in time, so in we plunged without regard to rank or station. General HAYS, with the rest, with an ax assisted in clearing away the brush that obstructed the passage. The banks of the river were about eight feet high, and of a soft, red clay. The current of the river was very swift, and the bottom very rough. On toward the enemy's works, with boots full of water and clothes dripping wet, we rushed. When about three-fourths of a mile from the ford, we halted, deployed our skirmishers, and soon found and engaged the enemy. For several hours ours was the only Brigade over, and here, with a few hundred men, we were in the face of strong breastworks, lined with Batteries and well filled with men; but on went the line up the hill toward the enemy's guns, till it rested near them, and there, under shot and shell and musketry, we held the position till nearly dark, when the rebels made a grand charge along nearly the whole line, with a force at least five to one; but our men stood their ground manfully, contending for every inch of ground, till a fresh Brigade came to their aid, when the enemy were checked and ourselves saved from annihilation. The river, with its steep banks, swift current and difficult crossing, was on two sides of us, and the enemy, confident in numbers and position, on

the other two. To retreat was destruction ; to hold our position our only salvation ; and all understood it, and met the charge of the enemy and repulsed it handsomely. We had no Batteries over the river, no earthworks of any kind, nothing but our strong arms and willing hearts to protect us. About dark, while the charge was in progress, the remnant of our Regiment was ordered to reinforce the left of the line. The rest of the Regiment, as soon as relieved by the 2d Brigade, recrossed the river about seven p. m. I remained with the other part, where we lay on the wet ground, shivering under the effects of the morning's bath, and growing wetter by the falling rain, till near midnight, when we withdrew across the river undiscovered, without a single shot being fired after us. When safe on this side, I confess I felt easier and breathed more freely. We bivouacked for the night in the woods, where the water was only about ten inches deep. Sunday evening we returned to camp. Our loss as a Regiment was two killed, nineteen wounded, two missing, and eight burned with powder from the explosion of a shell. A shell broke a rail within six inches of my head, and burst within two feet of it, killing one, wounding one who was lying on my feet and two others, besides burning the faces of eight others, myself among them. Three grains of powder were blown into my left eye, not permanently injuring the sight. * * * I was hugging the ground closely at the time, a kind of hugging I do not object to when shells are flying. * * BUTLER's movement up the Peninsula at that time I

consider a contemptible fizzie. I have no idea that a few trees felled into a river would have stopped *us*. Our crossing at Morton's Ford was obstructed with a strong abattis of brush, and rifle-pits filled with rebels; but, with water waist deep, the men plunged in, with General HAYS on foot, with an ax on his shoulder, and in less time than it takes me to write it, the brush was cleared, the rebels caught, and some of our men were over. BUTLER, as an executive officer, has few superiors, but, &c. * * * Our part was done to the satisfaction of General SEDGWICK, (temporarily) commanding the Army of the Potomac; at least so he said in a General Order of congratulation and thanks, and had BUTLER done his as well, there is a strong probability that a general delivery of our prisoners confined in Richmond might have been effected."

[EXTRACTS FROM AN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION OF COLONEL JAMES BULL TO GENERAL OWEN, COMMANDING BRIGADE, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.]

GENERAL.—I have the honor to report that my Regiment left camp Saturday morning, 6th inst., at seven o'clock A. M., * * * and proceeded to a point about a mile this side of the Rapidan, where the Brigade halted and formed in column by Battalion, under cover of a piece of woods. At this point 100 men were detailed as skirmishers, comprising men of eight Companies with their officers, viz.: Companies A, B, D, E, F, H, I and K. This detail, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM H. BAIRD, with the others from the Brigade, marched to and crossed the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, and took part in capturing about thirty rebel prisoners. Immediately after fording the river, the skirmishers were deployed as such, and were soon engaged with those of the enemy. They continued on duty until relieved about seven in the evening, and recrossed the river, under orders, about midnight. * * The rest of the Regiment, under my command, were employed, toward evening, in strengthening the skirmish

line, under Lieutenant-Colonel BAIRD. * * * It affords me pleasure to say that the officers and men of my command, both on the march and on the field, behaved in a manner satisfactory to me and creditable to themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. BULL,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

[ORDER COMPLIMENTARY.]

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
February 9, 1864. }

Major-General G. K. Warren, Commanding 2d Corps:

GENERAL.—The Major-General commanding directs me to express to you the great satisfaction he has felt at the prompt and handsome manner in which the 2d Corps executed the duties assigned to it in the reconnoissance of the 6th and 7th instants, and to express his regret at the severe loss it met with in the operation.

(Signed)

S. WILLIAMS,
A. A. G.

(Official.)

R. S. SEABURY,

Captain and A. A. G.

On the 23d of February, there was a grand Review of the whole Corps by General MEADE. Many distinguished persons, military and civil, were present. Among them Generals HANCOCK, WARREN, SEDGWICK, PLEASANTON, FRENCH, and KILPATRICK ; Secretary WELLES, Gov. SPRAGUE, and many ladies. It was a magnificent display. On the 10th of March the ladies were ordered away by General MEADE ; an order which, it was thought, "meant business." On the 28th there was a great change in the army organization. The Corps were consolidated and reduced to three ; the 5th, 2d and 6th. General WARREN

was transferred to the command of the 5th Corps, and his place in the 2d was filled by General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, while General SEDGWICK took command of the 6th Corps. To the 3d Brigade (of which the 126th formed a part) were added three more Regiments; and its place was changed from the 3d to the 1st Division of the 2d Corps; Colonel PAUL FRANK commanding the Brigade, and General BARLOW, the youngest General in the service (of whom the men said, "he neither swears nor drinks"), the Division.* These new

* We insert here Brigadier-General OWEN's farewell address:

HEAD-QUARTERS 2D CORPS,
March 3d, 1864.

Fellow-soldiers of the old 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps:

Under the new arrangement of the troops of the Army of the Potomac, I am assigned, by the General commanding the Corps, to a command in which you are not included. I must, therefore, bid you adieu. You are endeared to me by your soldierly bearing and good discipline; your prompt obedience of all orders, and especially by your valor in battle. You have cause to be proud of your military record. Be as good soldiers in the future as in the past, and your new commander will have equal cause to be proud of you. Remember, the 2d Corps always conquers, even though it has to pluck victory from the very jaws of death. When the war is over, and you return to your peaceful homes, your country will honor you as her brave defenders.

I wish you, finally, success and honor.

Your old commander,

(Official.)

JOSHUA T. OWEN.

R. S. SEABURY, *Captain, A. A. G.*

We also insert General HAYS' address, dated March 26th, 1864.

SOLDIERS: General Orders No. 11, Corps Head-quarters, temporarily dissolves the old 3d Division, with which you have been so long associated. Consolidation was a military necessity to accumulate a power which no enemy will be able to resist.

Although only nine months your commander, we shared together the toilsome march and cheerless bivouac; but, within the same short period, you have five times triumphed over your enemies. Your former services are recorded; and to them you have added Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow,

arrangements resulted from the fact that, on the 2d of March, 1864, General U. S. GRANT had been confirmed in the United States Senate as Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States. The only person in the country who had borne this rank before was WASHINGTON, at whose death the rank was discontinued. Major-General MEADE still continued to command the "Army of the Potomac," but no longer had the sole responsibility of directing its campaigns. He, as well as all the other commanders of the Grand Divisions of the army, were to be guided by one head, which, fortunately, was a wise one. There was hope, now that concert of action was secured in the various branches of the service, that some grand result would follow. But those that expected it to follow immediately, were doomed to disappointment. Nearly twelve months were to roll away before the desired end should be attained.

Locust Grove, and Morton's Ford. You have distinguished yourselves, not only by your courage on the field of battle, but by evidences of your loyalty to your country and subordination to the discipline imposed upon you.

It is trying to the soldier to part with the badge associated with his long service, and to see furled the banner under which there was always victory. But it is a sacrifice exacted by your country.

It is my sincere hope and expectation that, within a brief period of time, the "Old Division" will be reorganized, and the *blue* trefoil will once more wave over you. Until then your banner will be sacredly preserved, and restored to you; or, otherwise, will be deposited where it will be a memento to the nation of your triumphs and your sacrifices.

ALEX. HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

C H A P T E R X J X .

HE 126th Regiment, which left Geneva in August, 1862, one thousand strong, had now been reduced by the casualties of the service to less than 300 men. Of these, one hundred, namely, two commissioned Officers, five Sergeants, eight Corporals and eighty-seven men, were, on the fifth of April, 1864, detailed to act as provost guard at head-quarters. The officers of this guard were Captain RICHARD A. BASSETT and First Lieutenant TEN EYCK MUNSON; and it was as active, intelligent and well-drilled a body of young men as could be found in the army. The business of the provost guard, especially of its Captain and Marshals, was to follow in the rear of the army, arrest stragglers, take charge of rebel prisoners, punish offenders, guard trains, confiscate property, and be ready for any special service required by the superior officers.

Drills, reviews and picket duty occupied the men through March and April. The reviews were very splendid, being held in the presence of superior officers and strangers of distinction, many of whom were ladies. Whole Brigades of men went out on picket, and were often out three or four days.

In the early part of May occurred a gale of unusual

violence, which is mentioned in all the diaries and letters written at the time. Its appearance, as it approached, was "like a fiery red cloud, without rain, licking up all before it ; its sound like the rumbling of vast trains of cars. The air, as it struck the camp, was filled with dust and sparks of fire ; and the coverings of half the tents in the Regiment were taken off by it." The gale continued for three-quarters of an hour, and was followed by moderate rain. May, 1864, found Major-General GRANT in command of all the armies of the United States, consisting, nominally, of a million of men, and vast amounts of "materiel" for carrying on the war.* For the first

* The *Evening Post*, with its usual perspicacity and foresight, spoke of the appointment of General GRANT (in its issue of March 15th, 1864), in the following terms :

"An important General Order has been issued by the President of the United States. General GRANT having been commissioned as Lieutenant-General, according to the expectation of Congress in framing its late enactment concerning that office, the command of the armies of the United States has been assigned to him. The country will learn with satisfaction that this arrangement is not to withdraw him from active service in that quarter of the United States in which he has so honorably distinguished himself, since, as the General Order expresses it, hereafter "the head-quarters of the army will be at Washington, and with General GRANT in the field." The happy combination of cautious foresight with promptness, enterprise and daring, which the country has come to attribute to General GRANT's military character, joined to the extraordinary good fortune which has attended for the most part his military operations, will cause this new arrangement to be looked upon with great favor by the people, and to be received by them, as a new symptom of the speedy termination of the war. * * *

The position of Lieutenant-General is one which demands a combination of qualities in him who occupies it, vastly superior to what is required in the commander of an army Corps, or even of a military department. It requires the power of looking with a clear vision through a far larger number of conspiring circumstances to their final and necessary result. It requires a capacity of framing a number of subordinate plans into a general system, in which all of them shall be effectually executed, and neither of them interfere with any other. Besides this, it demands the skill to vary

time, all the Grand Divisions of the vast army were to *co-operate* in the great work of subduing the rebellion. East of the Mississippi, SHERMAN was to command the forces opposed to JOHNSON, while the Army of the Potomac was to be under the immediate command of MEADE. GRANT, who well knew the skill and prowess of LEE, and his wonderful fertility in resources, accompanied the Potomac Army, and advised its movements. His plan was a simple one. To follow LEE. To make his army the objective point, and move upon him wherever he might be. BUTLER, on the James, was to threaten the rebel capital, and prevent reinforcements to LEE's army from the Carolinas. SIGEL, in northwestern Virginia, was, if possible, to destroy railway communications with Tennessee. All Divisions were to be in motion about the first of May

Accordingly, while SHERMAN, with the combined armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and the Ohio, advanced from Chatanooga, the Army of the Potomac broke up its winter quarters around Culpepper, and marched toward the Rapidan. Knowing LEE to be strongly posted on the south side of that river, toward the westward, and that the lower or eastern fords

these plans on the instant, as new and unlooked for events arise, and to suit every change so made to the emergency, in such a manner as not to disorder the general scheme of the war.

The responsibility to which General GRANT has been advanced is, therefore, of immense magnitude. The country has been taught by his successes to hope everything of him, and we are certain that there will be no lack of endeavor on his part to justify the confidence it reposes in him. The activity of his temperament assures us at least of one thing, that the army, under his command, will never be permitted to be idle in any part of the country.

were unguarded, GRANT decided on a flank movement which should turn the confederate right. His plan was to cross the eastern fords; march directly through "the wilderness" by a road that crosses it from north to south; reach the Orange plank road and Orange turnpike; then strike west by those roads, and place his army between the rebels and their Capital, and thus command the approaches to it. This desolate region called "the wilderness," lies west of Chancellorsville, is about fifteen miles in extent each way, and well deserves its name. The whole tract is seamed with veins of iron ore, which for scores of years have been worked, the earth being dug up in every direction for the ore, and the forest trees felled for fuel for the furnaces. The uncultivated soil has sent up masses of dwarf oaks, dwarf pines, scrubby plants, tangled vines and whortleberry bushes, where the most experienced guide would be apt to lose his way; and even the hunter can scarce penetrate the thickets. The land lies rather high, but is broken into ridges, between which swampy streams find their way to the Rapidan on the north and the Mattaponi on the south. Here and there a house with a small clearing around it occurs; an oasis in the desert. But the feature of greatest interest to the armies was the system of roads that traverse it. Two roads cross it from northwest to southeast, uniting near Spottsylvania Court-house; and two parallel ones run from east to west, one known as the Orange plank road, and the other, the old turnpike. The latter roads cross the others nearly at right angles.

It would, perhaps, have been impossible for LEE, scattered as his army was, successfully to oppose the passage of our army across the Rapidan. At all events, he did not attempt it, and on the 5th of May GRANT congratulated himself that at least 100,000 men and the vast train of 4,000 wagons was safely across that stream. The 2d Corps (HANCOCK's), who had crossed at Ely's Ford, pushed on to HOOKER's old battle-ground at Chancellorsville, where they bivouacked for the night. They had encountered scarcely any opposition, and no enemy was before them. All they had to do was to march through the inhospitable tract in which they found themselves (by way of the roads above mentioned) to Spottsylvania Court-house ; then move rapidly west toward Gordonsville, and either attack LEE there in flank, or compel him to hasten to defend his capital. But alas for the "best laid schemes" of man. Instead of an uninterrupted march southward and westward, our army was here to encounter dangers and pass through scenes of blood and fire that would make the very name of the wilderness a "word of fear" in all coming time. For LEE had his plans, as well as GRANT ; and they were based on an intimate knowledge of the territory to be traversed, and a shrewd guess, assisted, perhaps, by secret information, at the designs of our commander. He offered no opposition to our advance into the wilderness, but formed the bold design of bringing up his forces from the west, and attacking GRANT's army in flank when it should be stretched out in line, and

so cutting off our advanced troops from those in the rear.

The former part of the design he executed. Even while our army was crossing the Rapidan on the pontoon bridges, LEE was hurrying up his forces from their distant cantonments, in order to shut GRANT up in the wilderness.

We shall attempt no description of the bloody three days, from May 4th to May 7th. Instead of fulfilling his design of marching rapidly through the inhospitable tract into which he had entered unopposed, GRANT found himself attacked in flank, first by the van of LEE's army under EWELL, afterward by successive Divisions rapidly brought forward from their distant posts, and engaging the different Corps of our army at every point of their onward progress. There was no chance for regular warfare; the almost impenetrable jungle opposed the advance of a column of men. The enemy, who knew the ground as our men did not, fought like Indians, delivering their fire and retreating to cover, or pouring deadly volleys from behind trees, rocks and ridges of earth. On the part of the Union men there was no flinching. They knew they were shut in this dreadful trap, and that return was impossible, even had they desired it, and that their only course was to fight their way through as best they might. Artillery, too, was useless where men could not see ten rods ahead. LEE gained none of the advantage he had expected from attacking in flank, for our men faced about and met the foe at every point, often driving them and sometimes being

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS

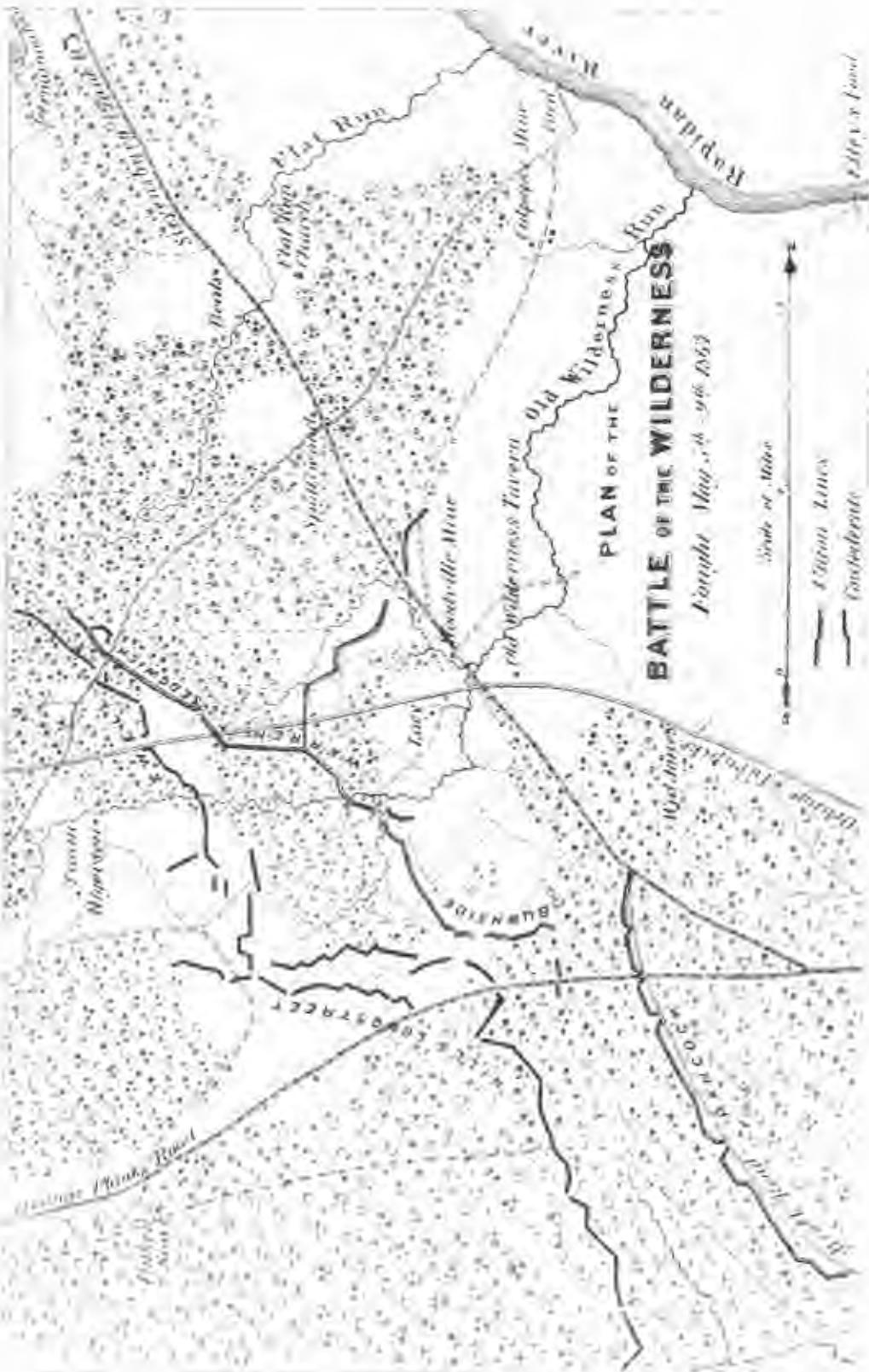
Tonight May 7th - 9th 1863

Sketch by [unclear]

Scale of Miles

1 Mile

Independent



driven. The losses in killed, wounded and prisoners were fearful. The small but gallant remnant of the 126th was again decimated. ALEX. HAYS and a large number of other field officers fell. No officer could be more regretted by the (old) 3d Brigade than General HAYS, whose men followed him from love to his person and faith in his success.* To add to the horrors of carnage the woods took fire, and many of the dead, and possibly some of the severely wounded, were burned where they fell.† The rebels, too, lost heavily,

* Of the death of this General, COPPEE says: "There was a temporary break in our line. Into this, with characteristic impetuosity, rushed Brigadier-General ALEXANDER HAYS, with the 2d Brigade of BIRNEY's Division, to repair it. He was shot dead while gallantly leading his command into the thickest of the fight. * * * To ardent patriotism General HAYS added the noble ambition of an educated and experienced soldier. Frank, brave, quick and energetic, he was the model of a commander. His men loved him, and followed him because he not only commanded but led them; and although not in the highest position, we sustained no greater loss on that day than that of the noble HAYS."

† As a specimen of the terrible experience of "the Wilderness," we give one soldier's narrative of what happened to him there. It was taken from his own lips, and is confirmed by other witnesses. The soldier's name is JAMES P. FULTON, Company F, 126th Regiment New York Volunteers. A bullet entered his knee, and splitting the thigh bone came out at the hip. He, with about 300 others, after lying twenty-four hours in the woods, were carried about a mile from the burning forest and laid down. While lying there a tall rebel, seemingly a Texan, came up to FULTON and demanded his money. FULTON told him he must help himself to what little he had, as he was wounded too badly to aid him (or resist him). He then demanded his watch. FULTON told him he had none; but the fellow chose to search him, and in doing so came across his diary. FULTON begged hard for this, urging that it could be of no possible use to his captor, but the latter coolly took it, saying he guessed he would like to read it. (It is a curious fact, that the rebels always stole diaries and photographs if they could get a chance.) FULTON had on a new, warm jacket, just sent from home. The rebel said he must have that. FULTON said, "No! not while I have life will you get that." "That is pretty talk," said the Texan; "do you know you are my prisoner?" "Yes," said FULTON, "I know I am, but I am a prisoner of war and have a right to honorable treatment." Just then

especially in officers ; LONGSTREET, among others, dreadfully wounded, through mistake, by his own men, and so lost to the service for many months. Saturday morning found both armies entrenched, but neither seemingly disposed to attack the other. Both commanders seem to have had the same design, to proceed to Spottsylvania Court-house. GRANT, in pursuance of his purpose to cut off LEE from his Capital, LEE, seeming to penetrate GRANT's design, and determined to thwart it. The two armies moved on parallel roads, but some of LEE's forces reached the point a few minutes in advance of ours, and immediately commenced fortifying themselves. On the march, which continued through Saturday afternoon and Sunday, there were several encounters between the different Divisions of the armies. "LEE, turning aside and delivering sharp blows, which were returned with interest." The weather was intensely hot, which increased the fatigue of our men ; yet at Alsop's farm, parts of the 5th and 6th Corps drove the rebels and captured 1,500 men. A Brigade of Hancock's Corps also gained a splendid advantage at Corbyn's Bridge ; and BURNSIDE on the 9th, drove a Division across the Ny On

FULTON saw a knot of rebel officers, and said to the Texan, "Do you see those men?" The Texan looked over his shoulder, and started off on the double-quick. When the officers approached, FULTON asked them if they allowed their men to rob wounded prisoners. They said they did not, but it would happen sometimes.

FULTON and his companions were removed three miles farther, and *laid upon the ground*, shelterless, and so lay six long weeks ! exposed to the sun by day and the chills of night, visited by Surgeons occasionally, and supplied sometimes with drink and coarse food. Can we wonder that most of the 300 died ? FULTON said, "It was pretty rough; but I thought I wouldn't die and I didn't!" But he is crippled for life.

Tuesday, the 10th, the enemy was entrenched at Spottsylvania; our line was complete; a dense forest covered our front; batteries protected us on the right and left. Several assaults were made upon the enemy's position, but it was found too strong to be forced. But in the afternoon, the gallant Colonels UPTON and RUSSELL, made a successful charge, and took 1,000 prisoners. The situation may be understood by GRANT'S despatch to the Secretary of War, dated May 11th, 1864. It reads thus:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result, to this time, is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy. * * * And I think those of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners by battle, while he has taken from us few, except stragglers.

"I PROPOSE TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE, IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER."

The last sentence has too much the ring of true metal to be lost, and has passed into a proverb.

The morning of Thursday, the 12th, was veiled in fog. The 2d Corps was formed in two lines, having BARLOW's Division (in which was the 126th Regiment) in the center, ployed by Battalions, in double columns, at half distance. The daring project of this Corps was to storm a salient angle of earthworks, held by JOHNSON's Division of EWELL's Corps. In silence the lines were formed; in silence they passed through the dense forest, until, with a storm of cheers, they reached and scaled the enemy's works, and captured EDWARD JOHNSON's entire Division, with its commander; two Brigades of other troops, with Brigadier-General STEWART; and thirty guns. The gallant

Adjutant LINCOLN, of the 126th, shall tell the story. He was one of the first to get inside their works, and, with some of his men, wheel around a gun shotted and aimed at us, and send its iron messengers full into the ranks of its former owners. His penciled letter is dated, on the battle-field, May 13th, 1864 :

"We have been fighting six days, and are nearly all worn out, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the rebels are as badly off as we. They had over thirty guns in position behind formidable works. The 6th Corps charged them a day or two since unsuccessfully. Night before last (the 11th) we were taken from our position and marched all night, and formed in line just at daylight. Now the old 2d Corps were to try their mettle again. Just as day was breaking, we moved on their works, formed in double column, at half distance. So surprised were they that some of their artillery men were killed in their works. Some were cooking, and some were asleep. We scaled their works, under a pretty heavy fire, captured over thirty guns, four Generals, and about 7,000 prisoners.* Within three minutes from the time we got into their works we had their guns turned against them. From this time until dark last night we fought terrifically, without five minutes cessation. Our loss has been very heavy, but theirs greater. We now have in our Regiment eight officers and seventy-two men fit for duty (this does not include the provost guard); but we are in the best of spirits, and ready to attack them again. Keep praying for our success, and

* Writing on the battle-field, in the first flush of triumph, an over-statement of our success was natural. Four thousand prisoners and two officers were captured. These officers were EDWARD JOHNSON and Brigadier-General GEO. H. STEWART. "When HANCOCK heard that these Generals were taken, he directed that they should be brought to him. Offering his hand to JOHNSON, that officer was so affected as to shed tears, declaring he would have preferred death to captivity. HANCOCK then extended his hand to STEWART whom he had known before, saying: 'How are you STEWART?' But the rebel, with great haughtiness, replied: 'I am General STEWART, of the confederate army, and, under present circumstances, I decline to take your hand.' 'And, under any other circumstances, General, I should not have offered it.'" [GRANT and his Campaigns, p. 313, by COPPEE.]

we will keep fighting for it. With a very few slight checks, we have whipped them every time. It would have done your heart good to have heard us yell and hurrah. To-day BURNSIDE makes an attack on them. Borrow no trouble about me, for I am standing it as well as the best. We are engaged this morning in getting our Division together, and preparing for another blow. Six or eight stands of colors were taken yesterday. EWELL's, their crack Corps, was opposed to us.

"Your brother,

"S. F. LINCOLN."*

HANCOCK was naturally in great spirits. His penciled dispatch was: "I have finished up JOHNSON, and am now going into EARLY." He stormed and took the second line of rifle-pits; but the enemy, who had been surprised in the morning, made such desperate resistance, that other Divisions of the army were called up to HANCOCK's assistance, and the battle became general. The charges of our men were desperate, and seemingly irresistible; but the enemy's position was impregnable. Fourteen hours the carnage raged, and the losses on each side must have been at least 10,000. General MEADE's commendatory order to his troops, dated May 13th, shows what work had been achieved. We give extracts: "Soldiers! The moment has arrived when your commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, almost without

* We should have mentioned, in its place, that Captain WINFIELD SCOTT, whose wound, received at Maryland Heights, had never healed, commanded the 126th Regiment, together with the 125th (which had been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel MYERS until his death), throughout the battles of the Wilderness, Po River, Todd's Tavern, and Spottsylvania Court-house, where he was hit over the breast by a ball. He owed his life to having on two blouses and a testament in his side pocket, which broke the force of the ball.

intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments. You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan ; to retire, and attempt to stop your onward progress ; and now he has abandoned the last position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers. * *

We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he cannot expect," &c., &c. (It is refreshing to read these brave and hopeful utterances of our suffering soldiers in the field, in contrast with the whining and fault-finding articles of the leaders in the army of critics at home.)

As a historian remarks: "Our army was now out of the woods," literally as well as metaphorically GRANT and LEE had measured strength, and seem to have understood each other. LEE found in GRANT no rash, spasmodic leader, risking all on the results of a battle, and retiring after ill success, to try other plans ; but a persistent, determined foe, whom no amount of resistance would compel to abandon his fixed purpose. The Army of the Potomac was now to *follow* LEE. To fight him wherever found ; to flank him if possible ; to beat him in pitched battle if possible ; but in any event to make him and his army the "objective point." In short, "continuous hammering" as GRANT called it, was to be the new order of things in the Potomac army MEADE, too, with GRANT, instead of a council of war, to advise and direct him, was found

to be what GRANT called him, "the right man in the right place." GRANT found in LEE an equal in courage, determination and persistency, and possibly a superior in tactical manœuvres. This, however, cannot be known, since it must not be forgotten that in forming his plans LEE had the immense advantage of *knowing the ground*, which to our leaders was foreign soil; *terra incognita*. Had the position of the two commanders been reversed, this circumstance would probably have given to GRANT that appearance of superior skill now enjoyed by the rebel leader. Another element of success possessed by LEE was the intelligence he constantly received from traitorous informers, of every plan of his antagonist. Humiliating as this statement is, there is every evidence of its truth.

To give a glimpse of the life of our heroes during the months of May, June and July, 1864, we quote some passages from Doctor HOYT's diary :

May 16, 1864.—No fighting to-day. Wounded looked up and sent off. Twenty-four thousand new troops joined us to-day.

May 18.—Battle opened this morning at sunrise, on the right. Our Corps engaged. Up to this time (noon) 300 wounded were brought to our Division Hospital.

May. 21.—At eleven o'clock last evening our whole Corps was put in motion; at daylight crossed the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, a short distance above Guiness Station. Our course then lay south, through a fine cultivated country. Passed Bowling Green, and at two reached Milford Station. Crossed the Mattapony river and went into camp, having marched twenty-four miles since breaking camp. Our Corps has been strengthened by 10,000 men from the heavy artillery. Our movement is evidently made to flank LEE, by seizing and holding Hanover Junction. Weather intensely hot. * * *

May 23.—At daylight the whole army put in motion. At three p. m. arrived at the North Anna river; found LEE strongly intrenched on the other side, at Hanover Junction. At six p. m. cannonading commenced; the fiercest I ever heard, not even excepting Gettysburg. GRANT seems determined to force the river before night sets in. Our line of battle must extend six or eight miles. While the cannonading is going on, sharp musketry rings along the whole line. At twilight no cessation; the firing continues fiercer than ever; the air seems filled with shot and shell. Established Division hospital to-day, to rear of line about one and one-half miles. The day has been intensely hot, and the troops have suffered greatly.

May 24.—Heavy fighting all day. Our entire army crossed the river during the day. Banks steep; crossing effected with great difficulty. In the p. m. cannonading very heavy. At night all the wounded sent off to Washington. We have communication across the river by a pontoon bridge.

May 25.—Division hospital at Mr. HACKETT's house. Across the river lies the Major DOSWELL farm of 1,200 acres. The line of battle of our Corps, in full view, extends over this farm. We form the extreme left of the army. The troops are strongly posted in rifle-pits; and Batteries are mounted along the whole line. Some of the heavy guns are on this side of the river. During the day our forces destroyed the railroad bridge over the North Anna, and tore up the track for miles to our rear toward Milford Station.

May 26.—At six p. m. the rebels made a fierce attack on our pickets on the right, but were driven back, and at seven our whole picket line was attacked. Fierce fighting for an hour, when darkness closed the conflict.

May 27.—To-day our whole Corps re-crossed the North Anna, and took position behind the earthworks there, &c., &c.

June 3, 1863.—At daylight the battle (of Cold Harbor) opened furiously along the whole line. The fighting in the 2d and 5th Corps was the most obstinate of the campaign. The loss of the whole army to-day is not much less than 5,000. At dark the enemy made a desperate attack on our Corps, charging the rifle-pits. They were met by canister, musketry and grape, and driven back with terrible slaughter.

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OR THE

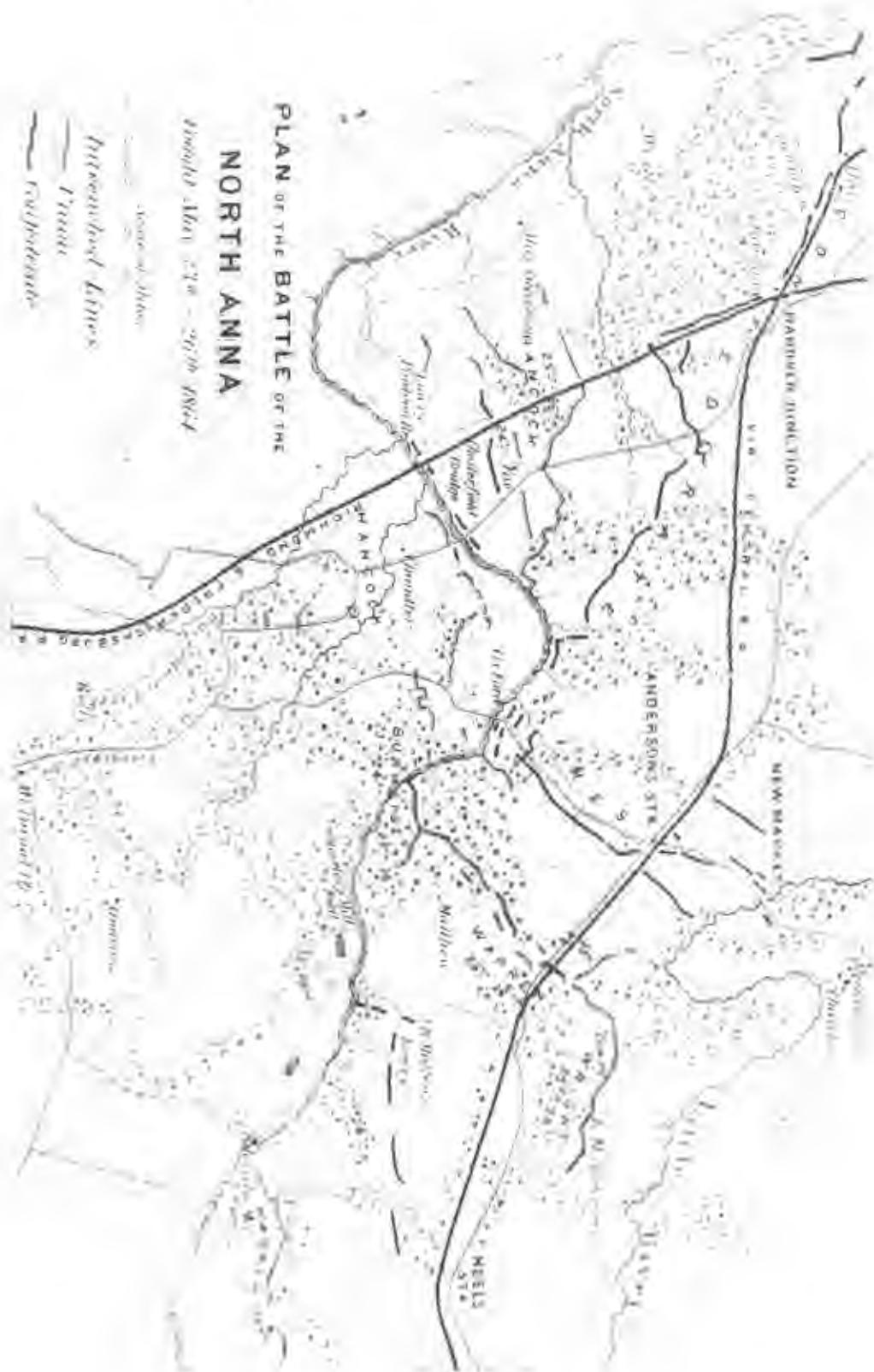
NORTH ANN

Z. RUDOLPH

卷之三

Hereditas Hungarica

- 10 -



June 13.—Rumor says we are to cross the Chickahominy, and make the James river our base. Passed St. Peter's Church, where WASHINGTON was married. The altar is still standing. The church has been used as head-quarters, and is much dilapidated.

June 15.—Continued the line of march, after crossing the Chickahominy, and encamped at three A. M. on the north bank of the James, four miles from Charles City Court-house.

June 16.—Crossed the James, and arrived at Petersburg; put hospitals in order for the wounded.

June 17.—Terrible fighting all day; victory for us.

June 18.—Battle opened again. This has been one of the hardest fought battles of the war. Losses in the 2d Corps alone not much short of 3,500.

June 21.—The Corps moved south. At noon met the ambulance train, with sick and wounded. Put up tents, dressed wounds and encamped for the night.

June 22.—Our hospital is five miles from Petersburg, and four from the Weldon railway. Captain MORRIS BROWN killed.

July 2.—Hottest day of the season. Water very scarce.

July 5th to 10th.—Cannonading heavy. Our forces engaged in building earthworks. News of rebel invasion of the north.

July 12.—Last night received orders to move our hospital without delay. We had over 200 sick. Sent 100 to City Point.

July 16.—During the week all the heavy fortifications which we have captured in front of Petersburg have been leveled to the ground.

July 24.—Have had a fine rain, and the weather is cooler.

July 26 to 30—Contains an account of the expedition to Deep Bottom.

July 30, 31.—Account of the blowing up of the fort. Twelve thousand pounds of powder were used in the mine.

But we are anticipating events, and must retrace our steps.

C H A P T E R X X .

OUR plan in these simple details, which do not aspire to the dignity of history, has been to follow the fortunes of the 126th Regiment, omitting those operations, however interesting, in which that Regiment bore no part. Therefore we must pass with little notice the co-operative movements set on foot by the Union commander, in furtherance of his grand design: such as SIGEL's operations in Western Virginia, splendidly conceived, but ending in disaster; BUTLER's large demonstrations, promising a final check to BEAUREGARD, but ending in what he called his own effectual "bottling up" at Bermuda Hundred; KAUTZ' raid, brilliant, but of no special service; and even SHERIDAN's magnificent and extremely serviceable exploits with his cavalry, destroying millions of confederate property, and rescuing from the enemy many of our prisoners, who otherwise would have been doomed to the horrors of southern prisons. Fascinating as are these details, our limits will not allow us to dwell on them. As a final result of the movements of SIGEL, BUTLER, and KAUTZ, LEE was reinforced by 15,000 men; and BEAUREGARD's troops, very few of whom were necessary for a *cork* to General BUTLER's "*bottle*," were free to operate against GRANT.

The exhaustion of the troops, and the condition of the roads, made it necessary to remain quiet for a season, and the time was spent in caring for the sick and wounded. Many Surgeons and their assistants had been sent by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, by the way of Acquia creek, and truly they were ministers of mercy to the sufferers.

On the 20th of May, General GRANT, perceiving that the enemy was determined to await an attack behind his works, resolved upon another step in advance which should place his army between LEE and Richmond. SHERIDAN, under General GRANT's orders, had, by the 25th of May, seized the ferry at Hanover town, fifteen miles from Richmond, and thrown a pontoon bridge across the Pamunkey, over which the grand army passed on the 27th and 28th of May. Next came the heavy skirmish at Tolopotomoy creek, a point which SHERIDAN held all day against vast numbers, his men suffering heavily, until HANCOCK with the brave 2d Corps came up, relieved SHERIDAN, and drove the enemy to the other side. This was on the 30th of May. At about five o'clock of that day, WARREN's advance was violently attacked by a Division of EWELL's Corps. "HANCOCK instantly advanced BARLOW, whose Division had skirmished all day, to the attack, drove away the enemy's skirmishers, captured their rifle-pits, and held them all night in spite of the enemy's midnight attack to recapture them." Here the bravery of many of the 126th was signally distinguished. Sergeant GREEN, for example, carried a number of dispatches to the commanding General in the

rear; under the direct range of the enemy's infantry, who made him a target for a shower of minnie bullets every time he passed and repassed. The same Sergeant recovered the body of a comrade, CHARLES WHEELER, killed in the early part of the day, and the Chaplain buried him with suitable services. This was the second brave soldier of the name of CHARLES WHEELER which the Regiment lost, the first having been killed at Gettysburg, and buried with the funeral honors he deserved, at his home in Canandaigua, New York. "During this skirmish, Colonel BAIRD, wishing to encourage and personally direct his men at a time which seemed to him a critical one, put spurs to his horse, an iron grey, and ran the gauntlet of the rebel bullets which flew in a shower around him, to the very front line, surveyed the position, gave his orders, and returned safely to his post."

Many brave men of the 126th were killed or wounded on this 30th of June. Lieutenant LINCOLN says; "It is rather a sad sight to look upon our little band when they are drawn up in line for an advance, or for the deadly charge. Small in number, but as brave hearts as ever beat in human breasts. One hundred and twenty of our Regiment lie between this and the Rapidan, or suffer from wounds in the hospitals. The Sanitary Commission are hard at work, and endear themselves to every one by their benevolent deeds. LONGSTREET is in our front; we like to meet *him*, but it has generally been our lot to fight EWELL." At two o'clock of the 30th WARREN was violently

attacked, and as usual HANCOCK came to the rescue. BARLOW, with his Division, (the 126th included,) drove away the enemy's skirmishers, captured their rifle-pits, and held them all night although the enemy made a fierce fight for their recapture. LEE's force was now disposed so as to cover the Chickahominy, Richmond, and the Virginia Central railroad. GRANT, designing to move his whole army to the left, dispatched SHERIDAN in advance to secure Cold Harbor.

At this point, which was merely a junction of railroads, occurred, on the following day, one of the deadliest battles of the war. Our whole army and that of LEE, lay confronting each other in nearly parallel lines, ours stretching from Cold Harbor, where HANCOCK's Corps was posted, to Bethesda Church on our right, occupied by the 9th Corps, under BURNSIDE. It seems that nothing but the necessity of securing this point for the crossing of the Chickahominy, would have induced General GRANT to offer battle here; for it was on his part an assault along his whole line against an enemy partially intrenched. All that desperate valor could do was done in the short period that the battle lasted. In spite of a tremendous artillery fire, the Divisions of GIBBON and BARLOW attacked with such impetuosity as to push the enemy back from his first to his second line of works; but before the 126th, which, with some other troops, had been held in reserve, could second the attack, a terrible enfilading fire drove our troops from the works they had carried; not so swiftly, however, says COPPEE, but that they carried with them 300 prisoners

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF

COLD HARBOR

Through Major General Meade's

Headquarters Lines.

— River.

— Confederate

Confederate

Chesapeake Bay

NEW COLD HARBOR

1 mile

COLD HARBOR

1 mile

North

South

East

West

High

Low

Rocky

Flat

Wet

Dry

High

Low

Rocky

Flat

Wet

Scale of Miles

and one color. Again and again the enemy assaulted the left, but were repulsed. All agree that the veteran 2d Corps maintained its reputation on this bloody day.* On the next day, June 4th, the armies still confronted each other, and ours had slightly intrenched itself. During the following night, LEE took the offensive, and made a terrific but unsuccessful assault upon the 2d, 6th and 18th Corps. The diaries and letters of our men represent this night battle as one of the most magnificent sights that could be imagined ; the darkness lighted up by incessant flashes, and the stillness invaded by the deadly roar of musketry and the awful thunder of artillery. During these days our lines lay so close to those of the enemy that the sharp-shooters, from their trenches, kept up their murderous work, picking off officers and men without mercy. Attacks from the enemy on the 5th and on the night of the 6th were repelled ; but all this time and up to the 7th, the dead and helpless wounded lay unburied and uncared for between the lines. Surely, of all war's horrors, this is one of the most fearful. Captain RICHARDSON writes : "June 6.—The fighting continues every day with artillery, infantry and cavalry. Charges and counter-charges have been frequent, and a most murderous fire on picket and skirmish lines, by sharp-shooters and others. I instructed my pickets not to fire except in case

* A correspondent speaks of HANCOCK's command, the famous 2d Corps, which is reputed to have taken more prisoners than any other in the Army of the Potomac, and never to have lost a single gun or flag.—[Rebellion Record.]

of an advance, and the consequence was that yesterday afternoon my line was selected to open a communication from General GRANT to General LEE in relation to the wounded." "This was on the 5th, but it was not until the 7th that an armistice was obtained in which to bury the dead or bring off the wounded, and most of the latter died." "On this occasion," writes Adjutant LINCOLN, "the men on both sides came out of their lines and conversed together. We are only about three rods apart, but every man is sunk below the surface of the ground, and thus comparatively safe. The Battery we had nearly mined, the rebels have drawn off. Night before last we had an after dark bombardment, and as we were a few rods out of range, we enjoyed it much. Our artillery is more than a match for theirs; our mortars play havoc with them.

"We are living well now; better than ever before while engaged in a campaign. Lieutenant GEDDIS is now Captain. The weather is extremely warm and sultry. We are on McCLELLAN's old battle-ground, near Gaines' Mill. * * * Each man has a hole dug, six feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep. I wish you might see how we manage to get up to the rebs. It won't do for me to describe it." (This method was to dig the earth away in front of them as they lay; using for the purpose, sometimes a little spade which formed part of their accoutrements; or, if that was lacking, they cut the sod with their jackknives, and scooped it out with broken canteens, spoons, or hands; and pushed themselves for-

ward in the trenches thus made. A deserted battle-ground would thus resemble a deserted camp of prairie-dogs.)

In the battles we have *mentioned* (space fails us to *describe* them) LEE had usually maintained the defensive, fighting mostly behind intrenchments. General GRANT found this a most expensive way of fighting. His army was now so near LEE's, and both were so near Richmond, that it was impossible for him to effect another of his flank movements, and interpose between LEE and the rebel Capital while on the north of the James. This consideration with others, determined him to transport his army to the south of the James river, diverting the enemy's attention meanwhile by cavalry raids, which should destroy his roads and bridges, and directing BUTLER to capture Petersburg and the crossings of the Appomattox. The plan, so far as the advance of his army was concerned, was successfully carried out. The 2d Corps, leaving Cold Harbor on the morning of the 13th, crossed the Chickahominy, and taking the advance, marched to the Charles City Court-house on the James. On the 14th and 15th, the cavalry, artillery and wagon trains crossed that river on pontoons, which were a triumph of bridge-making skill. The bridge was 2,000 feet long, and the channel-boats were anchored in fifteen fathoms. The 126th, which was in BARLOW's Division, crossed on transports brought up the river for the purpose at four o'clock on the morning of the 15th.

One of the saddest mistakes of the war, involving as

it did the long siege of Petersburg, with its awful expenditure of life, was the failure to take possession of that city, when it lay comparatively undefended, an easy prey to our arms. This was owing to no fault of GRANT's, who went in person to Bermuda Hundred to urge the dispatch of troops for that purpose, promising immediate co-operation. The expedition started at once, under command of General SMITH, and arrived at the northeast defenses of Petersburg at dawn of the 15th ; but, for some unexplained reason, SMITH delayed the attack until about sunset. Even then he captured the line of rifle-trenches and 300 prisoners. Had he pursued his advantage, the city would have been ours with little trouble. General HANCOCK arrived, with two Divisions of the 2d Corps, just after nightfall, but waived his right to command in favor of SMITH, who was acquainted with the ground, and had just had a brilliant success. The moon shone gloriously ; everything was favorable for a night attack ; but, most unfortunately, the golden moment was allowed to slip unimproved.* Through the night the enemy poured in troops, and although GRANT fulfilled his promise, and followed HANCOCK's Corps with BURNSIDE'S and WRIGHT'S, yet the enemy almost outnumbered us, and had time to strengthen the fortifications of Petersburg.

* It is proper to say that the delay of SMITH's attack is explained by himself to have been caused by the force under his command being insufficient ; and that his expected reinforcements (the 2d Corps) were delayed by trusting to a perfectly worthless map which led them out of the way. If General SMITH was in fault, it seems to have been only an excess of caution about risking the loss of what he had just gained.



W.H. Baird

WILLIAM HENDERSON BAIRD, LT. COL. 126TH N.Y. VOL'S

Engraved by G. F. Smith

Published by Geo. B. Dallin & Co.
NEW YORK.

See page 249.

BASSETT, who was Captain of the provost guard, which, of course, brought up the rear of HANCOCK's Corps, protecting wagon and ambulance trains, writes on Thursday, the 16th, from near Petersburg: "Arrived here at five P. M., after a long, dusty, weary march, having had no sleep for two nights. When we arrived here the 2d and 9th Corps were massing for a 'grand charge' on the enemy's works, which they made just before sunset, BARLOW's Division carrying two lines. Fighting has been pretty sharp all night." Sharp, indeed! COPPEE says: "It was a terrible battle night. BIRNEY, of the 2d Corps, stormed the advanced crest in his front." But perhaps the severest loss was inflicted upon BARLOW's Division, and, as usual, the 126th bore its full share in the losses. Here fell Colonel BAIRD, who, since he rejoined the Regiment, in the fall of '63, had won the confidence of the superior officers, and endeared himself to all by his kind and genial disposition, and his gallantry in action. The brave Lieutenant McDONALD was instantly killed; and Captain RICHARDSON, Lieutenant DIBBLE, and many enlisted men were severely wounded. JOHN RILEY and JOHN DUNIGAN were among the killed. And here the gallant LINCOLN, who had survived scores of fights, received the wound that caused his death. The army lost no braver spirit, and his native village still mourns one of her most promising sons. The Sabbath before the fatal wound, he had written to a dear friend: "With you I would love to be sitting at this hour, listening to the preaching of the gospel; but instead, I hear only

the sounds that tell of death and destruction. * * * My time, energies and life are not too good to be given for the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of its laws; I am here, and if necessary, I suppose I am to be a sacrifice for my country; yet I have faith in God that he will preserve me through it all, unscathed and uninjured. This is my prayer, and I believe, the prayer of all my friends, and I trust they will be heard and answered." Alas, it was not to be. His life, and many more equally precious, were the costly sacrifices that bought our final victory.

Before saying more of the siege of Petersburg, carried on through long months, we will, in a few words, show why the place was so important, both to us and to the rebels. It stood on the south bank of the Appomattox, a branch of the James, twenty-two miles from Richmond. It was the third city in Virginia, in size, and through it passed the great southern lines of communication. Railroads and turnpikes connecting Richmond with Norfolk, City Point and Weldon, and the great Southside railroad to Lynchburg, pass through it, and the river is navigable for pretty large vessels, up nearly to the city. Richmond having no grand dépôt of provisions, and depending for supplies on the interior and western part of Virginia, and on the Carolinas, it will be evident that her railroads were of vital importance to her. Had possession been taken of Petersburg while it lay comparatively undefended, the supplies of Richmond could have been cut off, and her surrender might have taken place ten



months sooner than it did. A bitter penalty was paid for a mistake of an hour!

Our army continued its assaults upon the lines of defense at Petersburg, with little advantage; and at length GRANT was convinced that in order to take the city he must lay formal siege to it.

[We omitted to say, in its proper place, that, in view of the losses in the 126th Regiment and its small numbers, a petition was addressed to Head-quarters, asking that the men who had been detailed on special service (*i. e.* as provost guard) might be returned to the Regiment, or else that the balance of the command, which did not exceed the strength of a Battalion, might also be detailed for special duty. The latter proposal would probably have been carried out, had there been any to attend to the business. The 126th always had too much fighting to do to have leisure to look after its own interests.]

C H A P T E R X X J .

AT will be perceived that the last act of the great drama of the rebellion had opened. Providence, which had led us through a Red sea of carnage, and a wilderness of mistakes, and defeats, and abortive enterprises, had now granted us a leader whose motto was, "forward." No defeats discouraged him, no errors made him turn from his fixed purpose to destroy the rebel army, and bring to an end the Southern Confederacy. The horrible "blood and fire, and vapor of smoke," in the "Wilderness," the carnage at Spottsylvania, the partial discomfiture at the North Anna, the deadly struggle at Cold Harbor, the error which lost us Petersburg; events which would have disheartened and discouraged a less persistent commander, were to GRANT only incidents of the great enterprise which was not to be abandoned until the contest between Union and secession was set at rest forever. MEADE, with GRANT for a leader, seconded all his efforts; and all the officers of the army, and all the rank and file, seemed imbued with a new inspiration, now that they had a distinct object in view, and a definite plan for its attainment.

Did space permit, we should like to follow the *co-operative* movements set on foot by GRANT, in vari-

ous parts of the country, the chief of which, perhaps, were the capture of Atlanta, and SHERMAN's "smashing" march to the sea. Then there was the Louisiana expedition, the fall of Nashville, GRIERSON's splendid raid, and, in fact, the movements of all the armies now under the guidance of one man, all of which tended to the same grand result ; that of "conquering peace." But all these incidents, which make the last year in our war perhaps the richest chapter in all military history, must be omitted.

No leader had more of GRANT's confidence than SHERIDAN, and the two worked admirably in concert. No one, perhaps, inflicted more damage upon the enemy in the destruction of their bridges, canals, railroads and depots of supplies.

On the 17th and 18th of June, our army made desperate attacks upon Petersburg, but only succeeded in driving the enemy to a strong interior line of defenses, which could not be forced. "Our army," says GRANT, "now proceeded to envelop the city toward the Southside railroad, as far as possible without attacking fortifications." From the 20th to the 25th the most strenuous attempts were made to get possession of the Weldon railroad. The losses in the 6th and 2d Corps were heavy; among other officers killed was Captain MORRIS BROWN, of the 126th; a most gallant officer. But the road, being of vital importance to Richmond, was defended with such fierceness that the attempt to seize it was abandoned. We succeeded, however, in gaining a new position in advance, and extending our lines. Perhaps no move was of more

importance at this time, than the occupation of Deep Bottom (a point only ten miles from Richmond), by General BUTLER, on the 21st and 22d, and connecting it by a pontoon bridge to Bermuda Hundred.

There had now been more than two months of continuous fighting, the men scarcely laying aside their accoutrements for five minutes together. The losses had been immense, almost 3,000 officers being among the killed, wounded, and missing, and these could not of course be immediately replaced. There must be time given for the newly appointed ones to gain the confidence of the troops, and the new recruits must be drilled somewhat, in order to be serviceable in action. The brave men of the 126th, who were so splendidly drilled at Centerville and Union Mills, and who were now veterans in the service, were reduced to a mere handful; and such was the case with many of the other Regiments of the 2d Corps, which, as COPPEE says, "had deserved the appellation given to the 9th Brigade, at Marengo, The Incomparables." Then the season was intensely hot, and water exceedingly scarce and poor. No wonder there was, for a brief season, a suspension of active hostilities in front of Petersburg.

On the 26th of June, the 2d Corps, together with SHERIDAN and two Divisions of his cavalry, were ordered to join BUTLER's forces at Deep Bottom, and drive the enemy from that vicinity. As Captain WILDER, of the 126th, writes, "we made another grand flank movement against the rebel cavalry, and drove them beautifully; we captured four guns and some prisoners." The chief object of GRANT in send-

ing out this expedition was to divert the troops of LEE from the defense of Petersburg, while a novel method of attack was going on. A practical miner, Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY PLEASANTS, had obtained permission from GRANT to undermine a fort which we had long assaulted in vain, and which if blown up would open a huge gateway to Cemetery Ridge and beyond it, even into the city itself. General MEADE issued most explicit orders for the instruction of the storming party who were to rush in through the gap the instant it was opened. On the celerity with which this should be effected, depended the whole success of the enterprise.

The explosion took place on the morning of the 30th, and was entirely successful. The vast mass of fortification, with its garrison of 300 men, was raised into the air, and fell back forming a huge gulf or crater ; and in an instant our artillery pours its "thunder storms" through the gap. The half-awake rebels are paralyzed ; but, alas, our storming column seems to have been paralyzed too. A delay occurs ; the precious moments are lost ; the enemy rallies from his surprise ; his guns are manned and pointed toward the crater. Our men at length move forward into the yawning chasm, but meet a deadly fire from every side. As COPPEE says : "The place becomes a veritable hell on earth." Advance and retreat seem alike impossible. The terrible engine ended in utter failure. GRANT was chagrined and disappointed, as he had reason to be. He says : "Had the assaulting column promptly taken possession of the ridge beyond the

crater, I have every reason to believe Petersburg would have fallen. What promised to be the most successful assault of the campaign, thus terminated in disaster." Our losses in killed, wounded and missing were 4,003.

Meanwhile the enemy, finding the Shenandoah valley undefended, tried his old game of threatening the north and striking at Washington, in order to divert GRANT from the siege of Petersburg. GRANT's position was embarrassing, owing to the difficulty of communicating orders to such distant points. Telegraph wires were easily cut, and bearers of dispatches could be intercepted. The rebels grew bold, raided into Pennsylvania, and burnt the city of Chambersburg. In this emergency, General GRANT concluded temporarily to divide his authority by assigning to PHILIP SHERIDAN command of the departments of West Virginia, Washington and the Susquehanna. SHERIDAN fully justified the confidence of his chief. His exploits in Northern Virginia read like a romance. His success was complete. He drove the enemy through that valley, by which they had so often invaded the north, in complete rout, and *they never tried it again*. General GRANT complimented "Little PHIL" in a commendatory order, and the President raised his rank to that of Major-General.

Of the next movement of the army we will let Captain BASSETT, of the provost guard, speak: "August 14, 1864. Day before yesterday we broke camp and marched to City Point. Yesterday the troops were all day shipping on board of transports and moving *down* the river. Just at dark, after the troops had all

shipped, the 2d Army Corps head-quarters including the provost-guard, got aboard the "Metamora" and steamed *up* the river, followed by the whole fleet. It was a lovely moonlight night; a splendid sight, and a pleasant ride. This morning about daylight we were all landed near "Deep Bottom Bridge," on the north side of the James, and in the same place where we were a few weeks ago. The Corps was immediately advanced, the 1st Division (BARLOW's) taking the lead; and the 3d Brigade, thrown out as skirmishers, came up to the "Johnnies," charged them, and drove them from their breastworks. Fighting has been pretty brisk all day. General GRANT just left here. Four P. M.: Our troops are fixing to make a charge in force. I suppose our moving down the river in the daytime, in full sight of the rebels, was a *ruse* to cover our real intentions. * * * The gun boats just opened their 100-pounders within ten rods of me, and lifted me right off my seat. You will believe they make a noise." The object of this expedition seems to have been to attract the enemy's attention to the *north* of the James, while another expedition was to attack the Weldon railroad again. It *had* another effect, which was to keep back two Divisions of the enemy, who would otherwise have gone to the Shenandoah, and have been added to the army fighting against SHERIDAN. The affair was a success; we taking many prisoners. On the 20th, HANCOCK was ordered to take his Corps back to Petersburg. WARREN, on the 20th, gained final possession of the Weldon railroad, and the 2d Corps (HANCOCK's) was

advanced toward it. In a fight which ensued for the possession of Reams' Station, we were unsuccessful; but the railroad was ours; and the enemy fell back to within three miles of Petersburg, we following and intrenching on the railroad. A pause followed, during which we strengthened our lines and connected the City Point, where our depot was, and the Petersburg roads with the Weldon, thus insuring supplies in all weathers.

[EXTRACT FROM DOCTOR HOYT'S DIARY.]

September 5, 1864.—Last night the rumor of the fall of Atlanta was confirmed by a dispatch from General GRANT, and by his order a salute was fired at midnight by all the guns from Deep Bottom to the extreme left. At the same time all the bands were playing national airs. I never witnessed such fine artillery practice. For nearly two hours the air was filled with bursting shells, and the roar was almost deafening.

On the 22d of September, HENRY LEE, of the 126th, who had charge of the ammunition train, gives an account of the rejoicings in camp over SHERIDAN's victories; and of HANCOCK's going home, and General A. A. HUMPHREY's taking command of the 2d Corps. He also mentions that the consolidation of Regiments is broken up, and that the old 126th is itself again. He details a raid of the rebels in which they captured our herd of army cattle, 2,500 head, at Coggins Point, giving the enemy much needed rations of fresh beef. Captain GEDDIS writes on the 26th of September, that "the strength of the Regiment is as follows, not including men detached for special service: commissioned officers, eight; enlisted men, sixty; strength present and absent (*i. e.* in hospital and on furlough): Com-

missioned officers, twenty ; enlisted men, 418." He adds : " We are now supporting the front line. There was a detail sent out last night, and, strange to say, none of the 126th were in it. We have not received any recruits, nor do we expect to receive any ; every other Regiment has some persons at the north to look after its interests," &c. The officers of the Regiment were Captains GEDDIS and WILDER, Lieutenants RANDOLPH, GAGE, HOOPER and HUGHES. Captains BASSETT and MUNSON were in the provost guard ; the Chaplain was on duty in hospital.

[FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM DOCTOR HOYT'S DIARY.]

September 11, 1864.—During the past few days a railroad has been built from the City Point road to the Weldon railroad, and was completed yesterday to General WARREN's head-quarters. The army on this line is supplied by this road. Trains are passing at all hours.

September 30.—BUTLER and BIRNEY are crowding on toward Richmond, and have captured a number of guns and prisoners.

October 1.—GRANT's object seems to be to strike on the extremes of the lines ; near Richmond on the right, and South-side railroad to the left.

October 25.—The entire line from the Appomattox to our extreme left is held by our Division, one Division of the 5th, and one of the 9th Corps. The balance of the army is here massed ready to move. The troops along the line have twenty days' rations, together with a large amount of ammunition, stored in the bomb-proofs. All surplus stores are being sent within the fortifications at City Point.

And so this part of the army lay for many days, awaiting an attack.

We will take this opportunity to give some additional particulars relative to the provost guard, to which allusion is so frequently made. At the com-

mencement of chapter nineteenth we spoke of the detail of 100 officers and men from the 126th Regiment to act as provost guard at the head-quarters of the 2d Corps. The Regiment felt this to be a high compliment, and were glad to believe they owed it to General ALEXANDER HAYS' recommendation. The Captain of the guard was RICHARD A. BASSETT, and the Lieutenant was TEN EYCK MUNSON. Some of its duties were mentioned in the chapter referred to. Besides *policing* the camp, *i. e.*, keeping everything clean and in perfect order, they were to escort all convalescents and recruits who arrived to their proper Divisions. In time of battle they were to cover the rear, and see that soldiers who came thither with the wounded returned immediately to their posts of duty ; and also to take charge of captured prisoners. When sufficient numbers of the latter were collected, they were counted and started for army head-quarters under charge of a mounted provost. On the march their duty was to bring up the rear, keep the men up to the ranks, and examine barns or other structures on the road side which might afford shelter to deserters.

Sometimes their duties seemed rather harsh. Captain MUNSON relates that on one occasion Corporal BABCOCK of the guard discovered a soldier in the act of maiming himself, by discharging his gun through his hand. No hospital for him ! The order was to send the offender to the front, where he could get wounded in a less reprehensible manner.

All through the battles of the Wilderness, and at the Po river, Cold Harbor, &c., the duties of the guard, like those of the rest of the Regiment, were very severe, especially at the grand charge at Spottsylvania where they had more prisoners than they could well attend to. Their exposure to shell was perhaps greater than that of the rest of the army, for these missiles often pass *over* the combatants in battle and explode in the rear. This was especially the case at the battle of Cold Harbor. At the crossing of rivers it was their duty to assist in loading the transports with troops and the "materiel" of war.

Captain MUNSON's letters give an interesting incident which occurred at Petersburg, where he was on duty, sending back to their posts the soldiers who brought the wounded to the Surgeons. A soldier of a Pennsylvania Regiment brought a wounded comrade to the rear, and after laying him down, was requested to return to his place in the ranks, being assured that all which was possible should be done for his friend. But, with anguish depicted in every feature, the soldier begged to remain with his *only and twin brother* until death should end his sufferings. He must have had a hard heart who could refuse such an appeal. At all events, MUNSON could not; and in two hours the poor fellow had closed his dying brother's eyes, and, with the assistance of others, laid him in a shallow grave under an apple tree near by, and placed at his head a board marked with his name, Regiment and Company. The soldier then picked up his gun; thanked those in charge for their kindness and assist-

ance, and returned to his post with a heart too full of sorrow to shed a single tear.

In the fight of the 22d of June in which our Regiment suffered so severely, Captain MORRIS BROWN and others being killed, the provost guard were deployed just behind the breastworks, and were under fire both from artillery and musketry, for many hours; but, says Captain M., strange to say, no one was injured.

In the intervals of severe engagements, the guard erected tents and awnings for the officers, and made head-quarters comfortable. This work had to be often repeated, owing to frequent changes of position.

On the 2d of July the head-quarters were established at the "Jones House," the family occupying the rear rooms, and fed mostly from our officers' tables. On the 13th, the Corps and of course its head-quarters, was moved to a place called "Deserted House," where shade and good water were abundant.

In the engagement at Deep Bottom the provosts had the satisfaction of guarding more than five hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery, captured in the heavy skirmishing there. It was also their business there to cover with grass and weeds the pontoon bridge, so that the troops and cavalry could be withdrawn without noise.

The following remarks of Mr. GREELEY respecting GRANT's tactics, are so apposite that we extract them with pleasure: "GRANT's conduct of this campaign was not satisfactory to the confederate critics, who

gave a decided preference to the strategy of McCLELLAN. They held that the former only aimed to overpower and crush by brute force; by the employment of overwhelming numbers; and by a lavish expenditure of blood. Doubtless a great military genius, such as appears once in two or three centuries, might have achieved them at smaller cost; as a timid, hesitating, purposeless commander would have failed to achieve them at all. The merit which may fairly be claimed for GRANT is that of resolutely undertaking a very difficult and formidable task, and executing it to the best of his ability; at all events, *doing it*. That, when south of the James, he was just where the rebels wished him *not* to be, they showed by desperate and hazardous efforts to draw him thence; and the proof was duplicated in the final collapse of the rebellion. Other campaigns were more brilliant; but none contributed more positively and eminently to break the power of the confederates than that which began on the Rappahannock and ended in front of Petersburg and across the Weldon road.” [American Conflict, p. 597.]

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM OF ENGAGEMENTS DURING THE CAMPAIGN FROM
MAY 4TH TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864.

The Wilderness, May 5th and 6th.

The Po, May 7th and 8th.

The Ny, May —.

Spottsylvania, May 12th.

do May 18th.

Fredericksburg road, May 19th.

North Anna river, May 23d to 24th.

Tolopotomoy, May 31st to June 1st.

Coal Harbor, June 3d to 10th.

Petersburg, June 16th, 17th and 18th.

Petersburg, June 22d.

Deep Bottom, July 26th, 27th and 28th.

Petersburg Mine, July 30th.

Deep Bottom, August 12th and 18th.

Reams' Station, August 25th.

On the line, August 20th to November 1st.

Burgis' Tavern, Boydton plank road, Hatchers' Run, Oct. 27th.

(Signed) SEP CARN CROSS,

Ass't. Adjutant-General, Head-quarters 2d Army Corps.

November, 4, 1864.

N. B.—In almost every one of these engagements the 126th Regiment had a part.

C H A P T E R X X J J .

THE season in which armies usually go into winter quarters was approaching. Space has compelled us to omit many sanguinary battles in which the 126th generally bore its full share; battles in which great losses in men were compensated by gain in position and in the constant pushing of the enemy toward his Capital. We had gained a point on the Weldon road which seriously interfered with the enemy's communications; but there were still the Boydton plank and the Southside railroad, and others of which it was important to gain possession. Therefore, before ceasing fall operations, all our troops except necessary guards of positions already gained, and a show of force left to mislead the enemy, were secretly withdrawn from before Petersburg, and advanced toward the roads mentioned. HANCOCK with the 2d Corps advanced rapidly, crossed Hatcher's Run and reached the Boydton road. The Divisions of the 5th Corps, which were to join and co-operate with him, being ignorant of the territory, failed to do so, and the ever watchful enemy rushed into the space between the 2d and 5th Corps, attacking both in flank. The 2d Corps instantly faced about to meet the attack, and after a bloody fight, drove the enemy; but being recalled,

withdrew to the forts around Petersburg. The advantage gained by this movement was a knowledge of the territory (which before had been *terra incognita* to us); but it must be confessed it was dearly bought. The tired troops now had a brief season of comparative rest. GRANT had his head-quarters at City Point.

During this eventful winter occurred the capture by General A. H. TERRY and Admiral PORTER, of Fort Fisher, and the consequent fall of Wilmington. This was a most important acquisition, giving us the control of a harbor which had been a refuge for blockade runners throughout the war. The enemy thus lost his last port of entry; all the others having previously been blockaded. General BUTLER's attempt to shorten the navigation of the James by the "Dutch Gap Canal" was made during this period. SHERMAN, who had taken his great army through Georgia "smashing things," as he said in his letter, was at Savannah. Thence he made a triumphal march northward; Columbia, Winsboro', Cheraw, Fayetteville and other places, falling before him like trees before a mighty wind. SCHOFIELD, now military Governor of the department of North Carolina, and who had reduced Kingston and Goldsborough, met him at the latter place, and for a time the troops were halted there. THOMAS was successfully operating against the enemy in Alabama. In February and March, SHERIDAN made a splendid progress from Winchester (near Harper's Ferry) to City Point, destroying on his way bridges, canals and railways, beating the enemy in many battles, capturing many prisoners, and getting

possession of many strongholds. The circle of fire was fast surrounding the scorpion, secession ; and it must inevitably perish.

But to return to the army before Petersburg. HANCOCK, who had gone north on recruiting service, was replaced by General A. A. HUMPHREYS. On the 5th of February, still another attempt was made to gain possession of the Danville and Southside roads. WARREN with the 5th Corps, and HUMPHREYS with the 2d, together with GREGG's cavalry, started for Hatcher's Run ; the attempt being masked by a continuous artillery fire along our lines. As far as gaining the Southside road was the object, the expedition was not successful ; but the vigor and skill of the 2d Corps prevented ultimate disaster, and prolonged the Union line westward to Hatcher's Run. We should have mentioned that in December, twenty miles more of the Weldon railroad had been destroyed by WARREN's Corps.

In March, LEE "was almost shut up between the armies of the Potomac and James." The great cry, On to Richmond ! was now exchanged for another, Capture LEE and his army ! And here, as has been noticed by other writers, were some points of delicate adjustment. Not only was it important that LEE's army should be captured, but that the brave old army of the Potomac, so long engaged in the most arduous and exhausting service, often without the meed of present success, should have the honor of the capture. No man knew better than GRANT the persevering and disinterested labors of this army ; and no man knew

better the preciousness of the reward they would find in final victory. The nation rang with the exploits of the western armies; while the heroic and persistent, but less brilliant campaigns of the *toilers of the seaboard*, had obtained little from the public but criticism, if not blame. GRANT's aim in the spring campaign of 1865, was so to dispose of all co-operative forces as to prevent LEE's escape; and so to manage his own as to give them the much coveted reward of LEE's final surrender. Few were left, it is true, of the original army; few especially of the original 2d Corps; and with emphasis we may say, few indeed of the old 126th, which having scarcely been at all reinforced by recruits, was now but the remnant of a Regiment. But to those few, and to the friends of the dead who filled unhonored graves from Gettysburg to Richmond, or languished in captivity far worse than death in rebel prisons, the glory of ultimate triumph would be all the more dear for the terrible suffering which had bought it.

In all his arrangements, GRANT proceeded with a delicacy and tact worthy of all praise. His instructions to General MEADE, issued March 24th, show full comprehension of the situation, and capacity to meet it. Indeed, in this as in other orders, his peculiar traits of good sense and sagacity are strongly marked. While he carefully elaborates the outlines of his instructions, he (in the case of such commanders as share his confidence,) leaves the details to their judgment.

An interesting meeting took place at General



GRANT's head-quarters at City Point, between that General, President LINCOLN, and Generals MEADE, SHERIDAN, and SHERMAN. Rarely has there been an assemblage of more military talent under one roof. Each enjoying the entire confidence of the rest, they doubtless on this occasion matured those plans which were to bring to an end this cruel and desolating war.

Just before this, on the 25th, LEE made a bold and sudden assault upon a strongly fortified point, Fort Steadman, on our right front. This was in order to mask a withdrawal of his army to the south side of the Appomattox, whence his hope was to unite with JOHNSON, and wage a continued defensive war with the Union armies. His attack was of the nature of a surprise and was at first successful, capturing the fort with three Batteries; but our troops rallied and recaptured the fort and guns, and 2,000 prisoners; HUMPHREYS with the 2d Corps taking the enemy's strongly intrenched line of pickets. Our honored President witnessed this battle and recapture, and declared it was better than the review which had been promised him. The journal of ANDREWS, of the 126th says of this action: "At first the colored troops were driven from their works, but, the 6th and 9th Corps coming up, the blacks rallied, and in turn drove the enemy. The 3d Brigade, including the 126th, were not engaged until afternoon, when they succeeded in advancing their line, with the loss of two men killed (of Company A,) and several wounded. For their gallant conduct on this occasion, the Brigade was complimented by General MADILL, in an order

read on dress parade." We extract further details from the same journal. "On the 27th, the men were ordered to have cartridges and four days' rations in haversacks, and to send all surplus baggage to City Point. Captain J. B. GEDDIS, being the senior officer present, took command of the Regiment. Great curiosity was felt by the men as to what the new move was to be, and much discussion as to parting with over-coats and blankets, for the nights were cold; but all knew that on the march these articles would be thought superfluous, and must be parted with. At nine A. M., March 29th, the bugle sounded Forward! and the march began. The men were in high spirits, for Petersburg had become exceedingly monotonous, and they were glad to change the scene. Soon, however, the 126th had their old duty of skirmishing to do, advancing two miles, and remaining out forty-eight hours. The soil where they lay was marshy; the rain fell, at first slowly, then heavily, and the poor boys, minus overcoats and blankets, and with no chance to boil coffee or cook their pork, probably wished themselves back in the trenches near Petersburg." On the morning of the 30th came the signal for a general assault. (This was the battle near Five Forks.) HUMPHREYS with the 2d Corps held the Boydton road, having driven the enemy from his front: SHERIDAN and MERRITT, with their cavalry, assisting. The battle became general. The 3d Brigade (including the 126th) fought nobly; losing PIERSON, of Company I, killed; and Captain GEDDIS, Lieutenant HOPPER, Lieutenant PASKO, and many enlisted men,



John D. Long

CLINTON DUGALD MACDOUGAL, BREVET GENERAL, U.S.A.

—A portrait of John D. Long, by W. C. Lang.

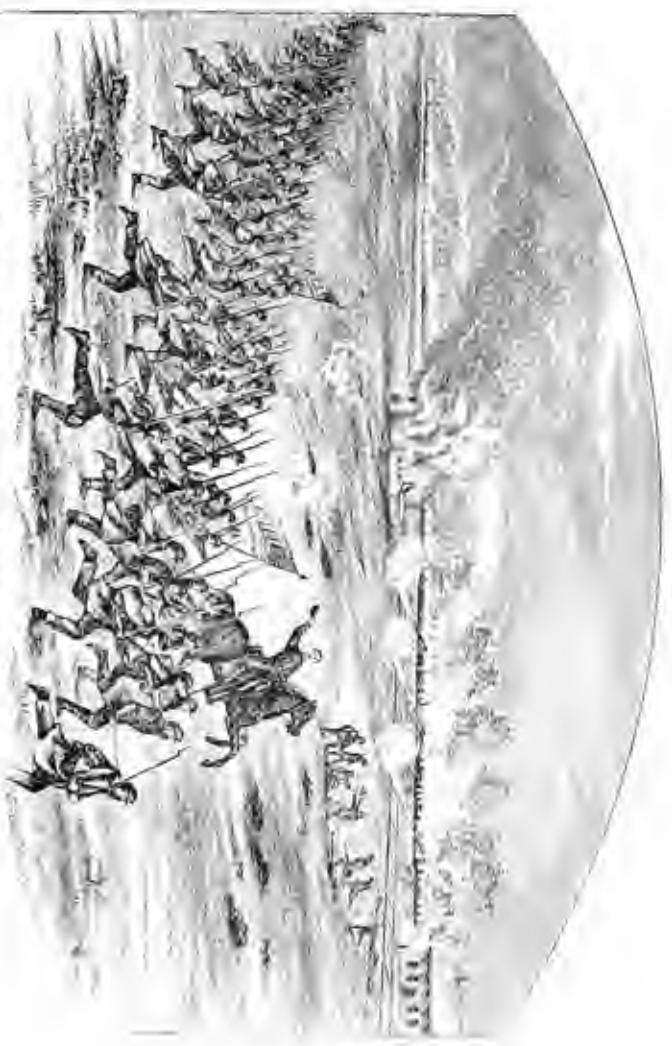
Published by Jno. D. Lang, 1872.
NEW YORK.

wounded. The enemy lost severely, and were driven into their main line of works. As General SHERIDAN says, *in his way*: "The enemy were completely routed, the 5th Corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and the cavalry of General MERRITT dashing on to the White Oak road, capturing their artillery and turning it upon them; and riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them that they made no serious stand after their line was carried, but took to flight in disorder. They lost between five and six thousand prisoners. The Regiment (ANDREWS writes) rested in a cluster of pines through the night, and the next day was supplied by the Commissary with fresh beef, which was quite refreshing. On the following morning General MILES with the 1st Division, drove a Division of the enemy beyond Hatcher's Run to a point near Southside railroad, called Sutherland's Depot, where they intrenched themselves strongly. Two Divisions of the 5th Corps, some of SHERIDAN'S cavalry, and the 3d Brigade, were sent to dislodge them. The 3d Brigade, commanded by General MADILL, charged once and again, but unsuccessfully; the foe was too strongly posted, and provided with artillery, which was wanting on our side. The brave General MADILL was wounded and General McDUGAL took command.* Again and again the Brigade charged

* Brevet Brigadier-General CLINTON DUGALD McDUGAL was born in Scotland, June 14, 1839. In 1842, his father established himself in Canada, and young McDUGAL came to the State of New York at the age of twelve years, and from that time made this State his home; first as a student, then as a bookkeeper in a store, and subsequently in a bank at Auburn, N. Y. In 1859, he went to Alabama for his health, and remained till after the

desperately, but in vain. McDUGAL was wounded, and one arm hung useless at his side. But he kept his saddle, and once more gallantly and impetuously charged upon the works. This time they were carried ; and several guns and hundreds of prisoners fell into our hands. The Southside railroad was effectually cut; and the enemy fled by the main road along the Appomattox. One incident deserves notice. The Brigade flag was lost — its bearer being shot from his horse ; but the gallant fellow clung to it, nor would he yield it till overpowered by numbers. This young

nomination of LINCOLN, in 1860, when he returned impressed with the conviction, that the people of the south were irrevocably committed to the policy of making slavery national, and meant war if they could not carry their points politically ; and at the succeeding election, he cast his first political ballot for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. On his return from the south, he engaged in the business of banking, with Wm. H. SEWARD, Jr., at Auburn, N. Y., which business was continued during the war. In March and April, 1861, he was traveling in the western States, and was at St. Louis, Mo., when Sumter was first fired on, and he knew from his experience in the south, that this was but a signal for a general uprising there, and a desperate conflict between the north and south. He hurried home to respond to his country's call for men, but the first Regiment (the 19th New York Volunteers), recruited in that vicinity, had already gone to the seat of war, and he joined the Willard Guard (49th New York State Militia), as Second Lieutenant. As soon as the next call for troops was made, he headed an enlistment roll and recruited the first Company for the 75th New York Volunteers ; was commissioned its senior Captain, September 16th, 1861 ; went with his Regiment to Fort Pickens, Fla. ; remained there till May, 1862, when the forces crossed to Pensacola. On the night following, there was an adventure between some of the enemy's cavalry and our forces guarding a bridge, and Captain McDUGAL, while returning with a detachment sent out in pursuit of the enemy, was fired upon by our own men, and severely wounded in the thigh, the bullet splintering the bone. In consequence of this wound, and the approaching unhealthy season, he received leave to come home as soon as he was able to make the journey ; and while convalescent, the call of July, 1862, for 300,000 men, was made, and Captain McDUGAL exerted himself to recruit the 111th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of this Regiment, August 15th, 1862 ; and was promoted Colonel, January 3d, 1863.



FINAL CHARGE OF THE THIRD BRIGADE,

157 DIV., 2d ARMY CORPS,

At Sutherland Station, April 24, 1865.

(Rev'd) Major-General MacDONALD, Commanding.

man, whose name was HERMAN Fox, Company E, 126th New York Volunteers, refused to go with the enemy as prisoner, and on the second charge was retaken by his friends. He afterward lost his hand from the wound received at this time. The Brigade rested a little north of the railroad that night. The number of rebel dead and wounded was very great.

On the night of April 1st, says an officer, our artillery opened along the entire line from Richmond to the extreme left. The roar along the lines was continuous and deafening; but above this could be distinctly

Colonel McDUGAL was indefatigable in his efforts in drilling and disciplining his Regiment, and commanded it in the battle of Gettysburg, until Colonel SHERRILL, commanding the Brigade, fell mortally wounded during the rebel charge on Cemetery Hill, July 3d, when Colonel McDUGAL took command of the Brigade. He was also wounded during this charge, by a musket shot breaking one of the bones of the left forearm, but though suffering from loss of blood and excruciating pain, he remained on the field till the enemy was repulsed, and then fainted from exhaustion. He was absent on account of his wounds till the August following, when, having partially recovered, he reported for duty at Elk Run, and served with his command till the latter part of November, 1863; and was then granted leave of absence to go home on account of his sickness; and was afterward detached on recruiting service, to fill up the ranks of his Regiment, which had been greatly depleted during the summer campaign, particularly at Gettysburg. Colonel McDUGAL rejoined his Regiment in the spring of 1864, with a large reinforcement of recruits, and in the spring campaign commanded the 3d Brigade of the 3d Division in the 2d Corps, from the battle of the Po River to the movement from Cold Harbor to Petersburg, and commanded the Brigade most of the time thereafter until the close of the war. He was wounded by a musket shot in the right forearm, while leading the Brigade in the charge at Sutherland's Station, April 2d, 1865; but binding up his arm and carrying it in a sling, he retained his command through the campaign, until after the surrender of LEE at Appomattox, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was made a Brevet Brigadier General, February 25th, 1865, there being no vacancy in the full rank. General McDUGAL was in the battles in which his Regiment and Brigade participated during the war, and exercised his command with great spirit and efficiency, and shrank from no danger when duty called him.

heard the heavy guns from the gun-boats and monitors in the James river, twenty-five miles distant ; a grand accompaniment to the battle's awful music then pealing forth from more than five hundred cannons' throats.

The 9th Corps was massed in front of Petersburg, and assaulted that point ; the 6th, on the left of the city, assaulted simultaneously with the 9th ; the 24th, a colored Corps under General ORD held a portion of the line from Petersburg to the extreme left. When the 9th and 6th Corps broke the enemy's lines on their front, the rebel right, across Hatcher's Run, gave way ; retreating along the rear of their old line, and forming a junction with the main portion of their army which was retreating toward the Appomattox, hotly pursued by the 2d, 5th and cavalry Corps, supported by the whole remaining force of the armies of the Potomac and James, except the 9th Corps. And now ensued the great race ; with the rebels, for escape ; on our part, for capture of their armies.

On Sunday, April 2d, JEFF. DAVIS being in church in Richmond, it was suddenly announced that "the Federals" were about to enter the city. "The rebel army, on the night of the 2d of April, had left in frantic haste to join JOHNSTON." At an early hour on the morning of the 3d, the 2d Corps moved rapidly along the Southside railroad in pursuit of the enemy. The 126th was detailed on the morning of the 4th as a wagon guard, and marched all day, carrying rails and corduroying the muddy road for the train as they went. On the 5th they went on toward Amelia

Their showing route of
RETREAT of the CONFEDERATE ARMY

RICHMOND & PETERSBURG

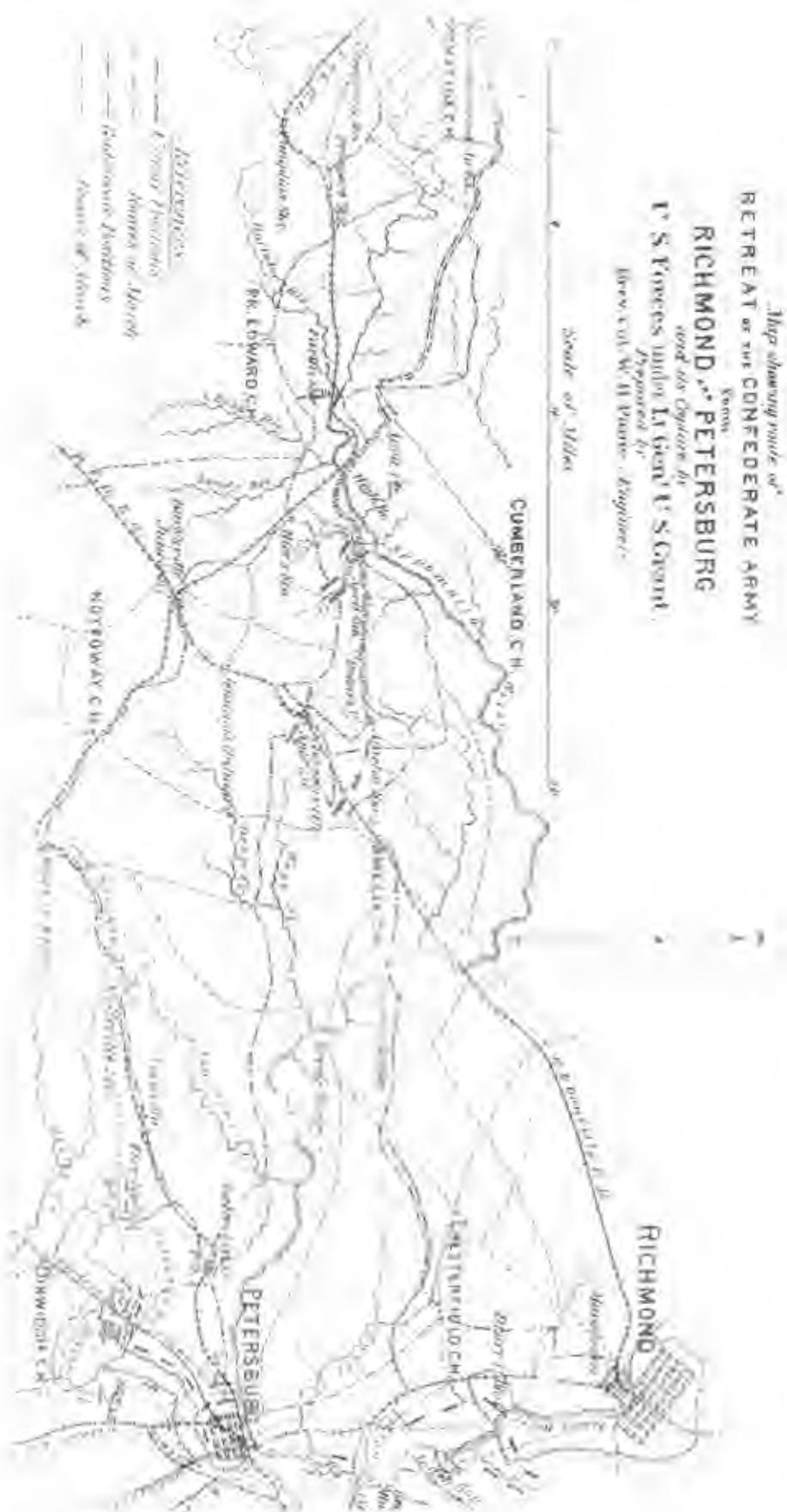
100

V. S. Voices under Lt Gen'l U.S Grant

Reviews 403

RICHMOND

Society of Micro



Springs, following the enemy, who were said to be at Amelia Court-house. SHERIDAN kept ahead of the rebels to cut off their retreat, and the 2d, 5th and 6th Corps, with SHERIDAN's cavalry pressed so closely on their rear, they were obliged to abandon their train of four hundred wagons laden with stores, which fell into our hands; a welcome supply to our men, but a sad loss to them. As ANDREWS says, "our boys made a very good supper that evening." On the 6th the cavalry under SHERIDAN, with the 24th and 6th Corps (infantry), had a battle with the enemy at Sailor's creek, capturing 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners, a large number of whom were general officers, and sixteen guns. Two men in the 126th were wounded. "The enemy was all now north of the Appomattox; but so close was the pursuit that the 2d Corps seized High Bridge before the enemy could destroy it, and followed at their heels." General HUMPHREYS moved the Corps across as rapidly as possible, and obliged the enemy to abandon sixteen heavy guns, and fall back two miles to a height where he entrenched himself. MILES' and BARLOW'S Divisions attacked him here, the 126th being engaged, but losing no men, as they fought in the woods, behind trees. The 3d Brigade of the 1st Division of the 2d Corps led the advance on the 8th, and followed close on the enemy's rear, the 126th being detailed as flankers.

On the 7th of April General GRANT had commenced a correspondence with LEE, endeavoring to convince him of the futility of further resistance, and putting upon

him the responsibility of the further effusion of blood ; and on the 9th received a letter proposing a meeting to settle terms of surrender. We will quote again (in substance) from ANDREWS. About ten A. M., April 9, a shrill bugle sound was heard, when the column was moved off the road, and General MEADE and staff, with guard, passed to the front with a white flag. All felt confident that it meant something more than ordinary, and the army was in high spirits with the expectation that the rebel army would soon surrender. The Corps moved forward and halted in a large field, where they had a rest of about three hours ; and at two o'clock the news came that General LEE had surrendered his whole army to General GRANT. The ensuing hour the air was rent with cheers ; such enthusiasm, such vociferous cheering and wild glee was never heard outside the army A time never to be forgotten by any member present of the 126th. All felt that the one great object had been obtained,—the complete defeat and capture of the confederate army of Virginia,—by stern perseverance through four long bloody years. As COPPEE remarks : “LEE, the greatest man, as well as the ranking soldier in the confederacy, had given up the cause, and his influence broke up the rebellion. GRANT had realized as the result of his arduous labors a most complete and gratifying success.”

“The soldiers’ work was nearly done in Virginia.” Near the Appomattox the 2d Corps remained until the 11th, “when they moved back over the same road by which they had come.” The rain poured in

torrents, small streams were swelled to rivers, but were cheerfully forded, for the men were on their way back to home and peace. Reaching Burdville on the 13th, they remained there long enough to hear the "sad news of the assassination, at Washington, of the nation's best friend." On the 25th they heard of the final surrender of JOHNSON and his army to General SHERMAN; and one after another, of the submission of the various Divisions of the rebel army.

The Regiment remained encamped near Rice's station on the railway until the 2d of May, when they broke camp and moved toward Richmond, reaching that stronghold of "the confederacy," or rather of rebellion, on the 7th of May. On the 11th the Corps passed through Fredericksburg,—that "Aceldema" of the Potomac army, now powerless and in ruins; and on the 16th were encamped near Ball's Cross-roads, not far from Alexandria. On the 23d of May the Grand Review of the army took place at Washington; one of the most splendid and imposing sights ever witnessed on this continent. The small remnant of the 126th, only eighty men fit for duty, took part in this Review, and shared its triumph. Their wasted ranks bore witness to the severity of the service they had seen. "On the 2d of June an order came that the 126th be mustered out of the service, and placed en route for their State rendezvous." "On the 16th of June, nearly three years from the time the Regiment passed through Elmira 1,000 strong, it received its discharge 221 strong. Where are the missing ones? The green fields of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia hide

the remains of many ; the cemeteries of Ontario, Yates and Seneca are the resting places of others. Some, with honorable scars or frames enfeebled by the hardships of war, still linger among us to receive our gratitude and honor. We may give it without stint or abatement ; for, in spite of the calumny of interested individuals, and the censure of a military commission misled by wrong testimony, their record was an honorable one **THROUGHOUT**. Not only Gettysburg, Auburn, "the Wilderness," Spottsylvania, the North Anna, the Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Hatcher's Run, with many other interesting points, bore witness to their valor ; but if the testimony we have adduced is believed, Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry must be added names on their scroll of honor.

C H A P T E R X X J J J .

DN Saturday morning, April 10, 1865, it was known throughout our broad domain that the rebellion was crushed, that its master-spirit had surrendered, that the “Union was preserved!” As cities, towns and villages caught the flashing missives from the wires, flags were raised, cannon were fired, bells were rung, and men, women and children burst into the wildest excesses of joy. Those who had been most hopeless of our final success, seemed most jubilant over the victory; and croaking was turned to shouting. On the next day which was the Sabbath, the churches rang with thanksgivings to Him who had given us the victory; and Monday evening was lighted up with bonfires and illuminations. On the west front of the national Capitol, near the roof, appeared the inscription, “This is the Lord’s doing and it is marvellous in our eyes.” The names of our military and naval heroes were on every lip; and many an illuminated device bore those of GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, with others scarcely less illustrious. Nor was HE forgotten who for four years had borne the struggling nation on his faithful heart, and who by the voice of that nation had just been intrusted with her destinies for four years to come; the wise and

good Man who seemed to have been raised by Providence to guide us through this awful period of our history, and permitted to witness the success of the cause he loved so well, and then with the songs of victory yet ringing in his ears, to fall by the blow of a dastardly assassin. This is no place for his eulogy, or we would slightly alter the words put into WOLSEY'S lips by SHAKESPEARE, and say that he

“Loved himself last; cherished the hearts that hated him;
Still in his right hand carried gentle peace
To silence envious tongues; was just and feared not;
That all the ends he aimed at were his country's,
His God's, and truth's; and when at last he fell,
He fell a blessed MARTYR!”

Through disaster and struggle, to final triumph, we have now brought the remnant of our band of volunteers. We have avoided eulogy of individuals, for fear of seeming injustice toward those not thus noticed. To say that *every* man of any Regiment was brave and true to the flag, would probably not be true; but that this Regiment as a whole, maintained a character for promptness, energy, firmness and bravery, we have every evidence. We have shown the falsity of the charges against them in the affair at Maryland Heights, and also at Chicago; charges which made scores of them rush on death to clear themselves from the imputation of cowardice. A careful inspection of the Official Army Register, shows that no Regiment of infantry from the State of New York, lost so many officers from wounds received in action, as the 126th New York Volunteers, except the 48th and 88th infantry and the 8th

New York Artillery. But it must be remembered that these three Regiments received large recruits in officers and men, while the 126th had never a single officer added to it and scarcely a score of men, after its first enrollment. Therefore its losses were much greater *proportionally* than those of any other New York Regiment.

We conclude with the testimony of Major-General HANCOCK, in a letter dated as late as August, 1868 : * * * “The 126th Regiment N. Y. Vols. served under my command in the 2d Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, during several of the most important campaigns of that army. The Regiment bore a most excellent reputation while under my command, and took an honorable part in the great battles in which it was engaged.” This testimony from such a General, is very valuable.

And here our task ends. For more than a year, we have followed the fortunes of this Regiment, examining for the purpose every document, printed and manuscript, within our reach ; sparing no labor of research ; writing and re-writing again and again, as fresh materials came to hand, the simple story, which we now, with mingled hopes and fears, commit to the public.

APPENDIX,
CONTAINING A
Chronological Record of the Principal Events
IN THE
HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT,
AND THE
PERSONAL HISTORY OF ITS OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

PREPARED BY THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE OF THE REGIMENT.

PREFATORY LETTER

FROM THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

To the surviving Soldiers and the friends of the deceased Soldiers of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers :

On the 24th day of June, 1865, a call was issued by Colonel BULL and Captains RICHARDSON and GEDDIS, late of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, for a meeting to be held at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 30th day of June, 1865, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the publication of a fair and impartial history of the Regiment, and to vindicate its character from the unjust charges made against its conduct at the battle of Harper's Ferry, in September, 1862.

The call was fully responded to, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that a history of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, be written by or under the supervision of the late officers of the Regiment, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman (Col. BULL), of which he shall be one, to procure the writing and publication of such history.

That this committee be also intrusted with the business of obtaining redress on account of the untrue charges made against the Regiment for its conduct on Maryland Heights, on the 13th of September, 1862, and that they take measures to vindicate its character against those calumnious charges which were made and supported by men who sought to screen themselves by convicting this Regiment of their own criminal conduct.

That all members and friends of the Regiment, who have in their possession or under their control, any books, memoranda, documents or other papers relating to its operations, be and hereby

are requested to forward the same, or proper extracts therefrom, to the chairman or to any member of the committee, for use in preparing the contemplated history.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in the district in which the Regiment was raised.

The following officers were appointed the historical committee under the resolution :

Colonel JAMES M. BULL, Chaplain T. SPENCER HARRISON, Captain C. A. RICHARDSON, Captain T. E. MUNSON, Lieutenant T. R. LOUNSBURY, Adjutant JOHN F RANDOLPH and Lieutenant SAMUEL HUGHES.

The committee immediately entered upon their duties, and took steps to procure all the information that could be obtained. The Company books of all the Companies of the Regiment, which had been turned over to the Quartermaster's department, on the discharge of the Regiment, were obtained through the courtesy of the mustering and disbursing officer at Elmira ; and all the regimental books and orders were procured, and the monthly reports of the Regiment during its whole term of service, and the retained muster rolls of most of the Companies and other valuable regimental and company papers were secured, and competent clerks were put to work under the superintendence of Adjutant RANDOLPH, and full copies of the company books were made in appropriate blank books ; and the valuable information collected from the books and papers was entered under a suitable arrangement for a ready reference. Notices were published in all the papers soliciting diaries, memorandum books, letters and papers of the soldiers of the Regiment, and also asking each to write out his personal recollections and his personal history ; and so far as the addresses of the late members of the Regiment were known, special letters were written, soliciting information. Public documents and military reports relating to the war were obtained, and, in fine, no source of information was neglected.

For more than a year unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain a copy of the testimony given before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Commission, which tried and convicted the Regiment of cowardice, without the opportunity of the officers of the Regiment being heard or informed that they were on trial; but finally, through the personal efforts of Colonel DENNIS, a warm friend of

the Regiment, a copy of the testimony was obtained, and that, too, was added to the valuable information already secured.

Thus, for three years, materials for the history were being collected, when upon the earnest solicitation of the active members of the committee, Mrs. A. M. WILLSON, of Canandaigua, kindly consented to undertake the task of writing the general history of the Regiment; of shaping the materials and erecting them into a structure of symmetrical proportions.

This task she has performed to the entire satisfaction of the committee, who had but little anticipated the time and labor required to bring order, form and beauty out of the crude and disjointed materials they had furnished.

The appendix has been prepared principally by Doctor C. S. HOYT, and Captain C. A. RICHARDSON, assisted by Captain T. E. MUNSON, and Doctor P. D. PEلتIER. The biographical sketches of the officers were written principally by Captain RICHARDSON. The sketch of Captain HERENDEEN was written by Doctor PEلتIER, and the personal history of the enlisted men was written by Doctor HOYT.

The facts stated, however, were decided upon by the committee; and in cases where questions arose, the judgment of other officers and enlisted men of the Regiment was taken, and where an agreement could not be had upon an alleged fact, it was omitted, so that if any living member, or the friends of any deceased member of the Regiment, shall not find statements or facts they desired to have appear, they will know that the omission is not on account of any disrespect to such person, or on account of the wish of the one writing the sketch, but because it was the judgment of the committee, and those consulted, that the omission should be made. The committee confidently hope that the statement of facts in the personal sketches will be found correct in every case; but they very much regret that many living soldiers, and friends of the deceased soldiers of the Regiment, failed to furnish them with the facts necessary to make the personal history as complete in every case as desired.

Of the original historical committee, appointed in 1865, Colonel JAMES M. BULL, died in 1867, Chaplain HARRISON, Adjutant RANDOLPH and Lieutenant LOUNSBURY removed, in 1866, to places too far distant to take any further active part in the work of the

committee, and Lieutenant HUGHES was so engaged in business, a portion of the time out of the State, that he could not give the committee his time. But Doctor HOYT, at the solicitation of the committee, early gave his attention to the work of collecting facts for the personal history, and he has labored efficiently as one of the committee, and Doctor PELTIER and Major PHILLIPS have also rendered valuable assistance in the work. The acting committee have faithfully tried to fulfill the trust reposed in them by their brother officers, and although their duties have been onerous and have consumed much valuable time, yet if the result of their labors shall receive the approbation of their surviving comrades in arms, and meet the expectations of the friends of the Regiment, they will feel fully repaid for their services.

CANANDAIGUA, *January 3d, 1870.*

C. A. RICHARDSON,
T. E. MUNSON,
C. S. HOYT,
P. D. PELTIER,
P. D. PHILLIPS,

Acting Historical Committee.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD

OF THE
126th REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment was raised, in 1862, in the counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates (the twenty-sixth senatorial district), under the call for 300,000 men issued by the President on the 1st day of July, 1862. On the 2d day of July, 1862, Governor E. D. MORGAN issued a proclamation, under the President's call, for the raising of the quota of this State. Subsequently an order was issued by the Governor fixing the quotas of the several counties of the State, and requiring a Regiment to be raised in each senatorial district; and a War Committee was appointed by the Governor for every such district, which should have charge of recruiting the Regiment of that district, and recommend the proper persons to officer it. On the 11th of July, a meeting of the War Committee, which was appointed by the Governor for the twenty-sixth senatorial district, was held at Geneva, consisting of the following gentlemen:

From Ontario County.—Honorable C. J. FOLGER, GEO. B. DUSINBERRE, S. S. COBB, J. S. LEWIS, PHINEAS PROUTY, Honorable E. B. POTTLE, CHARLES COY, J. M. BULL, WM. HILDRETH, E. G. LAPHAM, H. O. CHESEBRO, A. KEMBALL and R. M. GREEN.

From Seneca County.—W. JOHNSON, J. T. MILLER, O. S. LATHAM, L. B. HOWELL, T. FATZINGER, WM. KNOX, Honorable C. S. HADLEY, Honorable J. DE MOTT, D. D. LEFLER, D. C. WHEELER, D. W. W. WHEELER and A. DUNLAP.

From Yates County.—Hon. D. A. OGDEN, MORRIS BROWN, S. C. CLEVELAND, M. H. LAWRENCE, C. S. HOYT, General A. F. WHITTAKER and Judge A. F. BRIGGS.

Honorable CHARLES J. FOLGER, of Geneva, was the first choice

of the committee for Colonel of the new Regiment, but he declined and Honorable D. A. OGDEN, of Penn Yan, was selected, but he, also, declined; then, Honorable ELIAKIM SHERRILL, of Geneva, was chosen, and, having accepted, was duly authorized by the Governor to recruit the Regiment, and to command the camp for rendezvous at Geneva.

Recruiting commenced immediately, and the rendezvous was opened at Camp Swift, Geneva, on the 4th of August, 1862.

Wednesday, August 20th, 1862.—The Regiment was organized.

Friday, August 22d.—Regiment mustered into the United States service.

Tuesday, August 26th.—Regiment left Geneva.

Thursday, August 28th.—Regiment arrived at Harper's Ferry in the morning.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 13th, 14th and 15th.—In action at Harper's Ferry.

Monday, September 15th.—Surrendered and paroled.

Tuesday, September 16th.—Left Harper's Ferry for Annapolis, Maryland.

Sunday, September 21st.—Arrived at Annapolis.

Wednesday, September 24th.—Left Annapolis for Chicago.

Saturday, September 27th.—Arrived at Chicago.

Wednesday, November 19th.—The New York paroled troops received notice of their having been exchanged, and ordered to Washington.

Monday, November 24th.—Regiment left Chicago for Washington.

Thursday, November 27th.—Arrived at Washington, D. C.

Friday, November 28th.—Marched to Arlington Heights.

Tuesday, December 2d.—Regiment re-armed.

Wednesday, December 3d.—Moved to Union Mills, and remained there, doing picket duty, during the winter.

1863.

Friday, January 9th.—General ALEX. HAYS took command of the Brigade.

Wednesday, January, 7th.—Colonel SHERRILL (who had been absent, from wounds) rejoined the Regiment for duty.

Tuesday, March 24th.—Regiment moved to Centreville.

Sunday, June 14th.—The advance of the Army of the Potomac, moving toward Pennsylvania, reached Centreville.

Wednesday, June 24th.—The 3d Brigade of ABERCROMBIE'S Division, 22d Army Corps, ordered to march.

Thursday, June 25th.—Brigade broke camp and joined the 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, and encamped at Gum Springs, Va.; Colonel WILLARD, of the 125th New York Volunteers, commanding the Brigade, and Brigadier-General HAYS the Division.

Friday, June 26th.—Crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and went into camp the next morning.

Saturday, June 27th.—Marched to Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., and encamped for the night.

Sunday, June 28th.—Marched to Monocacy, and encamped for the night.

Monday, June 29th.—Marched to Uniontown, Md., via Liberty, Johnsville and Union Bridge, thirty-three miles, and encamped for the night.

Tuesday, June 30th.—Remained in camp with the entire corps.

Wednesday, July 1st.—Marched via Taneytown to within six miles of Gettysburg, and halted until daylight on the morning of the second.

Thursday, July 2d.—Marched to Gettysburg and went into position in line of battle at 8 o'clock, a. m. In action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d, and engaged as skirmishers July 4th.

Sunday, July 5th.—Left Gettysburg in the afternoon and moved to Two Taverns.

Tuesday, July 7th.—Marched to Taneytown.

Wednesday, July 8th.—Marched to within five miles of Frederick.

Thursday, July 9th.—Marched through Frederick on the way to Williamsport, Md.

Friday, July 10th.—Passed Crampton's Gap, South Mountain.

Saturday, July 11th.—Crossed Antietam creek and battle-field.

Sunday, July 12th.—Went with the entire army into line of battle before the enemy near Williamsport, Md.

Monday, July 13th.—Intrenched in line of battle.

Tuesday, July 14th.—Advanced and found that the enemy had crossed the Potomac.

Wednesday, July 15th.—Marched to Harper's Ferry along the east bank of the Potomac.

Thursday, July 16th.—Passed Harper's Ferry around Maryland Heights, and went into camp at Sandy Hook.

Friday, July 17th.—Army supplied with clothing and munitions.

Saturday, July 18th.—Marched into Loudon Valley crossing the Potomac and Shenandoah *via* Harper's Ferry.

Sunday, July 19th.—March continued, arriving at Manassas Gap, July 23d.

Friday, July 24th.—Marched back through Manassas Gap and encamped for the night.

Saturday, July 25th.—Marched to White Plains, where rations were issued. Several men captured by guerrillas.

Sunday, July 26th.—Marched through Warrenton and encamped near Warrenton Junction, twenty-five miles. Hot and dry, many fatal cases of sunstroke. Remained in camp three days, received mail, and sent the sick to general hospital.

Thursday, July 30th.—Marched to Elk Run and remained there on picket duty. Weather oppressive, and much sickness.

Saturday, August 8th.—Brigadier-General JOSHUA T. OWEN assumed command of the Brigade.

Monday, August 31st.—Moved with the Division to Hartwood Church to support cavalry reconnaissance, and returned September 2d.

Saturday, September 12th.—Broke camp and marched to Rappahannock Station. Sick sent to general hospital.

Sunday, September 13th.—Crossed the Rappahannock and supported the cavalry, who met the enemy at Brandy Station, and drove them to near Cedar Mountain. Encamped at Culpepper Court-house.

Wednesday, September 16th.—Marched to Cedar Mountain and encamped for the night.

Thursday, September 17th.—Marched to Robinson's river and went on picket, and remained there on that duty till relieved by the 6th Corps, October 5th.

Tuesday, October 6th.—Marched to Culpepper Court-house and went into camp.

Saturday, October 10th.—Broke camp and went into line of

battle west of Culpepper, facing the Blue Ridge, and bivouacked for the night. The Army of the Potomac in retreat.

Sunday, October 11th.—Marched to Bealton *via* Rappahannock Station.

Monday, October 12th.—The trains of the army parked at Bealton Station. Brigade on picket.

Tuesday, October 13th.—Marched to Auburn Ford *via* Warrenton Junction and Warrenton railroad to Three Mile Station and encamped for the night.

Wednesday, October 14th.—Engaged in action at Auburn Ford in the morning, and marched *via* Catlett's Station to Bristow Station, and engaged there in action until dark. At 9 p. m. resumed march for the heights of Centreville, arriving there at 3 a. m. on the 15th, crossing Bull Run at Mitchell's Ford. Went into position to meet an attack from the enemy's cavalry.

Monday, October 19th.—Recrossed Bull Run and marched to Bristow Station.

Tuesday, October 20th.—Marched to near Auburn and encamped.

Friday, October 23d.—Marched to the railroad near Warrenton, and went into camp.

Saturday, November 7th.—Broke camp and marched to Kelly's Ford, the whole army advancing upon the enemy on the Rappahannock. Men with eight days' rations, sixty rounds of cartridges, and full supply of winter clothing. 5th and 6th Corps surprise the enemy at Rappahannock Station, capture four pieces of artillery and 1,100 prisoners, and cross the river. The 3d Corps, being in advance, cross at Kelly's Ford and capture 800 prisoners.

Sunday, November 8th.—Crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and moved with the entire army, supporting the cavalry, which, with sharp fighting, drove the enemy past Culpepper Courthouse. Encamped at Brandy Station. This is the third crossing of the Rappahannock on Sunday by the Corps, with intervals of four weeks each.

Tuesday, November 10th. Marched to Milton's Mills and went into camp.

Tuesday, November 24th.—Orders received last night to advance with the army across the Rapidan, but rain setting in, the orders were countermanded.

Thursday, November 26th.—Thanksgiving day. Marched at

half past six A. M. to cross the Rappahannock. At sunrise General GRANT's announcement of the great victories at Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge were read to the army. Crossed the Rappahannock at Germania Ford, on a pontoon bridge; advanced four miles on plank road, and bivouacked for the night.

Friday, November 27th.—Marched at sunrise, along a by-road, through a dense pine thicket, to the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-house plank road; then rapidly to Robinson's Tavern, at 10 A. M., where skirmishing with the enemy at once commenced, and continued all day.

Saturday, November 28th.—Advanced two miles in line of battle; found the enemy along a ridge across Mine Run. Heavy cannonading and sharp skirmishing through the day. Regiment go on picket along the run at night.

Sunday, November 29th.—Relieved by the 5th Corps. The 2d Corps, and 3d Division of the 6th Corps, under General WARREN, moved to the left, and took position on the enemy's right, under an artillery fire, and lay in line for the night.

Monday, November 30th.—Reinforced by 3d Division 3d Corps; moved forward and massed in column by Regiment, under orders to charge the enemy's right. The enemy being found in a position strongly intrenched, the order to charge was countermanded. Cannonading along the entire line. Remained in position till night, when the Regiment was moved to the left on picket. The night was intensely cold.

Tuesday, December 1st.—On picket till four P. M., when relieved by details from the other Regiments of the Brigade. At eight P. M. took up line of march to recross the Rappahannock *via* New Hope Church and Parker's Store, and through the Wilderness; marching all night.

Wednesday, December 2d.—Recrossed the Rappahannock at Culpepper or Gold Mine Ford, at eight A. M., and halted at half past eight for breakfast and rest. Resumed march at half past one P. M., and at seven P. M. arrived at the old camp at Milton's Mills.

Thursday, December 3d.—Entire army in camp as before the advance.

Saturday, December 5th.—Broke camp and moved to Stevensburg.

Monday, December 7th.—Broke camp at 8 a. m., and moved to Dumpling Mountain, three miles east of Culpepper Court-house, and three miles south of Brandy Station, and went into winter quarters.

1864.

Friday, January 1st.—Regiment comfortably quartered in log huts; in good health, and engaged in heavy fatigue and picket duty.

Saturday, February 6th.—Advanced with the Corps, on a reconnoissance in force, across the Rapidan, at Morton's Ford, and sharply engaged with the enemy during the day. Retired across the river after dark, and bivouacked on the left bank.

Sunday, February 7th.—Returned to camp at night.

Monday, February 22d.—Washington's birthday. One half of the Regiment's term of service expired this day. Day spent as a holiday. Brigadier-General OWEN delivered an address to the Brigade.

Tuesday, February 23d.—The 2d Corps and cavalry reviewed by Major-General MEADE, accompanied by Vice-President HAMILIN, Secretary WELLES, and other distinguished officers and citizens.

Thursday, March 24th.—General GRANT arrived and took up his head-quarters with the Army of the Potomac at Culpepper Court-house. The army reorganized and consolidated into three Corps. The three Divisions of the 2d Corps consolidated into two Divisions, and the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 3d Corps transferred to the 2d Corps, as the 3d and 4th Divisions of this Corps, Major-General HANCOCK commanding. The "Old Brigade," consisting of the 39th, the 111th, the 125th and the 126th New York Volunteers, was assigned to the 1st Division as the 3d Brigade, and increased by the addition of the 7th, 52d and 57th New York Volunteers, and commanded by Colonel PAUL FRANK. 52d New York; Brigadier-General FRANCIS BARLOW commanding the Division.

Monday, March 28th.—The army reinforced by 10,000 heavy artillery from the defenses of Washington.

Friday, April 4th.—One hundred enlisted men and two officers detailed from the Regiment as provost-guard at Corps headquarters.

Saturday, April 16th.—Brigade reviewed by Brigadier-General BARLOW.

Tuesday, April 19th.—Division reviewed by Major-General HANCOCK.

Friday, April 22d.—The Corps reviewed by Lieutenant-General GRANT.

Tuesday, May 3d.—Orders to move received at two p. m. Broke camp and took up line of march at 10 p. m.

Wednesday, May 4th.—Crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford at daylight; marched to Chancellorsville, and encamped at ten a. m.

Thursday, May 5th.—Marched at six a. m. to Todd's Tavern, and the Regiment, with a part of the Brigade, was detached and went into line of battle at twelve m., supporting the cavalry, which was engaged with the enemy. The balance of the Brigade, with the Corps, moved to the right in the Wilderness. At midnight the detachment rejoined the Corps.

Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th.—Engaged in the battle of the Wilderness.

Sunday, May 8th.—Moved to the left and went into line of battle, near Todd's tavern. Skirmishing during the day and night.

Monday, May 9th.—At two p. m. marched toward Spottsylvania Court-house, and crossed the Po River, at Tulley's farm, at sunset, under a heavy fire, taking position on the extreme right of the army.

Tuesday, May 10th.—Engaged in the battle of Po River. The entire army engaged. Over 200 guns on our side in position, Terrific cannonading. Fighting constant and losses heavy.

Wednesday, May 11th.—Sharp skirmishing during the day. Communication opened to Fredericksburg, and sick and wounded sent to general hospital. The Corps moved to the left center, preparatory to making a charge the next morning.

Thursday, May 12th.—The battle of Spottsylvania fought. At four and a half a. m., the Corps was massed and charged the enemy's works, capturing the rebel General JOHNSON, with nearly his entire Division, twenty guns and thirty stands of colors. The whole army became engaged.

Friday, May 13th.—Skirmishing during the day and the wounded sent to Fredericksburg.

Saturday, May 14th.—Skirmishing continued.

Sunday, May 15th.—The Corps moved to the left and took position on the Fredericksburg pike, fronting Spottsylvania Court-house.

Monday, May 16th.—Skirmishing all day; no general engagement. The army reinforced *via* Fredericksburg by 24,000 troops, mostly heavy artillery.

Tuesday, May 17th.—Troops changing position. At night the Corps withdrew from the line and massed for an attack on the position assaulted on the 12th.

Wednesday, May 18th.—The 1st and 3d Divisions charged the enemy's works with heavy loss, and failed to carry the position.

Thursday, May 19th.—The 1st, 2d and 3d Divisions of the Corps, moved to Anderson's Mills and massed in reserve, the 4th Division remaining near the Fredericksburg road. At 6 p. m. the 4th Division was attacked by EWELL, and the other Divisions were marched to their support.

Friday, May 20th.—In reserve during the day at Anderson's Mills. At 11 p. m. took up line of march to the left, 1st Division in advance. Roads good.

Saturday, May 21st.—Marched all last night and at daylight crossed the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad at Guiney's Station. At 10 a. m. passed Bowling Green. At 2 p. m. arrived at Milford's Station. Crossed the Mattapony and intrenched; the Corps on the left of the line. Day intensely hot. Marched twenty-four miles. Heavy cannonading on the right at night.

Sunday, May 22d.—In position all day. Slight skirmishing. Trains of the army moving to the left, and heavy cannonading to the right. Weather still hot.

Monday, May 23d.—Moved to the left at 7 a. m. and reached the North Anna river at 3 p. m.,—a march of twelve miles,—and skirmished with the enemy. BIRNEY's Division charged and crossed the river. Heavy cannonading.

Tuesday, May 24th.—Heavy fighting all day; the entire army engaged, and the river crossed on the right and left; 2d Corps on the left. A great rain storm towards night.

Wednesday, May 25th.—Skirmishing, but no material change of position. General GRANT destroys the bridge across the river and tears up several miles of railroad to the rear.

Thursday, May 26th.—Skirmishing during the day. At night the army in motion toward the left.

Friday, May 27th.—March to the left continued, 2d Corps bring up the rear. Weather hot.

Saturday, May 28th.—Marched to the Pamunkey and crossed at Nelson's Ferry, four miles above Hanovertown and intrenched three miles south of the river.

Sunday, May 29th.—Advanced and met the enemy near the Tolopotomy and intrenched. Sharp skirmishing and cannonading.

Monday, May 30th.—Fighting and sharp skirmishing along the line. The Regiment advance and cross the Tolopotomy under a sharp fire, and gain the heights beyond and hold them till night. Relieved at dark and retire to the works previously held.

Tuesday, May 31st.—Sharp skirmishing and fighting continued. At night the 6th Corps moved to the left, leaving the 2d Corps on the right of the line.

Wednesday, June 1st.—Skirmishing and cannonading all day At 6 p. m. heavy fighting commenced and continued till dark, 2d Division suffering severely. At 9 p. m. left our works and marched to the left.

Thursday, June 2d.—Marched all last night, and arrived at Cold Harbor early in the morning, dusty, tired and sleepy. In the afternoon went into position on the left of the army. Fighting all day. Communication opened with White House, on the Pamunkey.

Friday, June 3d.—Repeated charges and counter charges made throughout the day. Terrific fighting and fearful losses. The Brigade in reserve early in the morning, but under fire; and in the forenoon went into position on the extreme left of the line and intrenched. Remained intrenched, under fire, doing picket duty and engaged in mining and fortifying till the army moved.

Tuesday June 7th.—Suspension of hostilities from six to eight p. m., for removal of the wounded between the lines, and burial of the dead.

Sunday, June 12th.—Continued fortifying till night, when the army retired from before Cold Harbor. The Corps massed in rear of the works.

Monday, June 13th.—The Corps took up its line of march at one a. m.; crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and marched to the heights, two miles from James river, opposite

Windmill point, and near Charles City Court-house, and intrenched, facing to the rear.

Tuesday, June 14th.—Colonel PAUL FRANK released from arrest and restored to the command of the Brigade. Orders received at night to be ready to cross James river.

Wednesday, June 15th.—Moved at half past two a. m. and crossed on steam transports at Windmill point, at daylight; marched one and one-half miles and halted till quarter past one p. m. for rations, then marched rapidly some miles, then counter-marched and took another road, and arrived in front of Petersburg at midnight.

Thursday, June 16th.—At half past two a. m. moved to the front and left of Petersburg and halted. At six p. m. moved one mile to the right and charged the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, driving them from their first line. Colonel BAIRD killed.

Friday, June 17th.—Fighting all day; the Regiment under fire; communication opened with City Point, and sanitary and other stores brought up. Regiment acting as provost guard, under fire all day. Losses of the Corps for three days, 3,500. Over 1,000 killed and wounded in the 1st Division.

Sunday, June 19th.—All quiet along the lines except skirmishing. Wounded sent to City Point.

Monday, June 20th.—Skirmishing.

Tuesday, June 21st.—Corps moved to the left, crossing the Jerusalem plank road, to the south of Petersburg, and intrenched, the 6th Corps on the left.

Wednesday, June 22d.—Division advanced beyond the intrenchments, and were met by the enemy in force, who struck the left flank and drove the Division back in disorder to its intrenchments. Captain MORRIS BROWN, commanding the Regiment, killed, and several of the Regiment killed and wounded.

Thursday, June 23d.—Skirmishing. Sick and wounded sent to City Point. Weather extremely hot. Positions of the Corps of the army from right to left, as follows: 9th, 18th, 5th, 2d, and 6th Corps.

Tuesday, June 28th.—Practice of bursting a shell over the city of Petersburg, every fifteen minutes, commenced.

Monday, July 4th.—Quiet along the entire line. A national

salute of 34 shotted guns fired into Petersburg at sunrise. Weather extremely hot, and water scarce.

Friday, July 8th.—Sixth Corps left for Washington; 2d Corps extended into the works of the 6th. Troops engaged in building works and roads.

Tuesday, July 12th.—Rumors of the Corps being moved to Washington. Hospitals broken up. Sick and wounded sent to City Point.

Saturday, July 16th.—the rear lines of Union works leveled. The Corps changed to the front of Petersburg, to the right of 5th Corps, which was extended to the left. Division hospital established at the Burchett House, in rear of Army head-quarters.

Monday, July 25th.—At 2 p. m. the Corps moved out and crossed the Appomattox, at Point of Rocks, marching all night.

Tuesday, July 26th.—Crossed the north side of the James River, at Deep Bottom, early in the morning. Engaged in the battle of Deep Bottom all day.

Friday July 29th.—Re-crossed the James and marched toward Petersburg.

Saturday, July 30th.—Arrived in front of Petersburg at four a. m. Mine exploded. Re-occupied the old line in the afternoon.

Monday, August 1st.—Suspension of firing from 5th to 9th, under flag of truce, to bury the dead.

Tuesday, August 9th.—Ordnance boat, with ammunition, at City Point, blown up.

Friday, August 12th.—At three p. m. the Corps moved out of its works again and marched to City Point, arriving at nine p. m. Sick and wounded sent to hospital at City Point.

Saturday, August 13th.—Embarked on transports at four p. m., and moved down the river till after dark; then turned and passed up the river.

Sunday, August 14th.—Disembarked at Deep Bottom at daylight. Reinforced by the 10th Corps. Engaged in the battle of Strawberry Plains.

Monday, August 15th.—Manœuvring and skirmishing. The line advanced. General GRANT inspects the lines.

Tuesday, August 16th.—Heavy fighting; a temporary advance made to within six miles of Richmond. Severe losses.

Wednesday, August 17th.—Skirmishing during the day. Wounded sent to City Point. At five p. m. a terrific fire opened from the gun boats and monitors on the rebel lines and land batteries, and continued until dark.

Thursday, August 18th.—At one a. m. a heavy cannonading opened along the entire line from Richmond to Petersburg, continuing furiously till daylight. At six p. m. the enemy spitefully attacked our lines at Deep Bottom, and a sharp engagement continued for an hour, resulting in heavy losses on both sides.

Friday, August 19th.—Wounded sent to City Point.

Saturday, August 20th.—Four p. m. Sick sent to City Point. At dark, moved out of the works and marched toward Petersburg.

Sunday, August 21st.—Marched all night, arriving in front of Petersburg at four a. m. At eight a. m. heavy fighting near the Weldon railroad by the 5th Corps. The 2d Corps marched to their support.

Monday, August 22d.—Engaged in tearing up the Weldon railroad toward Reams' Station.

Tuesday, August 23d.—Continued tearing up railroad.

Wednesday, August 24th.—Intrenched at Reams' Station, and continue to destroy the railroad south of that point.

Thursday, August 25th.—Skirmishing till four p. m., when the enemy attacked in force. Battle raged till dark. Losses on both sides heavy. At eight p. m. the Corps withdrew from Reams' Station and went into position on the left of the 5th Corps, in the works formerly occupied by the 6th, near the Williams' House.

Friday, August 26th.—Corps remained in position. Wounded sent to City Point.

Saturday, August 27th.—The Corps, except the 2d Division, returned to the front of Petersburg, and occupied its former works, under a furious cannonading, which continued until midnight. The Division hospital re-opened at the Burchett House.

Sunday, September 4th.—The capture of Atlanta by SHERMAN officially announced in General Orders at dress parade. At midnight a shotted salute fired at the enemy, accompanied with music from all the bands. The fire was vigorously replied to by the enemy, and a heavy cannonading continued till two a. m. The awful roar of artillery, the bursting of shells, and whistling of

shot, with the music of the bands heard at intervals; and added to all the fire pouring forth from a thousand pieces of heavy ordnance, and flashing from bursting shells, presented a scene whose grandeur was almost overwhelming.

Monday, September 5th.—The 1st Division was moved to the left of the 5th Corps, near the Williams' House, to guard the left flank. Hospital moved to an open field, near the Norfolk railroad.

Thursday, September 8th.—Balance of Corps moved to the left and joined the 1st Division in support of the 5th Corps. Heavy artillery firing along the whole line.

Saturday, September 10th.—A portion of the lines of the Corps advanced, with loss, in prisoners, to the enemy, who attacked in return, and was repulsed. Government railroad completed from City Point to the Yellow Tavern on the Weldon railroad. Division hospital re-established at the Burchett House.

Thursday, September 15th.—2d Corps, being relieved by the 10th Corps, re-occupied its former line in front of Petersburg.

Tuesday, September 20th.—At four a. m., a shotted salute, in honor of SHERIDAN's victory in the Shenandoah valley was fired at the enemy, resulting in a fierce artillery duel along the whole line.

Thursday, September 29th.—The 10th and 18th Corps moved to the north of the James; and the 2d, 5th and 9th Corps held ready to move at a moment's notice. Army head-quarters packed, and army trains ready to move. Sick and wounded sent to City Point.

Friday, September 30th.—Heavy cannonading heard north of the James. WARREN, by the aid of the 9th Corps, extended the lines to the left and southwest, four and a half miles, and intrenched. At night the enemy charged the lines of the 2d Corps, and were repulsed, with heavy loss.

Saturday, October 1st.—Cannonading and sharp skirmishing along the whole line. Our lines extended on the right toward Richmond. Our left attacked, but WARREN maintains his position. Division hospital established at Epps' house, near MEAD's Station.

Sunday, October 2d.—The 2d Corps sent to the left to support WARREN, except the 1st Division, which is extended along the line occupied by the whole Corps. WARREN attempted an

advance, but was repulsed. Army head-quarters moved to the left, and established near the Weldon railroad.

Thursday, October 6th.—The balance of the Corps returned to their works in front of Petersburg.

Friday, October 7th.—Heavy fighting north of the James.

Tuesday, October 11th.—Quiet during the day. Unusually heavy cannonading and mortar firing at night along the whole line.

Tuesday, October 18th.—The enemy attempted to advance their lines in front of the 2d Corps, and were repulsed. Heavy cannonading.

Friday, October 21st.—At sunset, a shotted salute fired in honor of SHERIDAN's victory, on the 19th, in the Shenandoah valley, and another artillery duel was the result. The army was heavily reinforced by recruits.

Wednesday, October 26th.—The Corps, except the 1st Division, was withdrawn from the line, and sent to the left. The railroad abandoned, and the pickets withdrawn from the rear. The army and hospital trains sent within the fortifications at City Point. The 1st Division received twenty days rations, and a large supply of ammunition, and occupied the whole Corps line, under orders to hold it at all hazards against attacks from front or rear.

Thursday, October 27th.—Severe fighting at the left. The battle of Boydton plank road. Terrific cannonading on the left from 9 A. M. until dark. At 10 P. M. a portion of the 1st Division advanced, under a heavy artillery fire, and captured a fort, with a number of prisoners; but, for want of sufficient force, the fort was abandoned.

Friday, October 28th.—The other Divisions of the Corps returned to their works.

Saturday, October 29th.—Army and hospital trains return from City Point. Rear picket line re-established, and railroad trains again moving. Division hospital established near Corps head-quarters, near Avery House.

Monday, October 31st.—The 1st Division relieved from duty on the line and placed in reserve.

Sunday, November 6th.—At one, A. M., the enemy attacked and captured the 2d Division picket line, in front of Fort Hell; a sharp engagement ensued. The 1st Division moved up for support. The line was recaptured.

Thursday, November 24th.—Thanksgiving day observed. The army feasted on turkeys, chickens, and other supplies bountifully furnished by the north.

Saturday, November 26th.—Major-General HANCOCK transferred to the Department of Washington. Major-General HUMPHREY took command of the Corps.

Monday, November 28th.—Troops moving to the left. Among them several Regiments of colored troops. Heavy firing kept up during the night.

Tuesday, November 29th.—In the morning, the 1st Division was moved to the left, and relieved the 9th Corps. In the afternoon, the balance of the 2d Corps relieved the 9th Corps, moved to the left, and joined the 1st Division. At the commencement of these movements, the enemy opened a spiteful artillery fire; and heavy cannonading and mortar firing was kept up all day.

Wednesday, November 30th.—Corps and hospital trains moved to the left. All the Division hospitals of the Corps established at Patrick's Station, the terminus of the railroad.

Thursday, December 1st.—The Corps commenced preparation for winter quarters, pursuant to orders from army head-quarters.

Tuesday, December 6th.—The 6th Corps rejoin the Army of the Potomac, and occupy a position at the right of the 2d Corps. The 5th Corps and the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, under General WARREN, moved south on a raid down the Weldon railroad.

Friday, December 9th.—A portion of the 1st Division of the 2d Corps, and a portion of the 6th Corps, under General MILES, made a demonstration towards Southside railroad; crossed Hatcher's run, driving the enemy before them; advanced to Gravelly run, and bivouacked in a storm of hail and snow. The Regiment held the whole Brigade line; one Regiment in each Brigade being detailed to hold the line of each Brigade.

Sunday, December 25th.—In comfortable winter quarters. Ground frozen and covered with snow. Weather cold. All quiet along the lines. The sick in hospital supplied by the medical purveyor of the army with poultry, fruits, vegetables, and delicacies, in abundance.

1865.

Sunday, January 1st.—Quiet continues along the lines, except in front of the 9th Corps. Weather cold, ground frozen and covered with snow.

Sunday, January 8th.—Deserters from the enemy, in large numbers, have come in nearly every night for the past twenty days.

Friday, January 13th.—Weather has changed from cold to warm, with heavy rains. Heavy cannonading on the right, quiet in front.

Sunday, January 15th.—Weather mild and pleasant. The Division hospitals inspected by Major-General HUMPHREYS, and the general and medical officers of the Corps.

Friday, January 20th.—Desertions from the enemy continue. Heavy cannonading on the right and in front of Petersburg.

Tuesday, January 24th.—Rebel rams and gunboats came down the James river, threatening City Point. The Corps under marching orders.

Tuesday, January 31st.—The whole army received marching orders. Petersburg shelled. Heavy cannonading. Sick and wounded sent to City Point.

Sunday, February 5th.—The cavalry, the 5th Corps, and 2d and 3d Divisions of the 2d Corps, moved to the left, toward Southside railroad, and engaged the enemy across Hatcher's run. The 1st Division held the Corps line. Weather cold and snowing fast.

Thursday, February 9th.—Fighting across Hatcher's run continued. Our lines were advanced, and WARREN intrenched himself firmly, and held his position. The 2d and 3d Divisions of the 2d Corps returned to their former positions.

February 22d.—A salute of 100 shoted guns fired into Petersburg, in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday, and the fall of Charleston. Heavy rains. Deserters from the enemy in large numbers. Over 400 took the oath of allegiance on this day. Military railroad extended to Hatcher's run from the Yellow Tavern.

Wednesday, March 1st.—Heavy rains continue. No army movements.

Tuesday, March 14th.—Sick and wounded sent to general hospital. Sutlers and citizens ordered out of the army lines. Surplus baggage ordered to be sent away. The army put in marching condition. Weather fine and warm. Roads good.

Saturday, March 25th.—The enemy attacked and captured Fort Steadman, on the line of the 9th Corps, at 4 a. m.; but it was immediately recaptured with 1,758 rebel prisoners. At the same time the 6th, 2d and 5th Corps charged and captured the rebel picket line in their front, intrenched and held it. A general engagement ensued, lasting until dark. Our army captured this day 2,800 prisoners and ten battle-flags. The loss in the 1st Division, 2d Corps, was over 400; falling largely on the "Irish Brigade."

Sunday, March 26th.—Wounded sent to City Point. All quiet along the lines.

Monday, March 27th.—President LINCOLN, and Generals GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN held a conference at City Point. The enemy attempted to retake the captured picket line in front of the 6th Corps, but were repulsed. Each man ordered to have four days rations in haversack.

Tuesday, March 28th.—The 24th Corps crossed to the south of the James river, and at night relieved the 2d and 5th Corps. The Regiment has seventy-five men present for duty.

Wednesday, March 29th.—The 2d and 5th Corps, with the cavalry, crossed Hatcher's Run, advanced to the Boydton plank-road, and extended the line to near Denwddie Court-house, driving the enemy before them, with sharp fighting. The Regiment on the skirmish line from eleven a. m.

Thursday, March 30th.—Rained hard all night, and until noon of this day. Head-quarters of Generals GRANT and MEADE moved across Hatcher's run. The 5th Corps advanced its line beyond the Boydton road. The 2d Corps advanced nearly four miles beyond Gravelly run. SHERIDAN engaged the enemy on the left at Dinwiddie Court-house. The Regiment still on the skirmish line, near the site of Arnold's mill.

Friday, March 31st.—Morning dark and rainy. At eight a. m. heavy fighting commenced, extending from Hatcher's Run to the extreme left. The 24th, 2d, 5th and Cavalry Corps engaged. The whole line advanced. The 2d Corps intrenching beyond the Boydton plank road. The 126th had opportunity to cook rations for the first time in three days. Losses in the Corps over 600. The 1st Division losing 350. Losses in the Regiment, one killed, and three officers and several enlisted men wounded.

Saturday, April 1st.—Wounded sent to City Point. Heavy fighting along the cavalry line on the left all day. At ten A. M., the 1st Division, under General MILES was detached and marched to the support of the 5th Corps. At ten P. M., a terrific cannonading was opened on the enemy and continued all night.

Sunday, April 2d.—At four A. M., the enemy made an attack along the whole line. The 6th and 9th Corps were massed in front of Petersburg, and broke the enemy's line. The 24th, 2d, 5th and Cavalry Corps advanced upon the left. By ten A. M. the rebel army was in full retreat, the Union forces hotly pursuing. The 1st Division, under orders of General SHERIDAN, marched, at daylight, up the White Oak road, toward Petersburg, and attacked the enemy there in heavy force, broke his lines, and drove him across Hatcher's Run by Sutherland's Depot. General SHERIDAN complimented the Division, and reports his belief that if he could have retained this Division he could have crushed the enemy at that time at Sutherland's Depot. The Division now rejoined the Corps, and the 3d Brigade attacked the enemy in their works at Sutherland's Depot, and, after repeated charges, carried the enemy's works, and captured several guns and some hundreds of prisoners. General MADILL, commanding the Brigade, having been wounded in the second charge, General MACDOUGAL then gallantly led the Brigade, and though he received a severe wound in the arm, he still rode his horse and kept his command. This was the first time the Southside railroad was cut, except by raiding parties.

Monday, April 3d.—The enemy in retreat. The Corps pursue on the Namazie road toward Amelia Court-house. Fighting with the enemy's rear guard.

Tuesday, April 4th.—Heavy rains. Roads in bad condition. The Corps making corduroy roads. Some skirmishing. The Regiment was detailed as wagon-guard, and was with the trains all day, marching and making corduroy road; a fatiguing day's work.

Wednesday, April 5th.—At four P. M. the Corps arrived at Jettersville, on the Dansville railroad. The 5th and 6th Corps within supporting distances, and the cavalry on the left, cutting off LEE's course south.

Thursday, April 6th.—The army in motion at six a. m. The 2d Corps pursue the enemy on the Lynchburg turnpike. A sharp skirmish at Amelia Springs' House. The Corps marched twenty miles this day, and captured 1,000 prisoners, several guns, a large quantity of small arms, 400 wagons, including Corps, Division, Brigade and ambulance trains, and a half a million dollars of confederate currency, just from the press. The 3d Brigade pressed closely the enemy's rear all day, causing them to abandon several pieces of artillery and a wagon train; the captured commissary stores furnishing the Brigade provisions. The Brigade encamped near Sailor's Creek.

Friday, April 7th.—The army in motion at daylight. The 2d Corps reached the Lynchburg railroad, at High Bridge, at two p. m., and attacked the enemy while they were trying to destroy the bridge, drove them from the position, captured sixteen heavy guns, and about 500 prisoners; continued the march along the north side of the railroad; arrived at Farmville at four p. m.; found the enemy intrenched; fought them until dark and drove them again, with a loss to the Corps of about 300 killed and wounded, largely from the 1st Division. The Regiment, being in the woods and fighting from behind trees, suffered no loss. General SMYTHE, formerly Colonel 1st Delaware Volunteers, killed. The wounded sent to Burkesville Station.

Saturday, April 8th.—The army in motion at an early hour. The Corps continue the pursuit through the day on the Lynchburg pike, with light skirmishing. The Division in advance, and the 3d Brigade leading the Division, pressed the enemy's rear all day. The Regiment was detailed as flankers, and were in the advance and on the left, and captured many rebel stragglers and chickens. At seven p. m., as New Store was reached, some rebel cavalry were put to flight by the Regiment, and one piece of artillery was captured. The enemy were pressed till midnight, when a halt was made for rest and rations.

Sunday, April 9th.—The pursuit continued from four a. m. till near noon, when the column was halted near Appomattox Court-house, and a flag of truce from LEE was sent to GRANT requesting an interview for the purpose of surrendering his army. In the afternoon the surrender of LEE's army commenced. At five p. m. General MEADE rides along the lines of the army. Bands

are playing, drums beating, and the artillery firing salutes, with blank cartridges. The wildest enthusiasm prevails. Men embrace. Color-bearers, waving their colors, are caught up and borne on men's shoulders. Cheers rise, in a swelling chorus, along the lines of the army, and roll back and forth and reverberate through the forests and fields. Rain fell all night.

Monday, April 10th.—A rainy day. The army rest. The rebel army being paroled and furnished with rations.

Tuesday, April 11th.—At ten a. m. the army took up its line of march to Burkesville by different routes. The 2d and 6th Corps moved on the Lynchburg pike. The latter Corps in advance. Encamped for the night at New Store. Rain continued. Roads in bad condition.

Wednesday, April 12th.—Marched at five a. m. Encamped for the night at Farmville. Roads nearly impassable.

Thursday, April 13th.—It rained all night. Sick sent to rebel hospital at Farmville. Marched at seven a. m., and advanced but five miles. Encamped for the night. Roads growing worse.

Friday, April 14th.—Marched at four a. m. Reached Burkesville at eleven a. m., and went into camp. Communication opened with Petersburg, and supplies and mails received.

Sunday, April 16th.—The assassination of President LINCOLN officially announced to the army.

Tuesday, April 18th.—The Division changes camp to the south of Burkesville, along the Dansville railroad. Division hospital established at the Miller House. The Regiment fixed up a very nice camp; drew new clothes; drilled enough for exercise, and enjoyed themselves much while here.

Wednesday, April 19th.—The occasion of the funeral obsequies of the President observed throughout the army.

Sunday, April 23d.—The 6th Corps detached from the Army of the Potomac, and march for Danville, N. C.

Tuesday, May 2d.—Broke camp and marched toward Richmond.

Saturday, May 6th.—Arrived at Broad Rock race course in the morning, and halted two miles from Manchester.

Sunday, May 7th.—Resumed the march, and passed through Richmond. The Regiment greeted by the 148th New York Volunteers. It being the first time the two Regiments had met

while in the service. Weather hot. March rapid and exhausting.

Wednesday, May 11th.—Passed through Fredericksburg.

Sunday, May 14th.—Arrived near Alexandria, and went into camp.

Tuesday, May 16th.—Move camp. Encamp near Bailey's Cross Roads.

Tuesday, May 23d.—The GRAND REVIEW. March at four a. m. Crossing Long Bridge to Washington at sunrise, and march in review, with a front of forty men, rank and file numbering eighty. Return to camp at sunset; having marched twenty-four miles.

Tuesday, May 30th.—FINAL REVIEW of the 2d Corps by General MEADE, which was witnessed by the President, Governor FENTON, and other distinguished officers. More than a thousand distinguished citizens, ladies and gentlemen were present.

Friday, June 2d.—Orders received for the Regiment to be mustered out of service, and sent to the State rendezvous.

Saturday, June 3d.—Regiment mustered out.

Sunday, June 4th.—Regiment took freight cars at Washington for Elmira, N. Y.

Tuesday, June 6th.—Regiment arrived at Elmira last night, and at daylight left the cars and marched into town, meeting their former Colonel JAMES M. BULL. Barracks are assigned them, where they await final payment.

Friday and Saturday, June 16th and 17th.—The Regiment, 221 strong, receive final payment and discharge.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT AND OF ITS LOSSES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS DURING ITS TERM OF SERVICE.

The Regiment was mustered into the service with thirty-nine officers and nine hundred and fifty-six enlisted men. Total, nine hundred and ninety-five. And was mustered out with only two hundred and twenty-one men.

At the battle of Harper's Ferry its loss, in killed, was one officer and fifteen enlisted men; in wounded, four officers and thirty-five enlisted men. Total, fifty-five.

On the 30th of June, 1863, it numbered thirty-nine officers and six hundred and sixty enlisted men, present and absent.

On the 2d of July, 1863, it went into the battle of Gettysburg with two field officers, one Adjutant, three Surgeons, one Chaplain, and twenty-seven line officers and four hundred and seventy-seven enlisted men, bearing arms, present for duty.

At the battle of Gettysburg its loss, in killed, was six officers and fifty-five enlisted men; in wounded, seven officers and one hundred and sixty-one enlisted men. Total, two hundred and twenty-nine.

On the 30th of September, 1863, there were present for duty two field officers, eleven line officers and two hundred and forty-two enlisted men, with arms. This number is about the same as it was on the 14th of October following, when the battles of Auburn Ford and Bristow Station occurred.

At Auburn Ford the Regiment lost five enlisted men killed, and seventeen wounded. At Bristow Station it lost six killed and thirteen wounded. Total on that day, forty-one.

On the 31st of January, 1864, there were present for duty three field officers, eight line officers, and two hundred and thirty-two enlisted men.

In the action at Morton's Ford, February 6th, 1864, there were

three enlisted men killed and nineteen wounded. Total, twenty-two.

On the 4th of April, 1864, two line officers and one hundred enlisted men were detailed as provost guard at head-quarters 2d Army Corps, and remained on such duty till the muster-out of the Regiment.

On the 6th of June, 1864, Colonel BAIRD made a report to General HANCOCK, then commanding the Corps, from which the following is an extract: "At the opening of the campaign from the Rapi-dan to Petersburg, the strength of the Regiment present and absent was twenty-six commissioned officers and four hundred and ninety-six enlisted men; of whom eight officers were on detached service, two absent sick, and one absent with leave, and one hundred and sixty-three enlisted men on detached service, one hundred and eleven absent sick (principally from wounds), three in arrest, making a total of two hundred and seventy-seven absent. The number present for duty was fifteen commissioned officers and one hundred and eighty-eight enlisted men, including twelve musicians.

"During the present campaign, of those present for duty, there have been killed, wounded or missing, eight commissioned officers and one hundred and twenty-one enlisted men, but during the campaign both officers and men have joined the Regiment, so that at the present time the number present for duty is one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Adjutant, one Acting Quartermaster, three Captains, three Lieutenants, and sixty-nine enlisted men."

After this came the fearful losses before Petersburg. The Regiment lost, in killed or mortally wounded, during the first week before Petersburg, from the 15th to the 22d of June, its Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant, one Captain and two Lieutenants; and, in wounded, one Captain and one Lieutenant; leaving, on the 22d of June, no field officer in command, and only one of the line officers, which were reported present for duty on the 6th of the month. Its losses in enlisted men were also severe.

During its term of service the Regiment lost sixteen commissioned officers, killed in action or died of wounds received in battle. A loss of officers in action greater, in proportion to its number of officers, than that suffered by any other Regiment from this State, and excelled by but few in the service.

Of the officers who returned with the Regiment, Surgeon HAMMOND, Chaplain HARRISON, and Captain T. E. MUNSON, alone remained of the thirty-nine original officers who were mustered into the service two years, nine months and twelve days before.

The following are the only Regiments that lost more officers, killed in action, during the war, than the 126th New York Volunteers:

1st Maine Artillery Volunteers. Served first as infantry; then was recruited to twelve Companies as artillery. Lost twenty-one officers.

31st Maine Infantry Volunteers. Served from March 1st, 1864, to July 15th, 1865. Lost seventeen officers.

5th New Hampshire Volunteers. Served from October 22d, 1861, to June 28th, 1865. Lost eighteen officers.

20th Massachusetts Volunteers. Served from August 29th, 1861, to July 16th, 1865. Lost seventeen officers.

14th Connecticut Volunteers. Served from August 23d, 1862, to May 21st, 1865. Lost seventeen officers.

8th New York Artillery (first called the 129th New York Infantry). Served from August, 1862, to June 5th, 1865. Lost nineteen officers.

48th New York Volunteers. Served from September 10th, 1861, to September 1st, 1865. Lost seventeen officers.

61st Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served from September 7th, 1861, to June 28th, 1865. Lost seventeen officers.

62d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served from August 31st, 1861, to July 13th, 1864. Lost seventeen officers.

63d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served from August 1st, 1861, to September 9th, 1864. Lost eighteen officers.

145th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served from September, 1862, to May 31st, 1865. Lost eighteen officers.

Of these Regiments, however, the following were re enlisted as veterans, and recruited up with officers and men: 5th New York Volunteers; 20th Massachusetts Volunteers; 48th New York Volunteers; 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers; 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers. The 14th Connecticut Volunteers received large additions in recruits and conscripts, and had a corresponding addition to its officers.

NAMES AND DATES OF BATTLES IN WHICH THE REGIMENT WAS ENGAGED.

Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862.
Gettysburg, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863.
Auburn Ford, October 14th, 1863, in the morning.
Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863, in the afternoon.
Mine Run, November 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, 1863.
Morton's Ford, February 6th, 1864.
Wilderness, May 6th and 7th, 1864.
Po River, May 10th, 1864.
Spottsylvania, May 12th to 18th, 1864.
North Anna, May 23d to 27th, 1864.
Tolopotomy, May 29th to 31st, 1864.
Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th, 1864.
Front of Petersburg, June 16th, 17th and 18th, 1864.
At left of Petersburg, June 22d, 1864.
Deep Bottom, July 26th, 1864.
Strawberry Plains, August 14th to 20th, 1864.
Reams' Station, August 25th, 1864.
Assault on the lines around Petersburg, March 25th, 1865.
Boydton Plank Road, March 29th to 31st, 1865.
Sutherland's Station, April 2d, 1865.
Farmville, April 7th, 1865.
Appomattox, April 9th, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE COLORS

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The Colors received by the Regiment, on its organization, at Geneva, in August, 1862, were presented by some of the patriotic ladies of the twenty-sixth senatorial district. The occasion was a pleasant one, with appropriate speeches on the presentation and acceptance of the flag, which, of course, was to be brought back after the rebellion should be crushed, and returned to the ladies who gave it; its folds inscribed all over with the names of hard fought fields, where victories had been won in the cause of our glorious Union. Luckless flag! It was carried to Harper's Ferry, and, with nearly a score of others, went as a trophy of war to STONEWALL JACKSON.

The next Colors were received from the Government, upon the return of the Regiment to Virginia, after its exchange; and in the first battle in which they were borne (Gettysburg) they received seven musket shots, and were twice torn by shells.

In that dreadful charge of the 3d Brigade, on the 2d of July, 1863, the flag was carried by Sergeant ERASmus E. BASSETT, of Company B, and, almost in the moment of victory, it was seen to falter, for its bearer was shot in the leg; but it did not fall. Rallying his guard, and cheering those around him, the young soldier pressed on regardless of his wound; but another shot from a rebel, not five paces distant, pierced his heart, and he fell dead, without a struggle or a groan. Not unavenged, however, for a shot from one of the Color-guard laid that rebel dead by the side of his victim.

Sergeant BASSETT was as good as he was brave. Amiable in temper, and ever attentive to his duties, he possessed the esteem of his comrades and superiors, and died beloved by all.

Upon the fall of BASSETT, Sergeant AMBROSE BEDELL, of Company E, seized the Colors, and bore them through that engagement, notwithstanding a wound in the hand, and carried them the next day, when the enemy charged our lines on Cemetery Hill; but another shot tore his hand and arm so that the Colors fell from his grasp. They were seized, before they touched the ground, by an officer, and delivered to Corporal HENRY MATTOON, Company D, who carried them for a few minutes, when he, too fell, shot through the neck and shoulder; and private THEODORE P. VICKERY caught them and bore them up for an instant, when he too was shot, and fell, severely wounded. Yet, through the smoke and blaze of battle, the Regiment could say: Our flag is still there! For private LEWIS CLARK, Company K, a modest, delicate youth, with a slender frame, but a big heart, snatched the Colors, as they were falling, and bore them aloft in advance of the line. For this gallant act he received the commendation of General HAYS, who witnessed it, and was promoted to a Sergeantcy.

After the battle of Gettysburg, Sergeant MILO H. HOPPER, Company D, took the Colors and carried them through the battles of Auburn, Bristow, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and in the campaigns of 1864, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, till the 9th of June, at Cold Harbor, when he was appointed Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant JAMES HARPER, Company G, took the Colors and carried them till the 22d of June, 1864. On that day the 2d Corps was advanced, leaving a gap between its left and the right of the 6th Corps, and BARLOW's Division, being on the left of the 2d Corps, was moved forward into a partially wooded country, beyond any position previously held by our forces, without flankers or any other protection to its left; when the enemy, evidently understanding our movements, advanced a large force around BARLOW's left, and closed up on him from front, flank and rear, and BARLOW himself barely escaped capture, while the larger portion of several of his Regiments were surrounded by the enemy and made prisoners. But the 3d Brigade (to which the 126th belonged), under MACDOUGAL, fought its way out of the *pocket*, retreating as they fought, but with great loss, for the fighting was at such close quarters that no sooner was a man shot down than the enemy was upon him. Captain MORRIS BROWN,

JR., commanding the Regiment, was instantly killed, and JAMES HARPER, the Color-bearer, was shot and fell into the hands of the enemy; but THEODORE P. VICKERY, who was wounded at Gettysburg, while carrying the Colors, was at hand in this time of need to bear again that battle torn flag, but a fatal bullet pierced his body, and he fell, lifeless. MILO H. HOPPER, who had sacredly guarded the Colors through the terrible battle scenes of nearly a year unscathed, and who had so recently resigned his trust to JAMES HARPER, was also stricken down by a bullet through the right thigh.

Although the orders were strict and strictly enforced, that no Regiment which had lost its Colors through any fault, should be furnished with new ones, yet a new stand of Government Colors was immediately presented to this Regiment, which had now become reduced to sixty-seven, officers and enlisted men, present for duty.

Those Colors were carried until the close of the war, by Sergeant COVERT BARNUM, Company C, and were then returned to the Government, by whose order they were afterward delivered to the Governor of the State of New York, and are now deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics, at Albany. The following battles were inscribed on these Colors, pursuant to General Orders, from the War Department: Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep bottom, Ream's Station.

The Regiment was mustered out of the service before the orders for the inscription of the subsequent battles were issued.



Aby Hays

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS

(Brigadier-General of Volunteers)

Was the son of General SAMUEL HAYS, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was born in the year 1820. He graduated at the military academy of West Point, in 1844, having as classmates, HANCOCK, PLEASANTON, and other distinguished officers, and was promoted to the 4th United States Infantry, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was soon afterward married to Miss ANNIE A., second daughter of Mr. JOHN B. MCFADDEN, one of the most respected citizens of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He served on frontier duty and in the military occupation of Texas in 1845 and 1846; was in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, May 8th, 1846, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9th, 1846; and for gallant conduct in these battles he was breveted First Lieutenant, May 9th, 1846, and was, promoted Second Lieutenant 8th Infantry, June 18th, 1846.

Subsequently, he was sent to western Pennsylvania on recruiting service, and having, in a short time, enlisted a large number of men, he proceeded with them to Vera Cruz, and marched thence to the relief of our garrison at Puebla.

Soon after arriving the second time in Mexico he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General LANE, and he distinguished himself in several conflicts with the enemy, and inflicted severe punishment on the guerrillas that infested that part of the country. It was once remarked by a distinguished officer of the army, that while on General LANE's staff, Lieutenant HAYS made a military reputation for his chief which afterward sent him to the United States Senate from Oregon.

He resigned his commission in the army on the 12th of April, 1848, and, after a short experience in the business of manufacturing iron, he turned his attention to civil engineering until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he went out with the old 12th

Pennsylvania three months Volunteers, on the 25th of April, 1861, but afterward entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was appointed Captain in the 16th United States Infantry, May 14th, 1861.

During the Peninsular campaign he was attached, with his Regiment, to the 1st Brigade, 3d (KEARNEY's) Division, 3d Army Corps, under General HEINTZELMAN. He participated with gallantry in the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, and was appointed Brevet Major United States Army, June 30th, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, and Glendale, Virginia. He also distinguished himself during the seven days fight, and was appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army June 30th, 1862, for gallant conduct in the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. He led his command in the battles of Groveton (called also second Bull Run), where he was severely wounded on the 30th of August, 1862. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 29th, 1862. Having partially recovered from his wounds, and reported to the Adjutant-General for duty January 6th, 1863, he was ordered to the command of the 3d Brigade of CASEY's Division, in the defenses of Washington, under General HEINTZELMAN, and on the 9th of January, 1863, he assumed command of the Brigade, consisting of the 39th, 111th, 125th and 126th New York Volunteers, the 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Pennsylvania Keystone Battery, then doing picket duty along Bull Run. He remained in command of this Brigade till the 25th of June, 1863, when the New York Regiments of the Brigade were transferred to the 3d Division of the 2d Army Corps, under General HANCOCK, and General HAYS, was assigned to the command of that Division, and remained in command of the Division through the battles of Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford, and until the 26th of March, 1864, when, upon the consolidation of the Army of the Potomac, the Brigades of the old 3d Division of the 2d Army Corps were assigned to the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Corps, and General HAYS was placed in command of the 2d Brigade of BIRNEY's Division, previously of the 3d Corps, but in the consolidation, the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, a command which in name was inferior, but in numbers greater than that of the old 3d Division.

He was breveted Colonel United States Army, July 2d, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg.

General HAYS led his command in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864, and while rallying his Brigade to withstand the shock of LEE's legions that came cheering down with superior numbers upon him, he was pierced by a rebel bullet, and fell with his face to the foe. The lowering clouds of battle threw a dark pall over the scene, and 200,000 muskets flashed their lurid fires in deadly defiance, and shook the deep forest with their angry roar, honors befitting the death of the noblest chieftain. So died HAYS, the hero.

The announcement of his death was a sad one to the old 3d Brigade, and especially to the 126th New York, to whom he was more than a friend in the day of their adversity, when perjured cowards had blackened their record; for he became their patron, believed in their innocence and virtue, and trusted in their bravery, a trust never betrayed.

Well do the survivors of the 126th New York remember the earnest words of General HAYS, when at Auburn he spurred his horse down the line to that Regiment, and ordered it to drive the enemy out of the woods in front, saying, as he gave the order, that he wanted a Regiment that *would not run*, and although, in obeying the order, the Regiment lost one-tenth of its number, it felt proud of the confidence reposed in it by the General it loved to honor.

His body was taken from the bloody field of the Wilderness to loyal Pittsburg where the whole city mourned his loss. The Mayor and Councils attended the funeral in a body, and a military escort followed by many thousand citizens performed the last sad honors to the earthly remains of General ALEXANDER HAYS; but his memory is cherished not only by his bereaved family, but by the tens of thousands of citizens who knew him personally, or through their gallant soldier sons, had learned to love him for his noble qualities as a man, and his bravery, efficiency, and skill as an officer.

He always seemed to win the confidence and admiration of the men of his command. It is said that while a Colonel under KEARNEY, he led his Regiment with such gallantry and success in a charge that the "Knightly KEARNEY" embraced HAYS upon

the field, glorified the grand charge which he had made, and ordered surrounding Regiments to do honor to his men as they marched by almost "dancing in air" with elation.

He well knew how to take advantage of the occasion to develop the martial spirit of his command. At Gettysburg, when LONGSTREET's memorable charge of the 3d of July had been repelled and the twelve Regiments of HAYS' Division had captured 2,600 prisoners and twenty-one stands of colors, General HAYS took a rebel flag captured by a Captain of the 126th New York Volunteers, on which was inscribed "Harper's Ferry" and the names of ten other battles, and two of his staff,* each with a captured flag rode down in front of his command and up in rear, trailing the rebel colors in the dust amid the deafening shouts and cheers of the men, who for the moment forgot the terrible battle scenes and thought only of the glory of their victory.

The *United States Service Magazine*, of September, 1864, says, of General HAYS, at the battle of Gettysburg, on the memorable 3d of July: "General HAYS, commanding the 3d Division of the 2d Army Corps, finds himself opposed to General A. P. HILL, in which is General GEORGE E. PICKETT, and others of his old classmates and comrades of the Mexican war, on the road leading to Emmettsburg. HILL has been cannonading them for some time, without effect; then moves his troops across the field, thinking, no doubt, that his veterans will drive these *rur militia* like chaff before the storm. But they meet General HAYS and his veterans; he has put fight into them. Behind the shelter of a stone fence he restrains himself and his men until the enemy is at close quarters. Then, like WELLINGTON, at Waterloo, the word is: 'Up, and at them!' His rapid, well directed volleys send the head of HILL's column reeling in confusion back upon its center and rear. A hurricane, charged with lead and fire and death, consumes them. The battle was won. This was the decisive charge; and General HAYS was a hero among heroes at Gettysburg.

"He takes from the enemy, that day, twenty banners and bat-

* Captain GEORGE P. CORTS, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant DAVID SHIELDS, Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenant SHIELDS was shot through one of his lungs at Morton's Ford, February 6th, 1864, but still survives, though seriously disabled by the almost fatal wound.

tle flags, three thousand stands of arms, and kills and captures about twice the number of his command. Out of twenty mounted orderlies, he has but six left. He has lost all his Colonels! Lieutenant-Colonels command Brigades! Lieutenants command Regiments! Two of his five horses are killed under him. His whole staff is unhorsed. Their steeds lie dead where they fell, or are in their last agonies. Gathering around their chief to congratulate him, reeking with the dust and sweat and fumes, and weary with the toil of the battle, they receive the commendation they deserve. How proud they are of their chief! How proud he is of his ‘boys!’ The battle cloud has passed away from his brow, and the hard-set features of a few moments before relax into his kind, familiar smile of love and affection. **GEORGE P. CORTS**, Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General, reliable and efficient, often under fire with him before, wants to follow up the success while the game is in view and the trail is fresh. The General takes young **DAVE SHIELDS**, his boy Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp, not yet twenty years old (and he can count nearly as many battles), in his arms and imprints a kiss on his cheek, while his boyish face is yet aglow with the flush, and his bright eye sparkling with the fire of victory. What youth in the land would not be prouder of that kiss of honor from his General than of a hundred from the lips of the fairest maidens.”

At Washington, on the 1st of January, 1864, while returning to the front from a short leave to his home in Pittsburg, Pa., he received a beautiful sword, sent to him with an appropriate note of presentation, dated December 30th, 1863, by his friends and fellow-citizens of the city of his adoption, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his worth and services. The hilt was of solid silver, cast in the form of two zouave soldiers, with muskets at a shoulder. This was surmounted by an American eagle in solid gold, the guard of the hilt being also gold. The scabbard was of gold, and beautifully embossed with wreaths and crests, and terminated in a broad, blunt end like that of a Roman sword. It bore the following inscription: “Presented to General **ALEXANDER HAYS** by the citizens of Pittsburg, 1863.” Beneath which was “Mexico, 1846-47; Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, The Orchard, Nelson’s Farm, Malvern Hill,

Bristow, Groveton, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow, and Locust Grove." The accompanying belt was of a magnificence to correspond with the sword.

The following extract from the letter of acknowledgment of the gift is truly characteristic:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1864.

GENTLEMEN.—I have this morning received your magnificent sword; it is impossible to express my sense of the high honor which you have conferred upon me. The exquisite richness of the testimonial enhances its interest to others, but the motives of the donors endear its value to me.

When the rebellion broke upon us like a tornado, in the desecration of our flag at Sumter, I took an oath never to sheath a sword until honorable peace should restore to us our glorious Union.

I am no politician of any political clique or party, but will support the existing government with my whole soul, heart, and body. It gives me great satisfaction that by transferring the war to the soil of the rebels, our own loved homes have been spared the desolation which I have witnessed. Increased prosperity has been ours, and western Pennsylvania may well be proud of the reputation her soldiers have earned. * * * * *

I return to you, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for your warm expressions of approbation, and assure my friends that if my past conduct meets with their approval, no act of mine hereafter shall forfeit it.

In acknowledgment of the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, I must request a recognition of those who have most contributed to my success. The blood of the sons of "our dear old commonwealth," has flown freely, but it is mingled with that of Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Virginia, Rhode Island, and Delaware. God bless the defenders of our dear old flag.

Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER HAYS,

Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Aside from his qualifications as a brave and gallant officer, General HAYS was a man of decided scientific culture, scholarly taste, and a refined and accomplished gentleman, possessed of an unfailing fund of humor and an exuberance of spirits and vigor.

COLONEL ELIAKIM SHERRILL

Was born in Greenville, Greene county, N. Y., February 16th, 1813. His father being a tanner and also a farmer, his son was reared to both pursuits. He received a good English education at the academy in his native town, and, in 1832, removed to Herkimer county, where he married a daughter of Judge ELD-RIDGE, of Madison county. In 1838, he removed to Shandaken, in Ulster county, and was engaged in an extensive tannery, of which he ultimately became part owner and chief manager. In 1847 he was elected member of Congress from the Ulster district, and in 1854 he was elected State senator, and served two years, being chairman of the committee on banks and banking. In 1857 he removed to Brooklyn, and thence, in 1860, to Geneva, where his previous prosperity in business enabled him to secure a fine farm, which he was cultivating with skill and success, when, in 1862, the call for "Three Hundred Thousand Men" roused him, with other patriots, to serve his country in the field. The Governor, upon the recommendation of the twenty-sixth senatorial district committee, having selected him to raise the Regiment assigned to the district, he immediately responded to the call, and, saying to his family, "My country needs me, it is my duty to go," he gave his whole energy to the work of recruiting the Regiment; and within a shorter period than the most sanguine anticipated, he was on his way to the field with a full Regiment of men. On arriving at Baltimore he was ordered to Harper's Ferry with his Regiment, for post duty and instruction, under Colonel MILES, an old army officer; but, soon after getting his Regiment into camp, the defeat of POPE's army and the advance of the enemy indicated that the camp at Harper's Ferry would not long remain a peaceful school of instruction.

Colonel SHERRILL then made every possible effort to have his command receive such military instruction as would enable it to be used in an emergency. The men were kept under drill as much as was consistent with their health; and loading, firing, and target firing was practised by the details for camp guard, so that the greatest possible efficiency could be obtained within the few days of peace that might be spared them.

The drill and discipline to which Colonel SHERRILL subjected his

command, doubtless attracted the attention of the commanding officer, who detailed the Regiment to meet the enemy on Maryland Heights; and thus he was unwittingly drawn into action by reason of his diligence in preparing for it.

When his Regiment was thus detailed for service, Colonel SHERRILL, in justice to his command, informed his superior officer of their inexperience and scanty instruction; but, as a soldier and a man of honor, he was ready to obey the orders of his commanding officer, and with less than seven hundred of his own Regiment (the rest, excepting the sick, being on picket or other duty), and small detachments of other Regiments, he kept a Brigade of the enemy (KERSHAW's) at bay, on Maryland Heights, for hours, where, with fearless exposure, in the front ranks, in order to see intelligently the movements of the enemy, he fell, severely wounded; a musket shot, through his lower jaw, tearing out his teeth, cutting his tongue, and driving a piece of a tooth into the back part of the tongue, from which it was taken out, weeks afterward, through an incision from the outside and beneath. This wound never healed. But as soon as he had sufficiently recovered to enable him to travel, he started for the field, and reached the Regiment at Union Mills, Va., December 10th, 1862; not to remain, for this, his health and the condition of his wound would not permit, but to look again upon his loved Regiment, whose reputation had been blackened by the blighting breath of slander, and on whose fame the poisoned fangs of perjured villains had fastened to hide the stains of their own cowardly acts.

The Regiment turned out, under arms, and received its Colonel with the appropriate military salute; and then greeted him with the warmer welcome of cheers that burst spontaneously from the breast. Colonel SHERRILL left camp on the third day after his arrival; and, after having recruited his strength, and partially recovered from his wounds, returned again, on the 27th of January, 1863, and reported for duty, and resumed command of the Regiment. Under his command the Regiment became distinguished for its efficiency, discipline, and precision in drill. By his moral example, and his dignified, equable, and courteous intercourse with his officers, and treatment of his command, he brought out the nobler qualities of the men, and so developed their moral courage, pride of character, and power of self-command, that the Regiment was

distinguished, during its whole service, for its reliability on all occasions, especially under critical and trying circumstances.

At the battle of Gettysburg, Colonel SHERRILL led his Regiment down into that valley of death, whence the Excelsior Brigade, of the 3d Corps, had been driven on the evening of the 2d of July, and in a hand to hand fight with the enemy, drove him from the position, and helped to stay the tide that was sweeping back the 3d Corps. Colonel WILLARD, 125th New York Volunteers, having been killed in this charge, Colonel SHERRILL took command of the Brigade; but, in the memorable charge of the following day, when 15,000 rebels assaulted the lines of the 2d Corps, Colonel SHERRILL, while in command of his Brigade and standing in the rear of the 39th, New York Volunteers, fell, mortally wounded by a musket shot in the bowels, just when the battle was the hottest; but his men, still supposing themselves under his command, fought on until the rebel host melted away under their unerring fire, or fled in confusion back across the valley through which they had just charged in awful grandeur.

Without the knowledge of the men of his own Regiment, the dying SHERRILL was borne to the rear by some men of the 39th New York Volunteers, and taken to the 11th Corps Hospital, where he breathed his last, at about eight o'clock in the morning of the 4th of July, 1863. It seemed most fit that if the sacrifice of such a patriot's life must be made, it should be consummated on our country's birthday. His remains were taken to his home, in Geneva, and buried with military honors. Ten thousand persons attended his funeral, for all the friends of his Regiment were mourners.

While with his officers he often spoke of the happy re-unions of his Regiment he hoped to enjoy after the close of the war. His faith in the success of our arms was unbounded, and his love for his Regiment was like that of a father for his children.

The two battles in which he was engaged, Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, constitute two of the most memorable epochs in the history of his Regiment.

COLONEL JAMES M. BULL

Was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1825. He studied the profession of law in the office of Messrs. WORDEN & CHESBRO, Esquires, and was admitted to the bar, and afterward entered the law office of Messrs. SMITH & LAPHAM, and subsequently became a partner in the office.

At the breaking out of the war he took an active part in assisting to recruit the several Companies organized in the county. He devoted much time to the duties of the War Committee, of which he was a member, and was, at length, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 126th New York Volunteers, which Regiment he had been actively engaged in recruiting.

He was commissioned and mustered Lieutenant-Colonel to rank from August 15, 1862, and was absent on leave, to close up his business, until about the 15th of September, when, communication with his Regiment, at Harper's Ferry, having been cut off by the enemy's advance into Maryland, he reported to the Adjutant-General, at Washington, and was ordered to report to Major-General WOOL, at Baltimore, under whose orders he continued on special duty till the 22d of September, 1862, when his Regiment, having been paroled, arrived at Annapolis, he joined it there, and assumed command, and remained in command until the return of Colonel SHERRILL to duty on the 27th of January, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BULL again took command of the Regiment on the evening of July 2d, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, when, Colonel WILLARD having been killed by a shell, Colonel SHERRILL took command of the Brigade.

Colonel SHERRILL having been mortally wounded on the afternoon of July 3d, and Colonel McDUGAL, 111th New York Volunteers, having been wounded soon thereafter, Lieutenant-Colonel BULL, then being the senior officer, took command of the Brigade by order of General ALEX. HAYS, commanding the Division, and remained in command of it till July 26th, 1863, when, on being relieved by a superior officer, he again assumed command of the Regiment, and continued in command until December 10th, 1863.

On the 30th of July, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel, with

rank from July 3d, 1863, and was mustered as Colonel, October 25th, 1863.

On the 10th of December he received leave of absence on account of sickness, and remained absent until February 1st, 1864, when he joined his Regiment for duty, and remained in command till February 10th, when he was ordered to the State of New York on recruiting service, from which he again joined the Regiment on the 8th of April, 1864, and was honorably discharged the service, for physical disability, April 18th, 1864, by Special Order No. 107, Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, on tender of resignation.

The following testimonials, expressive of the regard of the officers of his Regiment, and of General OWEN, his former Brigade commander, were presented to Colonel BULL when he left the service, copies of the same being published in the local papers by direction of the officers:

HEAD-QUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 2D CORPS, }
April 29th, 1864. }

Colonel JAMES M. BULL, commanding the 126th New York Volunteers, attached to my Brigade, by his uniform prompt obedience to orders, and intelligent administration of regimental affairs, possessed my entire confidence and respect. He distinguished himself, and his command won for itself a name imperishable at the battle of Auburn, October 14th, 1863, where I detailed his Regiment to act as skirmishers to clear the road for the advance of my column in the direction of Catlett's Station. A Regiment of cavalry and a section of artillery attacked the head of the column. Colonel BULL displayed much personal bravery in the management of his troops, and in finally dislodging the enemy from his position.

I regret very much the necessity of Colonel BULL's retiring from the service, and hope his improvement in health will soon enable him to join his companions in arms.

JOSHUA T. OWEN,

Brigadier-General Volunteers.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 126TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP NEAR STEVENSBURG, VA., April 23d, 1864. }

To JAMES M. BULL, late Colonel 126th New York Volunteers:

DEAR SIR.—The undersigned, commissioned officers of the 126th New York Volunteers, having heard of the acceptance of your resignation as commanding officer of the Regiment, take the occasion, before your departure from among us, to bear cheerful testimony to your worth as an officer

and man. We have served under you for most of the time since the organization of the Regiment, and, as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, in camp, on the march, and in the field, you have discharged your duties fearlessly, and with fidelity to all under your command.

We regret that declining health has compelled you to resign; and, as you go from among us, you carry our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

In taking leave of you, we express the hope that the new field upon which you are about to enter may prove the path to promotion and continued distinction.

Very truly your friends.

The last testimonial was signed by all the officers of the Regiment then present.

Colonel BULL was in the following battles: Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford.

In 1865, after the muster out of the Regiment, he procured a meeting of the officers of the Regiment to be held for the appointment of a committee to obtain redress, if possible, from the War Department for the false charges made against the Regiment, and in reference to its conduct at Maryland Heights, in 1862; and to procure the writing and publication of a history of the Regiment; and, in the spring and early summer of 1867, he took measures to carry out a cherished design of his, to have a social reunion of the members of his Regiment, on the anniversary of their muster into the service, August 22d, 1862. But he died at his home, in Canandaigua, on the 25th of July, 1867, without having the pleasure of seeing the members of his loved Regiment once more assembled. He had never recovered his health since his discharge from the army. Yet a fatal termination of the insidious diseases contracted in the service was wholly unlooked for by his relatives and friends. His loss was felt and mourned by all who knew him.

Appropriate resolutions were passed by the bar of Ontario county, of which he was a member; and, at the regimental reunion, the soldiers whom he had invited to meet him, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, JAMES M. BULL, our late Colonel, at whose invitation, while living, we assemble here to-day, and other officers and soldiers of our Regiment have, through the dispensation of Providence, been removed from among us, by death, since our regimental discharge from the service of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the death of Colonel JAMES M. BULL, we mourn the loss of a brave and gallant officer, and a warm and faithful friend, who had become endeared to us by his uniform kindness, patriotism and courage in the field, and by his genial and social qualities in civil life, and the lively interest which he took in the welfare of all who periled their lives for their country.

Resolved, That we have learned, with deep sorrow of the death of some of our late comrades in arms who had survived the war; and, while we mourn their loss, we shall ever point with pride to their gallant conduct in many a hard fought battle, and remember, with feelings of gratitude, their devotion to their country, and their efforts to promote the common welfare of our Regiment; and we shall cherish their memories in common with those of our comrades who fell in battle or died in the hospital.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the families and friends of the deceased, and that copies of these resolutions, published with the proceedings of the meeting, be transmitted to them.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM H. BAIRD

Was born in Auburn, New York, August 19th, 1831. His earlier life was one of adventure, but before the late war he married and settled in Geneva, New York, and engaged with his brother (D. W. BAIRD) in the business of carriage-making. At the breaking out of the war, he was among the first to respond to the call of the President for volunteers. He recruited Company H, 38th New York Volunteers, was commissioned and mustered Captain of the Company, with rank from May 24th, 1861, the date of his Company's organization, and with his Company immediately joined his Regiment at New York. As a testimonial of their appreciation of Captain BAIRD, the citizens of Geneva publicly presented him with a beautiful sword, on his leaving for the front.

He was promoted to be Major of his Regiment January 11th, 1862, and after the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862, Colonel WARD (afterward Brigadier-General) of his Regiment having taken temporary command of his Brigade, and his Lieutenant-Colonel having been wounded, he took command of his Regiment, and led it in the battle of Fair Oaks, and acted in the capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel during the seven days' battles, and at Malvern Hill, and was discharged July 16th, 1862, on the application of Colonel SHERRILL, to accept the position of Major in the 126th New York Volunteers, then being recruited. While with the 38th New York Volunteers he participated in the following bat-

ties: First Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court-house, Fair Oaks, the seven days' battles and Malvern Hill, and received the special commendation of his commanding officers for his efficient service as an officer, and gallant conduct in action.

He joined the 126th New York Volunteers in camp, at Geneva, New York, on the 9th day of August, 1862, assisted in the organization of the Regiment, was commissioned and mustered Major of the Regiment to date August 9th, 1862, and accompanied the Regiment to the field, where he was indefatigable in his efforts in drilling the Regiment. Colonel SHERRILL having been severely wounded in the engagement on Maryland Heights, and Lieutenant-Colonel BULL being absent on duty in the State of Maryland, Major BAIRD succeeded to the command of the Regiment, and after Maryland Heights had been ordered to be abandoned by Colonel MILES, Major BAIRD marched his Regiment to Bolivar Heights, and intrenched his position there, and when, in the morning of the day following, the storm of solid shot and exploding shells burst upon the troops from front and flank and rear, his admirable coolness and composure were an example for his command.

After the surrender of Harper's Ferry and the transfer of the Regiment under parole to Chicago, Major BAIRD was appointed Provost Marshal of that Post, and remained on that duty while his Regiment was there, except for a few days while absent in response to a summons from Washington to testify as a witness before the Military Commission, of which Major-General DAVID HUNTER was President, concerning the surrender by Colonel MILES, of Harper's Ferry. On the 27th of November, 1862, having arrived with his Regiment at Washington, on the way to the field, he was officially notified that by General Orders, No. 183, dated November 8th, 1862, issued from the Adjutant General's Office, by direction of the Secretary of War, he was dismissed from the service for alleged "Bad Conduct," on Maryland Heights. Major BAIRD was not aware that he was on trial, either while testifying before the Military Commission or afterward, until he saw in the newspapers an account of the order dismissing him from the service for alleged "Bad conduct." His previous military record had been excellent, and his courage and efficiency as an officer had never before been questioned.

Smarting under the public disgrace which had been inflicted upon him by an inquisitorial tribunal that tried its unsuspecting victims in secret, he immediately bent all his energies to obtain a re-hearing of his case and to remove the stigma upon his character as a soldier. He went to the Judge Advocate-General's Office, inspected the evidence given against him, and had one interview with, and a rebuff from Secretary Stanton; but still persisting, with testimonials of his previous good conduct, from Major-General SEDGWICK, and Brigadier-General WARD, and with a letter from Colonel SHERRILL, and a report from Judge HOLT of the character and bearing of the evidence given against him, he obtained a reconsideration of his case from Secretary STANTON, and the order of dismissal was revoked, and he was reinstated as an officer; but the vacancy in the Regiment having been filled in the meantime he was unable to return to duty.

Colonel SHERRELL having been killed at the battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, and Lieutenant-Colonel BULL commissioned Colonel, Major BAIRD was then commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment, with rank from July 3d, 1863, but was unable to be mustered under the regulations restricting the number of field officers to two in a regiment, reduced as was the 126th New York Volunteers at that time. But the 2d Corps having distinguished itself at the battle of Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863, an order was issued from the War Department congratulating them on their victory, complimenting them for their gallantry, and permitting as a special favor all officers in the Corps, awaiting muster, to muster according to the rank of their commissions, thus enabling Lieutenant-Colonel BAIRD to muster in and join his regiment for duty on the 3d of November, 1863. Colonel BAIRD distinguished himself at Morton's Ford, February 6th, 1864, and was complimented by his superior officers for his bravery and gallant conduct with his command under fire.

In April, 1864, he received leave of absence to accompany his wife, then seriously ill, to his home in Geneva, and rejoined his Regiment again on the 15th of May following, near Spottsylvania Court-house, and continued in command of the Regiment until the 16th of June, 1864, when he was killed in action in front of Petersburg. About six o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a charge was made by the 2d Corps, under HANCOCK, upon the

rebel lines in front of Petersburg, the Regiments being formed in double column at half distance, and by order of Colonel PAUL FRANK, commanding the Brigade. Colonel CRANDALL, 125th New York Volunteers, commanded the right wing of the Brigade, and Colonel McDUGAL, 111th New York Volunteers, commanded the left. The charge was made over a level field for about half a mile, then across a ravine with sloping sides of about fifty yards each, from the further bank of which a rebel line was driven, and the Brigade advanced under a murderous fire into a young orchard, when the Brigade was halted for want of support on its right and left, and was formed along the bank of the ravine, under the fire from the enemy on both flanks. Colonel CRANDALL, commanding the right wing of the Brigade having been disabled, Colonel BAIRD was ordered to take his place, and while establishing the line on the right, he was struck by a musket ball, from the right, entering his right side, passing through both lungs and coming out at the left. He lived about an hour, attended by his Adjutant, and died on the battle-field fully conscious and composed in mind to the last. He gave his last messages for his family to his Adjutant, and calmly said in substance that he did not regret entering the service; he had tried to do his duty and should die on duty in his place on the field of battle. His Adjutant (SPENCER F. LINCOLN), was also shot a few minutes after Colonel BAIRD expired, and subsequently died without the opportunity of personally conveying the last messages of Colonel BAIRD to his family. The announcement of Colonel BAIRD's death cast a gloom over the Regiment, for the men of his command had come to know him. He was strict while on duty, but was kind, genial, generous and vivacious, when relieved from the restraints and responsibilities of command. Possessed of an extraordinary memory and buoyancy of spirit, he enlivened many an otherwise tedious hour, with well-timed narratives or humorous anecdotes. One of his warm friends writes thus of Colonel BAIRD: "No danger, discomfort or fatigue could quench his ceaseless flow of pleasant feeling. His consideration and sympathy for his men and his genial nature, were characteristics that soon won the esteem and affection of the soldiers of his Regiment, and their sorrow for his untimely death, was testified in words of

heartfelt sympathy. They had lost a friend; the Regiment its tried and beloved commander."

While with the 126th New York Volunteers he was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Spottsylvania, May 18th, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.*

The following are the testimonials furnished him by Generals SEDGWICK and WARD, and Colonel SHERRILL, to enable him to obtain a re-hearing in the Harper's Ferry case:

[LETTER OF GENERAL WARD.]

"HEAD-QUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, {
"3D CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. {

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

I have the honor to state that WILLIAM H. BAIRD late Major of the 126th Regiment New York State Volunteers, dismissed the service of the United States dishonorably, has applied to me for a certificate relative to his actions as an officer under my command.

Mr. BAIRD joined the 38th New York Volunteers, of which I was Colonel, as Captain, and was mustered into the United States service June 3d, 1861. He was in command of his Company at the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861, and discharged his duty as a brave man to my entire satisfaction.

On the 11th of January, 1862, he was appointed Major of the Regiment, and acted in that capacity at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862, where he again discharged his whole duty. And again, at the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May, and June 1st, he had command of the Regiment, I being temporarily in command of the Brigade, where he acted especially well, and fought bravely and with great success. He was also with the Regiment during the seven day's battles, and at Malvern Hill, in the capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel, performed his duty well. He resigned and left the command at Harrison's Landing, about the 23d of July, 1862, for the purpose of joining another Regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Brigadier-General.

This letter was indorsed by General SEDGWICK, as follows:

"Major BAIRD was under my command for several months. He always performed his duty with zeal and fidelity. I know nothing in regard to his conduct under fire, but I have such confidence in General WARD, as a brave and just officer, that I am willing to endorse his statement.

"JOHN SEDGWICK,
"Major-General."

* He was commissioned Colonel, May 2d, 1864, with rank from April 18th, 1864, but on account of the reduced numbers of the Regiment, he was not mustered in as Colonel.

[LETTER OF COLONEL SHERRILL.]

"HEAD-QUARTERS 126TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
 "CAMP NEAR UNION MILLS, VA., *March 3d, 1863.*"}

"To his Excellency, the President:

"Mr. Wm. H. BAIRD, a citizen of New York, claims that injustice has been done him by the military commission appointed to investigate the matter of the disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry, on the 15th of September last, and, to the extent of my knowledge, desires me to vindicate him in respect to that affair.

"Major BAIRD came to Virginia, last August, in the capacity of Major of this Regiment, and was exceedingly useful to it as a drill-master, having acted in the capacity of Major, for a long time, in the 38th New York Volunteers, where myself not only, but the military authorities of the State had been most favorably impressed in relation to his bravery and gallant bearing during the many conflicts which that Regiment had passed through.

"During the time of the first attack upon Maryland Heights, the Major did, according to my best knowledge and belief, discharge his whole duty as an officer.

During the second attack, my attention was not so particularly drawn in the direction of the right of the line, where he was located, supposing the left to be in most danger.

That I ordered him back to the line of battle is wholly false, but, on the contrary, I left the field that day without a suspicion that he had failed to discharge his whole duty, and it was some time subsequent before I heard an intimation from any source that such was not the fact.

I am induced to make this statement in consequence of having learned that there is testimony on record going to show that I was cognizant of disgraceful conduct on the part of Major BAIRD on Maryland Heights, and tried to persuade him to do his duty, which I repeat is wholly false.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. SHERRILL,
Colonel Commanding.

MAJOR PHILO D. PHILLIPS,

Was born in Bristol, Ontario county, New York, in 1831, and was by occupation a house-builder. He assisted in recruiting Company D, 27th New York Volunteers, in the spring of 1861, and was commissioned and mustered First Lieutenant in that Company, with rank from May 7th, 1861; was wounded at the battle of Bull Run, July 1st, 1861; was promoted to be Captain of the same Company, with rank from November 7th, 1861; and was discharged for disability, on tender of resignation, April 24th, 1862.

He assisted to recruit Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain of this Company, with rank from August 9th, 1862; was promoted to be Major of the Regiment, November 27th, 1862. He was sent to hospital at Georgetown, D. C., sick, June 24th, 1863, and remained absent, sick, till September 1st, 1863, when he rejoined his Regiment, and was discharged for disability, on tender of resignation, October 29th, 1863, by Special Order No. 242, Headquarters 2d Army Corps.

He was in the battle of First Bull Run while in the 27th New York Volunteers, and in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford and Bristow while with the 126th New York Volunteers.

MAJOR J. SMITH BROWN

Was born at Hammondsport, Steuben county, New York, in 1835; and his father having, in 1855, moved to Penn Yan, he went with his family, and soon thereafter entered Yale college, but on account of ill health was compelled, after a few weeks, to abandon a collegiate course. He subsequently made two trips to Europe, for his health, traveling over England, Scotland and Ireland. On his return he entered into business in St. Louis, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he immediately threw up a lucrative position, and returning home, enlisted as a private in Colonel BERDAN'S United States Sharpshooters, on the 27th of May, 1861. He was soon promoted to Corporal, and then Sergeant-Major, and acted as Adjutant of the Regiment with great efficiency, until October, 1862, when he was discharged to accept the adjutancy of the 126th Regiment, and was commissioned in that Regiment with rank from October 3d, 1862.

He joined the Regiment at Chicago, November 17th, 1862.

Though physically never very strong, he possessed indomitable energy and perseverance, always faithful in the performance of the duties of a soldier. He was absent sick from September 6th, 1863, till November 5th, 1863. Was promoted Major of the Regiment, November 20th, 1863, with rank by commission from November 12th, 1863; was on detached service at Madison, Wisconsin, as United States Inspector of that State from April 20th, 1864, till May 11th, 1865. He rejoined his

Regiment near Alexandria, Virginia, and was mustered out with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865. While with the 1st United States Sharp Shooters, he was in the following battles: Big Bethel, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court-house, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam. And while with the 126th New York Volunteer, he was in the battles of Gettysburg and Mine Run. Major BROWN was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, May 2d, 1864, with rank from April 18th, 1864; and Colonel, July 27th, 1864, with rank from same date; but was never mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, on account of reduced numbers of the Regiment. He returned to Penn Yan, where he resided until the 27th of April, 1866, when he died from disease contracted in the service. Major BROWN left a wife and one child.

ADJUTANT A. S. WHEELER

Was born in Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., in 1832. He entered Geneva (now Hobart) College in 1847, and graduated in 1851. In July, 1862, while holding the professorship of the Greek language and literature in Hobart College, Geneva, he was invited by Colonel SHERRILL and the chairman of the War Committee of the senatorial district (Honorable CHAS. J. FOLGER) to accept temporarily the Adjutancy of the 126th Regiment New York Volunteers, then to be recruited, for the purpose of assisting in its organization. The long summer vacation of the college, which had just commenced, left him free for two months. He accordingly accepted the position offered, and was mustered in for three years, with rank from July 17th, 1862. He accompanied the Regiment to its first camp at Harper's Ferry, and was, on tender of resignation, honorably discharged from the service September 5th, 1862, by Special Order No. 82, Head-quarters Middle Department 8th Army Corps, Baltimore, Md.

ADJUTANT SPENCER F. LINCOLN

Was born in the town of South Bristol, Ontario county, New York, on the 10th day of February, 1838. He was reared on a farm, and prepared for college at Lima, New York, and entered the sophomore class at Union College in 1857, and graduated in

1860, when he commenced the study of law in the office of POTTLE & LINCOLN, in the village of Naples, New York. He remained there but a short time, and in the summer of 1861 he entered the law office of H. O. CHESSEBRO, Esq., of Canandaigua, as a student, and continued to prosecute the study of law there until the 19th of July, 1862, when, in response to the President's call for volunteers, he enrolled his name a soldier for his country, and, with PHILo D. PHILLIPS and CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, assisted in recruiting Company D, 126th New York Volunteers. Having a good address, and being a ready speaker, he met with extraordinary success in recruiting for his Company, and contributed not a little, by awakening an interest and arousing the enthusiasm of the people, to recruiting in the county for the other Companies of the Regiment. He was commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 9th, 1862, the date of his Company organization; and on the 27th day of December, 1862, he was promoted First-Lieutenant in the same Company. At Gettysburg, Captain RICHARDSON having been wounded, in the afternoon of the 2d of July, Lieutenant LINCOLN assumed command of his Company, and continued in command during the remainder of the battle, and until the 12th day of August following, when he was seized with a fever, induced by hardships of the Gettysburg campaign, and was sent to the Seminary Hospital at Georgetown, on the 12th day of September following, and was absent, sick, until October 22d, 1863. He was detailed Acting Adjutant of the Regiment, on the field at Mine Run, November 24th, 1863, and on the 7th of December following was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment, and was afterward duly commissioned as such, and served in that capacity till June 16th, 1864, when he was wounded, in a charge on the enemy in front of Petersburg, by a musket shot through the left arm, resulting in an amputation of that arm near the shoulder, from the effects of which he died at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on the 9th day of July, 1864. On the 14th of June, two days before he received his fatal wound, a commission as Captain was issued to him, from Albany, with rank from May 3d, 1864.

Adjutant LINCOLN was a young man of much promise, whose ability and worth were not appreciated except by those who knew him most intimately. He fell with thousands of others, a

costly sacrifice freely offered upon the altar of his country. May the sweet incense of such sacrifices go up through all time from the hallowed places that once knew them ; and may the virtues of such patriots ever be cherished in the memories of those who live after them. Adjutant LINCOLN participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, where he was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

ADJUTANT JOHN F. RANDOLPH

Was born in Milo, Yates county, New York, in 1838, and was by occupation a merchant. He enlisted as a private in Company E, 126th New York Volunteers, August 15th, 1862 ; was detailed as Adjutant's clerk in October, 1862 ; appointed Corporal January 1st, 1863, appointed Sergeant-Major July 2d, 1863, vice Henry P Cook, killed in battle ; promoted Second Lieutenant in Company E ; date of muster, February 9th, 1864 ; date of rank by commission, April 4th, 1864 ; was wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864 ; rejoined his Regiment August 15th, 1864 ; was appointed Adjutant, September 22, 1864, and was mustered out with the Regiment.

He was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Petersburg, Boydton road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville, and Appomattox.

SURGEON FLETCHER M. HAMMOND

Was born in Pleasant Valley, at the head of Crooked Lake (since called Hammondsport), in March, 1815. He was reared on a farm, and worked at farm labor until manhood, when he commenced the study of medicine with E. D. PULLING, M. D., of Bath, Steuben county, New York, in 1840. In 1841 he went to Albany, and prosecuted his studies in the office of J. P. BOYD, M. D., and at the Albany Medical College, until the year 1844, when he graduated and commenced the practice of his profession in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York. He continued in the practice of medicine at that place until he was appointed Surgeon

of the 126th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in July, 1862, when he entered upon his duties in the organization of the Regiment, and was commissioned and mustered its Surgeon, with rank from July 15th, 1862. He accompanied the Regiment to the field, and to Maryland Heights in the engagement there.

He continued on duty with the Regiment till after its exchange and return to the field again; but in January, 1863, he was assigned to duty on the staff of General HAYS, as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Brigade, and established a hospital at Union Mills, Va., and when in the spring of 1863 the head-quarters were removed to Centreville, the hospital was moved thither also.

When the Brigade was assigned to the Army of the Potomac as the 3d Brigade 3d Division 2d Corps, Doctor HAMMOND continued Surgeon in-Chief of the Brigade through the Gettysburg campaign, and the battles of Auburn, Bristow, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; and when the army was consolidated, and the Brigade increased by other Regiments, and assigned to the 1st Division of the 2d Corps as the 3d Brigade of that Division, Surgeon HAMMOND was still continued Surgeon-in-Chief, and was attached to the field hospital of the 1st Division of the 2d Corps during the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg.

In the latter part of June, 1864, he was ordered to City Point to organize and establish the Base Hospital, of the 1st Division, 2d Corps, after accomplishing which, he was ordered to organize, establish, and take charge of the hospital for the colored troops of the Army of the Potomac, at City Point. This he did, and remained in charge of this hospital from September to the 20th of the following December, when he was ordered on detached duty as Medical Inspector for the Western Division of the State of New York; with head-quarters at Elmira. While on this duty he made three tours of inspection of the Provost-Marshalls' Head-quarters, and of the recruits at the following places, including the rebel prison in Elmira: Elmira, Utica, Syracuse, Sackett's Harbor, Auburn, Canandaigua, Rochester, Lockport, Buffalo, Dunkirk and Binghamton.

He returned to the field on the 20th day of the following March, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General MILES, as Surgeon-in-Chief of the 1st Division, 2d Corps, and served in that capacity during the closing campaigns of the war,

and was mustered out with his Regiment, June 2d, 1865. He then returned to Penn Yan and resumed the practice of his profession.

Surgeon HAMMOND was a man who could be fully appreciated only by those who knew him well. Within his large and manly breast beat a warm and sympathetic heart, ever ready to do good and to alleviate suffering. It was his nature not to make loud professions of sympathy, tickling the ears with smooth words, but rather with skill and indefatigable perseverance, to contribute to the comfort of the sick and the wounded in the hospital or on the field, and if possible to restore them to health; taking neither thought or care that his efforts for their good should ever be known by those for whom he labored.

SURGEON CHARLES S. HOYT

Was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Ct., June 8th, 1822. He commenced the study of medicine in 1843, and engaged in the practice of his profession, in Potter, Yates county, New York, in the spring of 1847. When the war broke out he took an active part in recruiting in Yates county, and in sustaining the loyal feeling first awakened; and when the call for three hundred thousand volunteers was made, in July, 1862, he was appointed by Governor MORGAN one of the War Committee of the twenty-sixth senatorial district.

He immediately entered upon the duty of recruiting, and identified himself with the 126th Regiment, and, having assisted in the examination of the men, was commissioned and mustered Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, with rank from August 11th, 1862. He accompanied the Regiment to Harper's Ferry, and was ordered on duty at the post hospital there September 1st, 1862, and was continued on duty there after the surrender of that post until the 11th of October following, when the sick and wounded were transferred to Annapolis, Md., and he joined his Regiment at Chicago, Ill., arriving there October 29th.

Surgeon HAMMOND having been detailed Brigade Surgeon, December 12th, 1863, Assistant Surgeon HOYT became Acting Surgeon of the Regiment, and, excepting absence, on account of sickness, from September 22d, 1863, to November 13th, 1863, he retained that charge until the 20th of May, 1864, when he was

promoted to be Surgeon of the 39th New York Volunteers. On the 10th of June following, he was detached as executive officer of the 1st Division, 2d Corps hospital, by Special Order No. 441, Head-quarters 1st Division 2d Army Corps, and continued on that duty until January 12th, 1865, when he was detailed Surgeon in charge of the hospital during the absence of Surgeon J. A. WISHART, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 28th of March following he returned to his former duty of executive officer, and on the 25th of May, 1865, he again became Surgeon in charge of the hospital, and continued on that duty until his discharge on the muster out of his Regiment, on the 1st of July, 1865, when he returned to his home, in Yates county, and resumed the practice of medicine.

Surgeon HOYT was on duty with the army in all the battles in which the 126th Regiment New York Volunteers was engaged, except Auburn Ford and Bristow Station, and being with the Regiment a large portion of the time he became more generally acquainted with the officers and enlisted men of the Regiment than any other officer.

Surgeon HOYT was assiduous in his attentions to his charge and devoted to his duty, ever providing and improvising as necessities required, comforts and accommodations for the sick and wounded. Having been detailed to accompany the sick to Washington just before the movement on Gettysburg in 1863, he rejoined the Regiment at Frederick City, Maryland, and being without a horse, he marched on foot to Gettysburg, was on duty as field Surgeon, attending to the wounded at times even on the line of battle. When the army left Gettysburg he procured the body of the lamented SHERILL and accompanied it to Baltimore, Maryland, where sorrowing friends from Geneva, New York, relieved him of the sacred trust. He immediately rejoined the army and marched on foot with the men to Elk Run, attending to his arduous duties, and, by his example, encouraging many a weary and faint soldier to eke out his strength till rest and refreshment came to his relief.

While executive officer of the Division hospital he brought everything into order and system so that all parts worked smoothly together without delays or jars. With the musicians of the Division, organized into a Company under an officer—a strict

disciplinarian—who had charge of erecting, taking down and removing hospital tents and accommodations, bringing in and carrying out the wounded and such as had died; with a corps of nurses to attend to the sick and wounded, and cooks to provide them nourishment and food, and in fine with a complete system of division of labor and duty, everything was done with such dispatch that the Hospital accommodations seemed ever to accompany the Division, and however rapid the movements of the army, or sudden the enemy was engaged, the wounded found well appointed hospital arrangements in the rear, where were in attendance, nurses in waiting, cooks to prepare food, and added to all the Sanitary and Christian Commissions to shower with a lavish hand, unexpected but much needed and tempting delicacies and comforts.

For the position of executive officer of the hospital, Surgeon HOYT was peculiarly adapted, as many thousand maimed and crippled soldiers who came under his charge can now testify, with grateful feelings for the uniform kindness and attention upon all occasions received at his hands.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PIERRE D. PELTIER

Was born at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, on the 15th of November, 1835. He was reared and educated in the State of New York, and, after a regular course in the study of medicine, he entered upon its practice in Ontario county, New York; and while the 126th New York Volunteers was being recruited, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, and was commissioned and mustered as such, with rank from August 11th, 1862. He served with his Regiment until the latter part of August, 1863, when he was attacked with camp fever, induced by the arduous duties performed during the Gettysburg campaign, and exposures in the field, and on account of continued ill health he was discharged from the service while in the field, on the 3d day of November, 1863, by Special Order No. 285, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1864 he re-entered the service, and was appointed Acting Post Surgeon at Martinsburg, West Virginia, but at the close of the summer campaign of 1864 he again retired from the service, and engaged in the practice of his profession, at Clifton Springs, New York.

Surgeon PELTIER, while with the Regiment, won the full confidence of the officers and men under his charge, as well as of his medical associates, by his skill and success as a Physician and Surgeon, and endeared himself to all by his uniform kindness, his genial and social qualities as a gentleman, and by his unfailing fund of pleasant wit and humor, that never required a victim.

ASSISTANT SURGEON FERDINAND M. PASCO

Enlisted as a private in Company I, 111th New York Volunteers, and was promoted to be Assistant Surgeon in the 126th New York Volunteers, November 6th, 1864, vice Assistant Surgeon HOYT, promoted, and served with the Regiment till the close of the war, and was mustered out with the Regiment.

CAPTAIN JOHN K. LORING

Was commissioned and mustered Quartermaster of the 126th New York Volunteers, with rank from July 17th, 1862; served with the Regiment till May 12th, 1863, when he was detached, Acting Quartermaster of the Brigade; was promoted to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence July 29, 1864; and served in that capacity in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of the service. Captain LORING was breveted Major, in the spring of 1865, for faithful and efficient service in the field.

QUARTERMASTER JOHN C. STAINTON

Was born in Geneva, New York, in 1833, and was, by occupation, a grocer. He enlisted August 7th, 1862, in Company E, 126th New York Volunteers, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; served as Adjutant's clerk until October 19, 1863, when he was appointed First Sergeant; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant December 22d, 1862; was detached to command the ambulance corps of the Brigade, from January 4th, 1863, to May 12, 1863, when he was appointed acting Regimental Quartermaster of his Regiment, and continued in this duty until in November, 1864, when he was detailed to take charge of the ammunition train of the 1st Division, 2d Corps. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, October 27th, 1863, vice Lieutenant JACOB SHERMAN, of Company E, deceased; was

appointed Regimental Quartermaster, September 1st, 1864; was in charge of the 1st Division, 2d Corps ammunition train from March 15th, 1865, to May 15th, 1865, and was mustered out with the Regiment.

CHAPLAIN T. SPENCER HARRISON

Was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, July 5th, 1820. He was licensed to preach in 1844, and after a course of six years scientific and theological studies, he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and settled as pastor over the church in Pembroke, New York. At the breaking out of the war, and until recruiting commenced for the 126th New York Volunteers, he was pastor of the Baptist Church in Dundee, Yates county, New York, but he engaged earnestly in recruiting for the 126th New York Volunteers, and, resigning his position as pastor of his church, he enlisted in Company B of that Regiment August 2d, 1862, and from that time devoted his attention to the interests of the Regiment. Upon the organization of the Company he was appointed Sergeant, and did duty as such, and upon the organization of the Regiment he was appointed its Chaplain, August 22d, 1862, and by direction of the Colonel he received the colors presented to the Regiment at Geneva by the ladies of the 26th senatorial district, and acknowledged the gift in an appropriate speech. He was on Maryland Heights when Colonel SHERRILL was wounded, and assisted him off the Heights, and attended him until he reached the Relay House, near Baltimore, where the Colonel met his friends from home. Chaplain HARRISON then joined his Regiment, accompanied it to Chicago, and thence back to the field again, remaining with his Regiment in the performance of his proper duties. He was also at Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was detached on duty at the 1st Division hospital by order of the General commanding the Division, August 9th, 1864, and remained on such duty till May 27th, 1865, when he was relieved and returned to his Regiment, then near Alexandria, Virginia, and was discharged with the Regiment. The duties of a Chaplain do not require him to take part in an engagement, yet in active service he is frequently under fire, and at every battle is called upon to witness

the most heart-rending scenes of the sick, the wounded and the dying, as they are brought to the rear.

It is for him to give aid, comfort and consolation, to receive many last messages, and to transmit them to the bereaved relatives or friends in distant homes. Many soldiers can testify to the kind offices and attentions of Chaplain HARRISON in their behalf when maimed and bleeding they had been borne from the ranks where they fell in battle, and when prostrated by sickness or wounds they were lying in the hospital; and many bereaved families well remember the letters of condolence which they have received from him in the hour of affliction, when the tender chords of affection and love which had connected hearts at home with hearts in the field vibrated in sympathetic unison throughout times of danger and trial, had suddenly been broken by the fatal bullet or other instrument of death.

CAPTAIN JOHN F. AIKINS

Was born in 1826. In the spring of 1861 he assisted to recruit Company "C" 33d New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain of the Company, with rank from April 30th, 1861, and was discharged on tender of resignation July 28th, 1861.

He assisted in recruiting Company "G" 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain of this Company with rank from August 15th, 1862, and was discharged on tender of resignation March 4th, 1863, by Special Order, No. 21, Headquarters Department of Washington.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

CAPTAIN RICHARD A. BASSETT

Was born in 1829. He assisted in recruiting Company B, 126th New York Volunteers, was commissioned and mustered First Lieutenant in this Company with rank from August 8th, 1862, the date of its organization; commanded his Company during the absence of Captain COLEMAN on detached service from July 26th, 1863, until October 1st, 1863; was absent, sick, from October 27th, 1863, until December 29th, 1863; was promoted Captain in Company E, date of rank by muster, March 27th, 1864, by commission March 1st, 1864; was detached in command of

the provost guard at head-quarters, 2d Army Corps from April 4th, 1864, till November 17th, 1864, when he received leave of absence on account of sickness, and remained absent, sick, until discharged on account of physical disability, January 18th, 1865, by Special Order No. 17, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac.

While with his Regiment he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Morton's Ford; and while in command of the provost guard he was with the 2d Corps in the battles in which that corps was engaged, from April 4th, 1864, till November 17th, 1864.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. BROUGH

Was born in 1831. He assisted in recruiting Company E, of the 126th New York Volunteers, and was duly commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant in that Company with rank from August 14th, 1862, and served with his Company until October 25th, 1862, when he was detailed acting Adjutant of the Regiment and served as such till November 15th, 1862.

He was subsequently promoted Captain in Company E, with rank from December 22d, 1862, and commanded his Company until wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863.

He returned to his Regiment from absence on account of wounds, August 1st, 1863, but was sent to hospital, sick, October 12th, 1863, and was honorably discharged the service March 7th, 1864, on account of wounds and to enable him to accept an appointment as First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, by Special Order No. 108, War Department.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

CAPTAIN MORRIS BROWN, JR.,

Was born at Hammondsport, New York, in August, 1842. He entered Hamilton College in 1860, and while at home in Penn Yan, during the summer vacation, he enlisted in Company A, 126th New York Volunteers, on the 11th day of August, 1862, and was appointed First Sergeant of the Company. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, December 13, 1862, vice Lieutenant BARRAS, discharged, and was promoted Captain, April 24th, 1863.

At the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, he captured a rebel

flag, on which was inscribed "Harper's Ferry, 1862," with the names of ten other battles. This flag is now preserved in the War Department, at Washington, with his name thereon as the captor; and a medal was awarded him for the capture, under an act of Congress, which was, after his death, transmitted to his father.

He was detached on recruiting service from February 10th, 1864, to April 5th, 1864, and was in command of the Regiment at various times during the spring and summer of 1864.

He was wounded while storming the enemy's works at Spottsylvania, but soon returned to duty again, and participated in the subsequent battles of the campaign, until June 22d, when he was killed in action at the left of Petersburg, while in command of the Regiment.

The Regiment was in the advance near the left of General BARLOW'S Division, when the enemy, passing through a gap at the left of BARLOW's Division, struck that Division on its flank and soon doubled up the line with great loss.

It was while the Regiment was retreating, fighting as they retired, that Captain BROWN was instantly killed by a musket shot in the head. His body fell on ground that was between the subsequent lines and was never recovered. Captain BROWN proved himself an able and brave officer. He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg.

The following letter recommending Captain BROWN for promotion, shows the high estimation in which he was held by his commanding officer :

HEAD-QUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, {
2D CORPS, IN THE FIELD, June 17, 1864. }

To His Excellency, Governor SEYMOUR:

I most respectfully call your attention to the case of Captain MORRIS BROWN, JR., 126th New York Volunteers. During the fearful charge of last night, after his Colonel was killed, he assumed command of the Regiment, and behaved with great gallantry after reaching the enemy's works and driving them out. Captain BROWN performed several acts of personal daring, which called forth my highest praise at the time, going at my request from the right to the left and in person ascertaining the position of the enemy upon our left flank, being all the time under a heavy fire. His conduct upon the occasion was such, as in my judgment entitles him to promo-

tion, and I most respectfully recommend that your Excellency promote him to the position of a field officer in his Regiment. Captain BROWN is an officer of a high order of intelligence, and capable of filling any office to which he may be promoted. His own conduct, as well as that of his Regiment and his lamented Colonel BAIRD, who was killed, were splendid, the Brigade losing in the charge about one-third of their number of enlisted men, and nearly two-thirds the number of commissioned officers present. Trusting Captain BROWN's case may meet with your early attention, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. MAC DOUGALL,

Col. 111th N. Y. Vols.

Com'dg 3d Brigade, 1st Div., 2d Corps.

A remarkable fatality seems to have attended the students of Hamilton College who enlisted in the 126th New York Volunteers:

DARIUS C. SACKETT, of the class of 1864, enlisted in Company D, and was severely wounded by a musket shot in the leg, on Maryland Heights, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, in consequence of which he was discharged from the service.

HENRY P. COOK, of the class of 1863, enlisted in Company B, and was instantly killed by a musket shot at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

MORRIS BROWN, Jr., of the class of 1864, enlisted in Company A, and was instantly killed by a musket shot, June 22d, 1864, as before stated.

GEORGE W. SHELDON, of the class of 1863, enlisted in Company F, and was instantly killed by a musket shot in action at Chapin's Farm, Virginia, September 29th, 1864.

These four students, imbued with the spirit of patriotism, entered the service from a sense of duty; not as officers, but as privates, ready to serve in the ranks, or, if called to a higher position, to command and lead where duty called, through danger, or even unto death.

CAPTAIN TRUMAN N. BURRILL

Was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, in 1832, and was a merchant by occupation. He assisted in recruiting Company A, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain of the Company, with rank from August 4th, 1862. He

was absent sick from February 4th, 1863, to April 4th, 1863, when he was honorably discharged the service on account of physical disability, by Special Orders No. 187, War Department, Adjutant-General's office. On the 30th of June, 1864, Captain BURRELL was commissioned Captain and Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, and reported for duty August 1st, 1864, and was assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, at Washington, D. C. He was ordered to the field September 20th, 1864, and assigned to duty in the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 18th Army Corps; was transferred December 5th, 1864, to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 24th Army Corps; was transferred January 6th to the artillery Brigade, 27th Army Corps; was transferred March 10th, 1865, to Point of Rocks, Virginia, as Post Commissary; was assigned to duty June 18th, 1865, as Chief Commissary of Subsistence for the district of the Roanoke; was ordered July 8th, 1865, to New Orleans on duty, and on the 28th of August, 1865, was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN as Inspector of Subsistence for the Military Division of the Gulf, embracing the States of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. He was relieved December 1st, 1865, and ordered on duty at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as Post Commissary of Subsistence, and was honorably discharged the service February 22d, 1866.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. COLEMAN

Was born in 1830. He assisted in recruiting Company B, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain of that Company, with rank from August 8th, 1862. He took command of the Regiment in the afternoon of July 3d, 1863, at Gettysburg, upon Lieutenant-Colonel BULL taking command of the Brigade, and remained in command of the Regiment till the return of Colonel BULL to the command, July 26th, 1863, when he was detached on duty at the draft depot at Elmira, New York, and remained absent on such duty till December 20th, 1863. He was discharged, on tender of resignation, March 18th, 1864, by Special Order No. 72, Head-quarters 2d Army Corps. He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. GEDDIS

Was born in Salem, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and was by occupation a saddler.

He enlisted in Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, on the 28th day of August, 1862, and was appointed 1st Sergeant on the organization of the Company. Was promoted to be 2d Lieutenant in Company D, November 27th, 1862. Was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant in Company D, February 25th, 1864. Was detached in command of the Regimental musicians of the 1st Division 2d Army Corps, for duty at the Division field hospital, from May 10th, 1864, till September 10th, 1864. Was promoted to be Captain, in Company H, June 10th, 1864; date of rank, by commission, March 29th, 1864. Was transferred to Company C, on consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864, and was in command of the Regiment from September 10th, 1864, till March 31st, 1865, when he was wounded in action at Boydton road, and was absent, on account of wounds till May, 1865, and was mustered out with his Regiment.

Captain GEDDIS was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment December 17th, 1864, with rank from June 17th, 1864, but was not mustered on account of orders for the consolidation of the Regiment. He was breveted Major United States Volunteers for gallant conduct at the battle of Boydton road on the 31st of March, 1865, with rank from that date.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness and Po River.

CAPTAIN ORIN J. HERENDEEN

Was born in the town of Farmington, Ontario county, New York, on the 5th day of September, 1837, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a young man of much promise, and his ability and character gave him great influence in the town in which he resided. He recruited Company H, with the assistance of First Lieutenant GEORGE W. REDFIELD, and Second Lieutenant ALFRED R. CLAPP. He was mustered as Captain to date August 16th, 1862. He served with his Company and Regiment until July 3d, 1863, when he was killed in action at Gettysburg. He

was then in command of his Company, under a murderous fire, on the skirmish line in front of his Brigade, on Cemetery Hill, and was shot by a sharp-shooter, the bullet striking him in the thigh, severing the femoral artery, and causing death in a few minutes. At the moment he was shot the enemy advanced in force, and he had to meet death surrounded by his enemies, but he doubtless met his fate with the courage of a true Christian and a brave soldier.

Captain HERENDEEN was one of those genial characters who made friends of all with whom he became acquainted. He was generous to a fault, possessing a mild disposition yet always exhibiting such firmness and decision of character as placed him in high estimation of both subordinates and superiors.

His soldierly qualities were highly appreciated by his commanding officers, who had the utmost confidence in his character, ability and courage.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

CAPTAIN HENRY D. KIPP

Was born in 1831. He assisted in recruiting Company E, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain of the Company with rank from August 14th, 1862, and was discharged on tender of resignation, December 16th, 1862, by Special Order No. 95, Department of Washington.

He was at the battle of Harper's Ferry.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN F. LEE

Was born in 1836, and was by occupation, a teacher. He assisted in recruiting Company I, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain of the Company, with rank from August 18th, 1862.

He was absent sick, from September 12th, 1863, till November 15th, 1863; and was again absent sick, from March 21st, 1864, till April 13th, 1864, when he was discharged on tender of resignation, by Special Order No. 151, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford.

CAPTAIN IRA MUNSON

Was born in Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., on the 8th day of July, 1828, and was by occupation, a school teacher.

He assisted in recruiting Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered as First Lieutenant, in that company, with rank from August 15th, 1862, the date of his Company organization; he was promoted to be Captain in Company F; date of rank by commission, July 3d, 1863; by muster, October 22d, 1863.

He was mortally wounded at the battle of Po River, May 10th, 1864, by a musket shot through his hips, and was conveyed to Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he died on the 14th of the same month.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River.

Capt. Munson was a gallant officer, and won the special regard and respect of his associates and superiors, and was beloved by all. As a tribute of respect to his memory, and on account of his gallant conduct in the field, a commission dated June 16th, 1864, appointing him Major, with rank from April 18th, 1864, was issued by the Governor of the State, and sent to his father, with a letter of condolence. It was a worthy tribute, but altogether too tardy.

CAPTAIN TEN EYCK MUNSON

Was born in East Bloomfield, New York, in 1835, and was by occupation a clerk. He assisted in recruiting Company F, and was commissioned and mustered Second-Lieutenant on the 15th day of August, 1862, with date of his Company's organization. He was sick, at Chicago, from October 14, 1862, till January 17th, 1863, when he rejoined his Regiment, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant, October 22d, 1863. He was absent, sick, from November 15th, 1863, till December 31st, 1863; and was detached April 4th, 1864, on duty with the Provost Guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps till November 5th, 1864, when, having been promoted to be Captain, September 1st, 1864, he was on the 5th of November, 1864, appointed Assistant Provost-Marshall, at Head-

quarters 2d Army Corps, and remained on such duty till the muster-out of his Regiment, when he was discharged.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and Morton's Ford, and was with the Corps in his appropriate duty during the subsequent battles in which the Corps was engaged till the close of the war.

Captain TEN EYCK MUNSON was the only original line officer of the Regiment who returned with the Regiment.

CAPTAIN HENRY B. OWEN

Was born at Perrington, Monroe county, New York, in 1830, and was by occupation a mechanic.

He enlisted in Company H, 126th New York Volunteers, August 11th, 1862; was appointed First Sergeant on the organization of his Company; promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company H, September 15th, 1862; again promoted to be First Lieutenant, March 14th, 1863, in the same Company; was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863; rejoined his Regiment, from absence on account of wounds, August 6th, 1863. He was promoted to be Captain in Company H, date of rank by muster, October 22d, 1863, by commission July 3d, 1863; was absent on sick leave from November 21st, 1863, till December 23d, 1863, and was killed in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864, while in command of his Company.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River.

CAPTAIN SANDFORD H. PLATT

Was born in 1841, and was by occupation a druggist clerk. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the 14th Regiment New York State Militia for three months, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In 1862, he assisted in recruiting Company G, 126th New York Volunteers, and was duly commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant in that Company, with rank from August 15, 1862. Was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company G, January 6th, 1863. Was promoted to be Captain, in the same Company, March 4th, 1863. Was absent, sick, from August 19th, 1863, until January 7th, 1864.

On the 22d of June, 1864, all his superior officers in the Regiment having been killed or disabled, he took command of the Regiment, and continued in command till August 8th, 1864, when he was ordered to City Point for medical treatment, and did not again rejoin the Regiment. On the 25th of December, 1864, he was transferred to Company E, on consolidation of the Regiment into a Battalion of five Companies; and on the 21st of March, 1865, he then being absent without leave, Special Order No. 137, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, was issued dismissing him from the service, as of the 27th of February, 1865.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Strawberry Plains.

CAPTAIN CHARLES A. RICHARDSON

Was born in Cortland county, N. Y., in August, 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and engaged in the practice of law, at Canandaigua, in 1860. He assisted in recruiting Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered First Lieutenant in that Company, with rank from August 9th, 1862.

He was promoted to be Captain November 27th, 1862. Was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863; rejoined the Regiment August 5th, 1863. Was detached on recruiting service to the State of New York from Jannary 19th, 1864, till May 27th, 1864. Was severely wounded in action in front of Petersburg, June 16th, 1864, and was honorably discharged, on account of wounds, September 3d, 1864, by Special Order No. 292, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and in front of Petersburg.

He was commissioned Major June 14th, 1864, with rank from April 18th, 1864; but was not mustered on account of wounds received in action, and the reduced numbers of the Regiment.

CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT

Was born in Novi, Oakland county, Michigan, in 1837. His father, JAMES SCOTT, having removed to Covert, Seneca county, New York, in 1848, and engaged in farming there, young SCOTT was reared as a farmer boy until 1853, when he began his preparation for college. He graduated at the University of Rochester in 1859, and immediately entered the Rochester Theological Seminary, but, in 1861, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church in Syracuse, New York, where he remained until July 22d, 1862, when in response to the President's call for 300,000 men he went to Ovid, in Seneca county, to assist in recruiting in that portion of the county, and being strongly urged to recruit a company as its Captain, for the 126th New York Volunteers, he consented ; applied for and received an authorization to recruit, appointed meetings in different parts of the county, and by August 4th had obtained twelve men ; on the 8th of August he started for Geneva, with a maximum company, most of whom he had recruited in three days. His Company was fully organized in camp on the 9th of August, 1862, and he was duly commissioned and mustered Captain as of that date.

From the members of his church in Syracuse he received a beautiful parting gift, a sword, a belt and a sash, accompanied by a communication, giving him leave of absence to serve his country in the field, and expressing for him their high esteem and regard, and assuring him that they should follow him with their prayers, relying upon their Heavenly Father to bring him back to them in his own good time.

Captain SCOTT was severely wounded on Maryland Heights, by a musket shot in his leg, fracturing the bone about half way between the knee and ankle ; and was absent on account of his wound, among his friends in Seneca county, till January 3d, 1863, when he returned to his command, and, although still on crutches, reported for duty, and took command of his Company. He commanded the Regiment at intervals in 1863, and through the battles of the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania, until the 17th of May, 1864, when relieved by the return of Colonel BAIRD.

In the charge at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, he was struck

in the left breast by a musket ball, the force of which was spent on a handkerchief and testament in his side pocket. On the 18th of May, at Spottsylvania, he was severely wounded; a contusion of the inner side of the right thigh, caused, as he believed, by a shell passing between his legs, resulting in the sloughing off of the flesh, and so disabling him that he was discharged from the service at Annapolis, by order of the Secretary of War, Special Orders, Adjutant-General's office, No. 265.

He was in the battles of Maryland Heights, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania.

Captain SCOTT received, from his superior officers and from citizens, some very flattering testimonials and recommendations for promotion, in the spring and summer of 1864; but he was so disabled by his wounds, the one received on Maryland Heights not having healed while in the service, that he was discharged before receiving promotion.

He resumed his studies at the Rochester Theological Seminary, and on the 1st day of January, 1865, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Leavenworth, Kansas.

CAPTAIN ISAAC A. SEAMANS

Was born in 1835, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Naples, New York.

He assisted in recruiting Company K, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant in this Company, with rank from August 20th, 1862, the date of its organization.

He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, Company K, January 24th, 1863; was slightly wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; was detached on duty at the draft rendezvous, Elmira, New York, from July 26th, 1863, till December 11th, 1863, and was promoted to be Captain in Company K; date of rank by muster, October 22d, 1863; by commission, July 3d, 1863; and was honorably discharged the service April 27th, 1864, for disability, on tender of resignation.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Morton's Ford.

CAPTAIN ISAAC SHIMER

Was born in 1824. He assisted in recruiting Company F, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain on the 15th day of August, 1862, the date of his Company's organization, and served with his Regiment till killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863.

On the morning of that day Captain SHIMER, under orders, took position, with his Company, on the Emmettsburg road, as a reserve to the advanced skirmish line, but under fire from some rebel sharp-shooters. Captain SHIMER lay in line with his men, on the ground, near the center of his Company, and in raising his head a little, to view the position in front, his mouth being open, a sharp-shooter's bullet entered his mouth, passed through and out at the base of the brain, killing him instantly. He died without a struggle or motion, except the falling of his head. His body was rolled on to two muskets, and four of his soldiers, springing up quickly, carried his body to the rear, where it was temporarily buried. His body was subsequently taken up, and conveyed to his home in Geneva, New York, where it was buried with the respect due a brave and gallant officer, who had sacrificed his life for his country.

Captain SHIMER was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and proved himself, on all occasions, a faithful and brave officer. He left a widow and a son to mourn his loss.

CAPTAIN CHARLES M. WHEELER

Was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 8th day of December, 1837. He prepared for college at the Canandaigua academy, entered Yale college in 1855, and graduated in 1859. He studied law in the office of Messrs. SMITH & LAPHAM, at Canandaigua, was admitted to the bar in June, 1861, and soon after engaged in the practice of his profession in Canandaigua. He assisted in recruiting Company K, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Captain of the Company, with rank from August 20th, 1862.

Captain WHEELER commanded his Company with credit and honor to himself and Regiment, until he was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. On the morning of July 3d, 1863, Captains

WHEELER, SCOTT and HERENDEEN, were ordered with their Companies to drive back the enemy's skirmishers in front of their Brigade, on Cemetery Hill; and they advanced their commands under a terrible fire from the enemy's skirmishers and sharp-shooters, many of the latter being safely posted in a barn near the line, built of stone, brick and wood. These commands held the ground thus gained for some time at a great disadvantage, the fire of the enemy being murderous; and it was during this time that Captain WHEELER was instantly killed by a sharp-shooter's bullet; a fate which Captain HERENDEEN met about the same time. Our skirmishers were soon driven back, without an opportunity to remove the body of Captain WHEELER, which therefore remained, on the field until after the battle.

His remains were taken to his home and buried on the 26th of July, with military honors; two Companies of the 54th New York State National Guards, being then opportunely on duty at Canandaigua, attended the funeral and furnished the proper escort.

The funeral was attended by the members of the bar of the county in a body, who, at a meeting held for that purpose, passed resolutions befitting the occasion and expressive of their appreciation of Captain WHEELER while living, and of the profound sorrow which prevailed the society in which he had moved, on account of what seemed his untimely end.

Capt. WHEELER was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d, 1863.

CAPTAIN IRA HART WILDER

Was born in Canandaigua, New York, in 1840, and was by occupation a farmer.

He enlisted in Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, on the 28th day of July, 1862; was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; was detached on duty at the draft depot at Elmira, New York, from July 26th, 1863, till July 1st, 1864, when he rejoined the Regiment and was mustered First Lieutenant in Company D, he having been commissioned as such April 29th, 1864.

He was promoted to be Captain in Company A; date of rank by muster, August 28th, 1864; by commission, June 18th, 1864;

and at intervals during 1864, was in command of the 126th New York Volunteers, the 125th New York Volunteers and the 57th New York Volunteers; and was in command of the former after the 30th of March, 1865, until the surrender of LEE.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, before Petersburg, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox.

FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL A. BARRAS

Was born in 1828, and was a shoemaker by occupation. He assisted in recruiting Company D, 33d New York Volunteers, in Canandaigua, New York, and was commissioned and mustered as Second Lieutenant in that Company, with rank from May 7th, 1861, and was discharged from the service on resignation, January 6th, 1862.

He assisted in recruiting Company A, 126th New York Volunteers in Yates county, New York, and was commissioned and mustered in this Company as First Lieutenant, with rank from August 4, 1862; and was dismissed the service December 13th, 1862, by Special Order No. 393, War Department, Adjutant-General's office.

He was acting Adjutant of the Regiment from September 2d, 1862, till October 9th, 1862, when he was summoned as a witness before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Commission, then sitting at Washington, and was absent till October 17th, 1862.

He was in no battles excepting at Harper's Ferry, September 14th and 15th, 1862, he having left his Regiment without orders when it became engaged on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862.

FIRST LIEUTENANT DE WITT C. FARRINGTON

Was born in Bellona, Yates county, New York, in 1837, and was by occupation a cigarmaker.

He enlisted in Company G, 126th New York Volunteers, August 6th, 1862, and was appointed Sergeant-Major of the Regiment on its organization; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company H, December 2d, 1862; and was discharged March 14th, 1863, on tender of resignation, by Special Order, No. 30, Headquarters 22d Army Corps.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES GAGE

Was born in Canandaigua, New York, in 1842, and was by occupation a farmer.

He enlisted in Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, July 30th, 1862; was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; was acting First Sergeant from October 14th, 1863; was appointed Sergeant, March 1st, 1864; was appointed First Sergeant, May 27th, 1864; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company D; date of rank by muster, August 28th, 1864; by commission, June 18th, 1864; and was absent, sick, from October 26th, 1864, till March 9th, 1865, when he was discharged on account of Surgeon's certificate of disability, by Special Order, No. 115, Adjutant-General's office, War Department.

He was commissioned Captain, December 7th, 1864, with rank from September 23d, 1864; but was unable to muster on account of illness.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MILO H. HOPPER

Was born in Adrian, Michigan, in 1839, and by occupation was a blacksmith. He enlisted in Company D., 126th New York Volunteers, July 24th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; was absent, sick, from June 25th, 1863, till July 29th, 1863; was promoted Sergeant, July 3d, 1863, and was Color Sergeant, carrying the regimental colors, from July 29th, 1863, till June 9th, 1864, when he was appointed Sergeant Major. He was severely wounded in action, June 23d, 1864, before Petersburg, and was absent on account of wounds till December 26th, 1864; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company B, date of rank by muster, January 20th, 1865, by commission, January 2d, 1865; was again wounded in action at Boydton Road, March 31st, 1865; he rejoined the Regiment from absence on account of wounds in the following May; and was mustered out with the Regiment June 2d, 1865.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford,

Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Boydton Road.

Lieutenant HOPPER received a commission as Captain, dated May 17th, 1865, with rank from February 27th, 1865; but was not mustered on account of orders for muster out of the Regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL HUGHES

Was born in Fayette, Seneca county, New York, in 1840, and was by occupation a blacksmith.

He enlisted in Company G, 126th New York Volunteers, July 10th, 1862; was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; was promoted First Sergeant March 4th, 1863; wounded at Auburn Ford, October 14th, 1862, and at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864; promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company G, date of rank by muster, September 10th, 1864, by commission January 18th, 1864; transferred to Company E on consolidation of the Regiment; promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company A, date of rank by muster February 8, 1865, by commission January 16th, 1865.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox.

Lieutenant HUGHES was commissioned Captain April 22d, 1865, with rank from March 9th, 1865, but was not mustered on account of the close of the war.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ASHAIH HUNTOON, JR.

Was born at Manchester, Ontario county, in 1839, and was reared a farmer.

He enlisted in Company II, 126th New York Volunteers, as a private, August 11th, 1862; was promoted to be First Sergeant December 1st, 1862; Second Lieutenant in Company II, March 14th, 1863; was wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863; rejoined his Regiment August 6th, 1863; was appointed Aide to Brigadier-General OWEN, commanding 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, September 19th, 1863; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company II, date of rank by muster October 22d, 1863; by commission July 2d, 1863, and remained on Gene-

ral OWEN's staff till June 8th, 1864, when he died from a musket shot through his lungs, received in action at Cold Harbor, while on duty as Aide, June 5th, 1864.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, and Cold Harbor.

Lieutenant HUNTOON was a gallant officer, and a gentleman prised for his genial and companionable qualities.

FIRST LIEUTENANT H. CLAY LAWRENCE

Was born in 1841. He assisted in recruiting Company K, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned First Lieutenant in that Regiment, with rank from August 20th, 1862, and assigned to Company K; and was honorably discharged the service, on tender of resignation, January 24th, 1863, by Special Order No. 20, Head-quarters 22d Army Corps.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MELETIAH H. LAWRENCE, JR.,

Was born in 1841. He assisted in recruiting Company B, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant in the Company, with rank from August 8th, 1862. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863, and was absent, on account of wounds, till February 17th, 1864. Was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company B; date of rank by muster March 27th, 1864; by commission March 1st, 1864. Was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Colonel PAUL FRANK, commanding the Brigade, April 24th, 1864, and served as such until May 10th, 1864, when he was wounded at Po River; and was absent till honorably discharged, on account of wounds, August 10th, 1864, by Special Order No. 265, War Department.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Po River.

He received a commission as Captain, dated May 25th, 1864, with rank from April 18th, 1864; but was not mustered on account of wounds.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY M. LEE

Was born in Clarence, Erie county, New York, in 1838, and was by occupation a railroad agent. He enlisted in Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, August 6th, 1863; was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; was promoted to be Sergeant, January 1st, 1863; was Acting Sergeant-Major from July 5th, 1863, till February 29th, 1864, when he was duly promoted to that office; he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company F; date of rank, by muster, June 9th, 1864; by commission, April 16th, 1864; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company E; date of rank, by muster, September 25th, 1864; by commission, June 18th, 1864; and was mustered out with the Regiment June 3d, 1865. He was detached in charge of the 1st Division ammunition train from August 6th, 1864, to December 1st, 1864, and was Acting Regimental Quartermaster from March 15th, 1865, to May 25th, 1865. He was in command of the Regiment for a few days in July, 1864, while Second Lieutenant, by virtue of being the senior officer of the Regiment present for duty.

He was, while a line or non-commissioned officer, in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg and Strawberry Plains.

FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS R. LOUNDSBURY

Was born in 1838; graduated at Yale college in 1859, after which he was engaged in writing the biographical sketches for Appleton's American Cyclopedia.

He assisted in recruiting Company C, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered as First Lieutenant in this Company, with rank from August 9th, 1862. He was slightly wounded on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862; commanded the Company from September 14th, 1862, until January 4th, 1863; was detached on duty at the draft rendezvous, July 26th, 1863, and was post Adjutant there until the muster out of the Regiment.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and of Gettysburg, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN A. McDONALD

Was born at Fayette, Seneca county, New York, in 1840, and was by occupation a teacher.

He enlisted in Company I, 126th New York Volunteers, August 13th, 1862; was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; was appointed Sergeant, March 1st, 1863; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company I; date of rank by muster, February 5, 1864; by commission, June 3d, 1864; and was instantly killed in action, while making a charge before Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. PRITCHETT

Was born at Utica, New York, in 1841, and graduated at Hobart college in 1862, and was an attorney when he entered the service.

He assisted in recruiting Company E, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered First Lieutenant in this Company, with rank from August 14th, 1862; was sick in hospital at Chicago, Illinois, from October 20th, 1862, till January 1st, 1863, and was then absent from his Regiment sick until February 13th, 1863, when he was honorably discharged the service, on tender of resignation, by Special Order No. 5, Department of Washington.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE N. REDFIELD

Was born in 1836. He assisted in recruiting Company H, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered as First Lieutenant in that Company, with rank from August 16th, 1862.

He died of typhoid fever at Chicago, Illinois, November 9th, 1862.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JACOB SHERMAN

Was born in Geneva, New York, in 1837, and was by occupation a tailor. He enlisted in Company E, 126th New York Volunteers, August 7th, 1862; was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; was appointed First Sergeant December 16th, 1862; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company E, February 13th, 1863; was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863, while in command of his Company, and died in hospital at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 26th, 1863.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE A. SHERMAN

Was born in Green, New York, and was a printer by occupation. He enlisted in Company A, 126th New York Volunteers, August 18th, 1862; was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant January 24th, 1863, in Company K; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company K, date of rank, by muster, October 22d, 1863; by commission, July 2d, 1863; and was killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GIDEON SKAATS

Was born in 1841. He assisted in recruiting Company I, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered First Lieutenant in the Company, with rank from August 18th, 1862; and was discharged from the service for physical disability, October 31st, 1863, on tender of resignation.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MARTIN V. STANTON

Was born at Prattsburgh, New York, in 1836; he enlisted in Company G, 126th New York Volunteers, July 16th, 1862; was appointed First Sergeant on the organization of the Company; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company G, January

6th, 1863 ; was promoted First Lieutenant in Company G, March 4th, 1863 ; was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Colonel PAUL FRANK, commanding the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, June 15th, 1864 ; and was killed in action June 18th, 1864, while on staff duty before Petersburg, Virginia.

He was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

FIRST LIEUTENANT FREDERIC STEWART

Was born in 1837. He assisted in recruiting Company G, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered First Lieutenant in the Company, with rank from August 15th, 1862, and was discharged from the service on tender of resignation, January 6th, 1863, by Special Order No. 3, Adjutant-General's office, War Department.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, while with the 126th New York Volunteers, and after his discharge he served with the 20th New York Cavalry, as Captain, from its organization, in September 1863, till the close of the war.

FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL WILLSON

Was born at Prescott, Canada West, in 1840, and was by occupation, a shoemaker. He enlisted in Company A, 126th New York Volunteers, July 19th, 1862 ; was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company ; was appointed First Sergeant, December 18th, 1862 ; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company A, December 29th, 1862 ; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in Company A, April 24th, 1863 ; was on duty as Acting Adjutant of the Regiment from September 6th, 1863, till November 27th, 1863 ; was promoted to be Captain 39th United States Colored Troops, in April, 1864, and served in that Regiment during the campaigns of 1864, and the expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina ; was discharged February 11th, 1865.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, and Mine Run, while with the 126th New York Volunteers, and in the battles of the Mine Explosion in

front of Petersburg, Fort Fisher, and Sugar Loaf, North Carolina, while with the 39th United States Colored Troops.

He died of consumption at his home in Seneca Falls, New York, on the 13th of November, 1869.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE L. YOST

Was born in 1829. He assisted in recruiting Company I, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant in the Company, with rank from August 18th, 1862. Was absent, sick, from September 25th, 1863, to December 1st, 1863; and was discharged for physical disability, on tender of resignation, January 2d, 1864, by Special Order No. 2, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. BABBITT

Was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1835, and was by occupation a tinsmith.

He enlisted in Company I, 126th New York Volunteers, August 7th, 1862, and was appointed First Sergeant on the organization of the Company. Was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company I, October 21st, 1862; and was discharged March 23d, 1863, on tender of resignation, by Special Order No. 37, Head-quarters Department of Washington.

He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

SECOND LIEUTENANT URIEL D. BELLIS

Was born in Fayette, Seneca County, New York, in 1836, and was a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Company I, 126th New York Volunteers, August 7th, 1862; and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; was promoted First Sergeant October 31st, 1862, and Second Lieutenant in the same Company March 23d, 1863; and was dismissed the service December 20th, 1863, by General Order No. 106, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac.

SECOND LIEUTENANT SIDNEY E. BROWN

Was born in Richfield, New York, in 1840, and was by occupation a farmer. He enlisted in Company C, 126th New York Volunteers, August 5th, 1862; and was appointed Sergeant on the

organization of the Company; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, January 13th, 1863, in Company C; was severely wounded in action at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863, and was absent till discharged on account of wounds, October 7th, 1863, by Special Order No. 448, War Department, Adjutant General's Office.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE D. CARPENTER

Was born in 1826. He assisted in recruiting Company A, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered in the Company as Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 4th, 1862, and was discharged, on tender of resignation, December 29th, 1862, by Special Order No. 108, Head-quarters Defenses of Washington. While with the 126th Regiment he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

Lieutenant CARPENTER was afterward commissioned First Lieutenant in the 179th New York Volunteers, with rank from March 22d, 1864; was promoted Captain January 16th, 1865, on commission dated January 13th, 1865; and was mustered out with his Regiment June 8th, 1865. He afterward received a commission as brevet Major, United States Volunteers.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALFRED R. CLAPP

Was the son of Rev. RALPH CLAPP, of Phelps, New York, and was born in Parma, Monroe county, New York, in 1840. He was a jeweler by occupation, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church when he entered the service. He assisted in recruiting Company H, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant in the Company, with rank from August 16th, 1862; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was killed there September 15th, 1862, while in the trenches on Bolivar Heights, by a shell from the enemy, carrying away a portion of his head. He was the first officer killed in his Regiment, as well as the first of the six officers of his Company, that now sleep in soldiers' graves. His body was buried by his comrades, but in the spring of 1863, his remains were removed by his friends to Phelps, New York, where he resided, and buried in the cemetery there, in a manner becoming a soldier who had died for his country.

SECOND LIEUTENANT PRATT DIBBLE

Was born in Manchester, N. Y., in 1840, and was by occupation a clerk. He enlisted in Company H, 126th New York Volunteers, July 28th, 1862, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company. Was promoted to be First Sergeant March 14th, 1863. Was wounded at Gettysburg July 15th, 1863, and was absent, on account of wounds, till December 8th, 1863. Was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company H; date of rank by muster May 18th, 1864; by commission July 3d, 1863. Was wounded in action, near Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864; and was absent till discharged, on account of wounds, September 19th, 1864, by Special Order No. 300, War Department, Adjutant-General's Orders.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, June 16th, 1864.

Lieutenant DIBBLE never recovered from the injuries to his health received in the service, and on the 21st of June, 1866, after a protracted illness, he died, at his home, in Manchester, New York.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES A. GARLINGHOUSE

Was born in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, in 1833, and was by occupation a clerk.

He enlisted July 28th, 1862, in Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, as a musician; was appointed principal musician May 1st, 1863; was appointed Sergeant-Major, January 20th, 1868; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company B, date of rank by muster May 1st, 1865, by commission, March 9th, 1865.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, before Petersburg, Boydton Road, Southside Railroad, and Farmville, and while musician and principal musician he was on his appropriate duty during all the other engagements of the Regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES N. GRIGGS

Was born in Plattkill, N. Y., in 1838, and was a grocer's clerk by occupation. He enlisted at Penn Yan, N. Y., as a private in Company B, August 4th, 1862; was appointed Sergeant December 2d, 1862; was detailed clerk in the office of the Division-Inspector from April 19th, 1864, till June 8th, 1864, and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant June 9th, 1864, and was detached in command of the 1st Division 2d Corps ambulance train from June 20th, 1864 until June 1st, 1865, and was mustered out with the Regiment June 3d, 1865.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and Petersburg, June 16th to 18th, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RUFUS P. HOLMES

Was born in Lyons, New York, in 1832, and was by occupation, a painter. He enlisted in Company G, 126th New York Volunteers, on the 14th of August, 1862, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company B, March 4th, 1863; and was killed in action at Gettysburg, July 4th, 1863, while advancing upon the skirmish line. He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH B. HOOPER

Was born in Fayette, Seneca county, New York, in 1831, and was a cooper by occupation. He enlisted August 6th, 1862, in Company I, 126th New York Volunteers, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; promoted to be Sergeant, March 23d, 1863; and to be First Sergeant, in 1863; was wounded in action at Auburn Ford, October 14th, 1863; rejoined the Regiment in January, 1864; promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company I, date of rank by muster, June 10th, 1864, by commission, December 20th, 1863; and discharged March 20th, 1865, on tender of resignation, by Special Order No. 71, Head-quarters 2d Army Corps.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North

Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN H. HULBURT

Was born in Naples, New York, in 1841, and was by occupation a farmer.

He enlisted in Company K, 126th New York Volunteers, August 12th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; was promoted to be Sergeant, January 13th, 1863; promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company K, date of rank by muster, May 2d, 1864, by commission, July 3d, 1863; was severely wounded in action at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was absent till discharged on account of wounds, November 22d, 1864, by Special Order No. 40, War Department, Adjutant-General's office.

He was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CLINTON PASCO

Was born in Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, in 1833; and was by occupation a farmer.

He enlisted August 15th, 1862, in Company G, 126th New York Volunteers, as a private; was appointed Corporal March 4th, 1863; and was subsequently promoted to be Sergeant and First Sergeant.

He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company E, date of rank by muster, February 8th, 1865, by commission January 2d, 1865.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, in front of Petersburg, Boydton Plankroad, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALBERT M. PORTER

Assisted in recruiting Company C, 126th New York Volunteers, and was commissioned and mustered Second Lieutenant in the Company, with rank from August 9th, 1862; was at the battle of Harper's Ferry; was detached October, 1862, on duty to

Seneca county, New York ; rejoined the Regiment January, 1863 ; and was discharged on tender of resignation January 13th, 1863, by Special Order No. 11, Department of Washington.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JORDAN SNOOK

Was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1838, and was by occupation a farmer.

He enlisted August 11th, 1862, in Company H, 126th New York Volunteers, a private ; was appointed Sergeant, August 1st, 1864, and First Sergeant, September 1st, 1864 ; was detailed as Adjutant's clerk, December 18th, 1863, and served as such till October 14th, 1864, when he returned to duty with his Company ; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, January 20th, 1865, and assigned to Company C, and was in command of the Company until mustered out with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Boydton Plank Road, Farmville and Appomattox.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES W WATKINS

Was born in Naples, New York, in 1830, and was by occupation a farmer. He enlisted in Company D, 126th New York Volunteers, August 9th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company ; was promoted to be Sergeant March 1st, 1864, and First Sergeant, August 28th, 1864 ; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, January 20th, 1865, and assigned to Company D, and was in command of the Company until mustered out with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865.

He was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville, and Appomattox.

He received a commission as First Lieutenant, dated May 17th, 1865, with rank from February 27th, 1865, but was not mustered, on account of orders for muster out of the Regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT-MAJOR ALBERT S. ANDREWS

Was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and was by occupation a dry goods clerk. He enlisted as a private August 11th, 1862, in Company D; aged twenty years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station. He was prostrated by a severe sunstroke on the march from Gettysburg to Elk Run in July, 1863, but was taken in an ambulance and continued with the Regiment, convalescent, but unable to do duty or bear arms during the summer and succeeding autumn. At Auburn Ford, however, on the morning of October 14th, 1863, when the Regiment was ordered out to advance against the enemy, ANDREWS being unarmed was ordered by his Captain to remain with the main column, but saying that there would soon be a musket for him, he followed his Company, and seizing the arms and accoutrements of the first soldier that fell, gallantly joined his comrades in the engagement.

In the afternoon of the same day, at Bristow Station, he went into action again; but while advancing with his Company to the railroad cut, under a terrific musketry fire from the enemy, a musket ball struck him on the right side of his chin, passed into his throat, cutting open the windpipe, and thence through his left lung to the skin under the left shoulder blade. He was soon after taken to the rear, when the bullet was extracted and he removed to the house of a citizen by the name of GEO. M. PORTER, where he was left in an apparently dying condition to the care of the family and the mercy of the enemy, and the army marched that night to the heights of Centreville. ANDREWS remained here, cared for by Mrs. PORTER and daughter as tenderly as if he had been a son and brother, until the 4th of November following, when he was removed to the United States general hospital at Alexandria, having almost miraculously recovered in a great degree from what seemed a fatal wound. He was appointed Corporal, December 9th, 1863, to date October 14th, 1863. He rejoined his Regiment in February, 1865; was in action before Petersburg and at Boydton Plank Road, Sutherland Station, Farmville and Appomattox; was promoted to be Sergeant-Major, May 1st, 1865, and was discharged with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865.

SERGEANT-MAJOR HENRY P COOK

Was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York. He prepared for college at Canandaigua Academy, entered Hamilton College and became a member of the class of 1863.

He left his studies in his junior year to respond to his country's call, and enlisted in Company B, August 5th, 1862; was appointed Sergeant in the organization of his Company, and was promoted to be Sergeant-Major, December 2d, 1862.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at the latter place, while engaged with his Regiment in a charge, on the 2d of July, 1863.

Young Cook was brave, and was loved by all for his social and amiable qualities, his scholarly tastes and acquirements, and his moral and Christian virtues.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN STEVENSON

Was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and was a moulder by occupation. He enlisted August 2d, 1862, in Company G, aged twenty-eight years, and was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant from date of enlistment. He was detached on duty at the draft depot at Elmira, New York, and while on such duty was commissioned and mustered First Lieutenant in Battery D, 3d New York Light Artillery, March 8th, 1864, and he served with that Battery till mustered out with his Battery, July 5th, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT JOHN DAVIS

Was born in Junius, New York, and was a carpenter by occupation. He enlisted in Company I, August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was detailed on duty with the Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, March 1st, 1864, and served in that capacity until discharged with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865.

COMMISSARY-SERGEANT CHARLES R. LISK

Was born in Waterloo, New York. He enlisted in Company G, July 12th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was appointed Commissary-Sergeant, to date from enlistment, and held the position during the entire term of service of the Regiment, and was discharged June 3d, 1865. He performed his duty so well that

no one in the Regiment could think of losing him by promotion, and so he remained a faithful Commissary-Sergeant, always securing for the Regiment the best of rations, abundantly and promptly. No purveyor could have done better.

It is due to CHARLES R. LISK to insert a tribute to his worth, rendered him by an officer at a reunion of the Regiment held in 1868: "I must say a word for generous, open handed, whole souled, accurate CHARLIE, to whom we of the Regiment, officers and privates, are so much indebted; faithful as time, in labors more abundant, in fidelity untiring, he earned and ought to have receive the shoulder-strap double barred. We can never forget the genial and companionable CHARLES R. LISK of the Quartermaster's Department."

SURGEON HENRY T. ANTIS

Was born in Canandaigua, New York, in 1837. He entered Williams College in 1856, and graduated in 1860. Studied medicine with Dr. HAYS at Canandaigua, and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated at Long Island Medical College. He enlisted August 19th, 1862, in Company K, aged twenty-five years, and was appointed Hospital Steward on the day of his enlistment. Served as such till November 20th, 1862, when, having passed an examination before the Medical Board of the State of Illinois, he was discharged from the Regiment and appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 33d Illinois Infantry, and was promoted Surgeon of the 47th Illinois Infantry, May 14th, 1865, and mustered out of the service with the Regiment on the 21st day of January, 1866.

Surgeon ANTIS, while with the 33d Illinois, served through the winter campaign in Missouri in 1862, and through the entire Vicksburg campaign, and in the campaign in Western Louisiana in 1863; was detached on duty in charge of a Battalion of Artillery at New Orleans during the winter of 1863 and 1864, and was in the Red River expedition under BANKS in 1864, and during the remainder of the year 1864 in the Department of the Gulf; was in the expedition under General CANBY at the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile in 1865, and was on duty with the 47th Illinois from the time of his assignment to that Regiment.

HOSPITAL STEWARD GEORGE W BECKER

Was born in Red Creek, New York, and was a druggist by occupation. He enlisted August 11th, 1862, in Company F, aged twenty-eight years, and was appointed Hospital Steward, November 20th, 1862, and served in that capacity until mustered out with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865, and subsequently died of consumption.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN LYMAN E. JACOBS

Was born in Varrick, New York, and was a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Company C, August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was detailed as Musician, April 12th, 1863, and served as such until January 20th, 1865, when he was appointed Principal Musician, and served in that capacity till mustered out with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865.

He was on duty in his appropriate place during all the battles in which his Regiment was engaged.

COMPANY A.

Company A was recruited entirely in Yates county, through the exertions of its line officers, aided by the various local war committees of the county. War meetings were held in nearly all parts of the county, and the Company was recruited rapidly, it being the first to rendezvous at Camp Swift. A few of the men were enlisted under an earlier call, and were in camp at Elmira, but were transferred to the Company upon its arrival at Geneva. The Company organization bears date August 4th, 1862. The following were the original line officers of the Company :

TRUMAN N. BURRILL, Captain.

SAMUEL A. BARRAS, First Lieutenant.

GEORGE D. CARPENTER, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

MORRIS BROWN, JR. See Captain MORRIS BROWN, JR., page 366.

SAMUEL WILSON. See First Lieutenant SAMUEL WILSON, page 386.

CHARLES FORSHAY enlisted July 29th, 1862, and was appointed Sergeant; he was promoted to First Sergeant, December 29th, 1862, and commissioned Second Lieutenant, April 24th, 1862, but failing to muster until after the battle of Gettysburg, was returned to the Company as Sergeant, by order of Court-Martial, for misconduct before the enemy in that action, with an order prohibiting his muster; he was reduced to the ranks soon after the battle of Bristow Station, and absent from the Regiment from March 22d, 1864, to May 1865, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

WALLACE BETTS enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was appointed Sergeant; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., November 4th, 1862.

O. M. PARRIS enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was appointed Sergeant December 29th, 1862; he was sent

to General Hospital, sick, March 24th, 1863, and reduced to the ranks June 1st, 1863; he participated in action at Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability at Alexandria, Va., September 19th, 1863.

DANIEL KELLY enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was appointed Sergeant November 7th, 1862; he was discharged from the service February 5th, 1863, on account of a wound received in the hand by the accidental discharge of a musket.

SMITH FULLER was born in Westchester county, New York; he enlisted July 18th, 1862, was appointed Sergeant, December 13th, 1862; and promoted to be First Sergeant, December 30th, 1863; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania, and was mortally wounded in action at the latter place, May 12th, 1864, and conveyed to Fredericksburg, Va., where he died of his wounds, May 15th, 1864.

BARNARD GELDER was born in Seneca, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was absent sick, from July 5th to December 11th, 1863, when he was discharged for physical disability.

CHARLES STEBBINS was born at Geneva, New York, and was a butcher by occupation; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal; he was on duty as provost guard in General ABERCROMBIE'S Division from June 5th to June 25th, 1863, when he was sent to general hospital, sick; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps, September 1st, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service.

DAVID H. GOFF was born in Geneva, New York; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and was appointed Sergeant December 29th, 1862; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was mortally wounded in action

at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died from wounds in the field hospital at that place, July 4th, 1863.

SMITH STEBBINS was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was appointed Sergeant, February 5th, 1862; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; he was discharged on account of wounds, at Elmira, New York, February 12th, 1864.

LOT W ROGERS was born in Rushville, New York, and was a carpenter by occupation; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, and was subsequently appointed Corporal; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability, October 5th, 1862.

CHARLES NORCOTT was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation, was a tinsmith; he enlisted July 28th, 1862; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was appointed Corporal; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters Second Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

MUSICIANS.

WILLIAM BEEBE was born in Albany, New York, and was a shoemaker by occupation; he enlisted as musician, July 29th, 1862, aged thirty-four years, and served with the Regiment in all the campaigns until the close of the war, acting a portion of the time as Principal Musician; he performed valuable services as an attendant in the division hospital, during the battles of 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES McALLISTER was born in Dundee, New York; he enlisted July 29th, 1862; was in action at Harper's Ferry; and was discharged for disability, at Chicago, Illinois, December 5th, 1862.

PRIVATEs.

RICHARD M. ALLEN was born in Middlesex, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged

thirty-one years; he was absent, sick in hospital, from October 9th, 1863, to September 4th, 1864; and appointed Sergeant November 1st, 1864, upon recommendation of Colonel McDougal, commanding the Brigade, for soldierly conduct while on duty at Brigade Head-quarters; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Sutherland's Station; he was shot through the lungs by a Minnie ball while in action with the Regiment at Sutherland's Station, Virginia, April 2d, 1865, and was discharged at the close of the war.

WARREN ALLEN was born in Connecticut, and enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged forty years; he was on detached duty until January 5th, 1865; he participated in action at Harper's Ferry, at the capture of Petersburg, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and the surrender of LEE, at Appomattox Court-house; and was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

WILLIAM AXTILL was born in England, and enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged forty years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded and missing in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

OLIVER BAKER was born in Penn Yan, New York, and enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Frederick, Maryland, September 17th, 1862.

WILLIAM BAKER was born in Bradford, New York; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, and Morton's Ford; he was on detached duty until October, 1863, and was absent sick in hospital from October 19th, 1863 to February 5th, 1864; he was detached as Provost Guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

LEVI P. BRIZEE was born in Penn Yan, New York; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged nineteen years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; and was severely wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Company October 9th, 1864, and participated in all

the battles until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE A. BYINGTON was born in Starkey, New York; he enlisted August 1st, 1862; aged thirty years; and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached in provost guard at head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES BURNS was born in Utica, New York; he enlisted July 28th, 1862; aged twenty-two years; and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was detached in provost guard at head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

DANIEL J. BEYEA was born in Yates county, New York, and enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; by occupation he was a farmer; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Auburn Ford, and was taken prisoner in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863.

HENRY BILSON was born in Seneca, New York, and enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty-five years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 19th, 1862.

GEORGE BURCH was born in Yates county, New York; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged thirty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, the Wilderness, Po River and Petersburg; he was detached as teamster in 1863, and joined the Regiment before the opening of the campaign in 1864; he was wounded in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864, rejoining the Regiment August 26th, 1864; he was absent sick from March 31st, 1865, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

A. B. CHISOM was born in Yates county, New York, and by profession was a physician; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged forty-two years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry; he deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 15th, 1862, but returned to the Regi

ment, under the proclamation of the President, April 4th, 1863, and was restored to duty; he was detailed as nurse in the Corps hospital at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; deserted soon after, and did not again join the Regiment.

JOHN CUMMINGS was born in Onondaga county, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action with the Regiment at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was absent sick from September 12th, 1863, to December 9th, 1863; he was detailed with provost guard at head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN CONKLIN was born in Jerusalem, New York, and enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 19th, 1862.

LEVI COLE was born in Yates county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; rejoining the Regiment December 18th, 1863; he received a wound in action, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, resulting in the loss of an arm; and was discharged on account of wounds, February 17th, 1865.

EBEN B. DANES was born in Branchport, New York, and by occupation, was a laborer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862; aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; and died of disease in hospital near Union Mills, Virginia, March 27th, 1863.

WILLIAM H. DUBOIS was born in Germany; he enlisted July 24th, 1862, aged twenty-two years and deserted at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 8th, 1862.

A. R. FEAGLES was born in Ontario county, New York, and enlisted July 18th, 1862, aged thirty-three years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 21st, 1862.

DANIEL W. FINCH was born in Milo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was wounded and taken prisoner at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; rejoined the Regiment, May 27th, 1864, and was wounded in action near Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864; he was appointed Corporal, November 4th, 1862, and promoted to Sergeant, May 1st, 1863; and was discharged on account of wounds near the close of the war.

JOHN H. FROST was born in Westchester, New York, and by occupation was a blacksmith; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and rejoined the Regiment December 24th, 1863; he was wounded while on picket in front of Petersburg, Virginia, October 29th, 1864, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

JOHN H. GARRISON was born in Rochester, New York, and by occupation was a cartman; he enlisted at the age of twenty-two years, August 11th, 1862, and was in action at Harper's Ferry and the Wilderness; he was detached as Brigade teamster in 1863, and subsequently served in the ambulance corps; he was wounded in action at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and returned to the Regiment November 9th, 1864; he was sent to general hospital sick March 29th, 1865, did not afterward join the Regiment, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

BARNARD F. GELDER was born in Seneca, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; and was killed in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863.

WILLIAM HAINER was born in Columbia county, New York, and by occupation was a boatman; he enlisted August 2d, 1862,

aged thirty-eight years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 19th, 1862; but returned to the Regiment October 5th, 1863, and served faithfully until the close of the war, participating in the following battles: the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Capture of Petersburg, Sutherland's Station, Farmville, and Surrender of LEE at Appomattox Court-house; he was discharged with the Regiment.

F. A. HAFFORD was born in Ellington, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; was in action at the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in camp, near Union Mills, Virginia, January 10th, 1863.

JOHN HARRIS was born in Italy, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES HENDERSON was born in Milo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; was appointed Corporal, December 15th, 1862, and promoted to Sergeant, June 1st, 1863; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, and Spottsylvania; he was absent sick from August 19th, 1863, to January 8th, 1864; he was wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12th, 1864, resulting in the loss of a leg, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds received in action.

ABNER HERRIES was born in Yates county, New York, and enlisted June 26th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 21st, 1862.

WILLIAM HERRIS was born at Branchport, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Vir-

ginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in general hospital, at Baltimore, Maryland, April 25th, 1863.

JAMES R. HIBBARD was born in Branchport, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and died of disease at the regimental hospital in camp near Centreville, Virginia, April 14th, 1863.

WILLIAM P. HOUSE was born in Yates county, New York, and was a shoemaker by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and was detailed as nurse in the regimental hospital, October 12th, 1862; he served in that capacity until the close of the war, accompanying the army in all its campaigns and was discharged with the Regiment.

NEIL KELLY was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was by occupation, a painter; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

RUSSELL A. LINCOLN was born in Dundee, New York, and enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he was in action at the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged on account of physical disability, December 13th, 1862.

ORSON R. LINKLETTER was born in Avoca, New York, and by occupation, was a carpenter; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; he was in action at the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford, and was absent sick from March 25th, to July 26th, 1863; he was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity with the army until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

DAVID LITTLE was born in Ovid, New York, and enlisted

August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 26th, 1862.

JOHN C. MACE was born in Jerusalem, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was absent, sick, from July 19th, 1863, to February 8th, 1864; he was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

PATRICK MANLY was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a cooper; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged eighteen years, and deserted September 17th, 1862; but returned November 11th, 1863, and was restored to duty, serving faithfully with the Regiment until the close of the war; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, and Boydton Road; he was appointed Corporal, January 1st, 1865; and was severely wounded in action at Boydton Road, Virginia, March 31st, 1865; he was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, June 12th, 1865.

JOHN D. MAYNARD was born in Penn Yan, New York, and was a cooper by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862; he was detached on duty in the Quartermaster's department from October 5th, 1862, to July 22d, 1864; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Hatcher's Run, Sutherland's Station, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-house, and was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE W. MCKNIGHT was born in Seneca, New York, and enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged thirty-two years; he was in action at the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for physical disability at Chicago, Illinois, February 7th, 1863.

ARTHUR W. MIDDLETON was born in Branchport, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford, and was wounded in

action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was again wounded and taken prisoner in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; subsequently he was exchanged and transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15th, 1865, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

GEORGE MILLIS was born in Yates county, New York, and was a painter by occupation; he enlisted June 25th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was in action in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; was taken prisoner at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and rejoined the Regiment May 27th, 1864; he was wounded in the foot while on picket at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3d, 1864, and was absent until discharged at the close of the war.

CHARLES E. MOORE was born in Penn Yan, New York, and by occupation was a boatman; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability at Alexandria, Virginia, May 21st, 1863.

HENRY O. MOORE was born at Bluff Point, Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; he was appointed Corporal, January 1st, 1865, and was discharged with the Regiment.

ALEXANDER MOSHIER was born in Phelps, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Morton's Ford; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; and was absent on account of wounds until January 5th, 1864; he was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864; served in that capacity during the war, and was discharged with the Regiment at its close.

LEWIS MURPHY was born in Steuben county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged

twenty years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and transferred to Invalid Corps, September 30th, 1863.

CHARLES M. NICHOLSON was born in Hornellsville, N. Y., and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, and Bristow Station; being mortally wounded in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, he was placed in an ambulance for Alexandria, and has not since been heard from; probably he died *en route*.

JOHN J. OAKLY was born in Copake, Columbia county, New York, and enlisted July 23d, 1862; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, February 27th, 1863; he re-enlisted in the 15th New York Cavalry, August 3d, 1863, and served under Major-General SHERIDAN in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1864, and with the Army of the Potomac in the campaign of 1865; he was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, August 9th, 1865.

ALFRED C. OLDS was born in Pultney, New York, and enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-three years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and the Wilderness, and was detached in the Pioneer Corps from December 12th, 1862, to March, 1864; he was wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

DAVID H. PARRIS was born in Jerusalem, New York, and by occupation was a mechanic; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was detached on duty at Elmira, New York, July 27th, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service.

PETER F. PARRIS was born in Wheeler, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, but rejoined the Regiment September 4th, 1864, and remained on duty in the

field until the close of the war, participating in the battles and skirmishes of the campaign of 1865, and was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN W. PARKER was born in Branchport, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and rejoined the Regiment, January 8th, 1864; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

HARLOW F. PARSONS was born in Italy, Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he died of typhoid fever in general hospital at Washington, District Columbia, September 21st, 1863.

LEWIS T. PARTRIDGE was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity with the army until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

FRANCIS E. POOL was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 20th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; rejoined the Regiment in August, 1863, and was in the battles of Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 10th, 1865, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

ROBERT H. POOL was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; he participated in the battles of Harper's

Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

WILLIAM J. POOL was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged twenty-two; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Auburn Ford, and was taken prisoner in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he returned to the Regiment and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 10th, 1865, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

CHARLES H. POWERS was born in Jerusalem, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached in the Brigade band from February 18th to June 25th, 1863, and served in Regimental Drum Corps from that date to August 24th, 1863; he rejoined the Brigade band August 24th, 1863, and remained on duty in that capacity until the close of the war; he was slightly wounded in action at Mine Run, Virginia, November 27th, 1863, and was discharged with the Regiment.

CALVIN L. REED was born in Italy, Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Headquarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

SIDNEY D. RICE was born in Penn Yan, New York, and enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was detailed and on duty as Orderly at Brigade Head-quarters, from March 28th to July 1st, 1863, when he was transferred in the same capacity to Division Head-quarters, where he served until March 25th, 1864; he was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and detailed as clerk in the provost marshal's office, where he was on duty until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM ROBINSON was born in Prattsburgh, New York, and enlisted July 18th, 1862, aged thirty-five years; he deserted at Geneva, New York, August 25th, 1862.

JAMES RYAN was born in Ireland; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and deserted at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 8th, 1862; he returned to the Regiment, October 2d, 1863, and was sentenced by general court-martial to loss of all pay to June 30th, 1864; he was sent to general hospital sick, February 10th, 1864, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

ALBION C. SHEPPARD was born at Bluff Point, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal, May 1st, 1863; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was absent, sick, from October 3d to December, 1863, and was wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment, August 26th, 1864, and was detailed as color guard, serving in that capacity in all the battles until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

CYRUS SHERWOOD was born at Bluff Point, New York, and by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was detailed as Brigade teamster, February 9th, 1863, and served in that capacity with the army until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM H. SHOEMAKER was born in Bradford, New York, and enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged eighteen years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Auburn Ford; and was taken prisoner in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863.

SPENCER SLINGERLAND was born in Yates county, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Centerville, Virginia, March 31st, 1863.

CHARLES W STERLING was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged twenty years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, being slightly wounded in the shoulder at the latter place, July 2d, 1863; he was absent from the Regiment until April 8th, 1864; but was with it in the campaign of 1864, until July 25th, when he was sent to general hospital, sick; he did not afterward rejoin the Regiment, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

GEORGE T. STEVENS was born in Penn Yan, New York, and enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years; he was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 19th, 1862.

WILLIAM W STROWBRIDGE was born in Potter, Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was appointed Corporal, January 5th, 1863; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was severely wounded in the thigh and shoulder, at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment, September 4th, 1864, and was killed in action near Petersburg, Virginia, March 25th, 1865.

CHARLES P. STRONG was born in Pultney, New York; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and discharged on account of physical disability, at Chicago, Illinois, January 14th, 1863.

DAVID D. TAYLOR was born in Penn Yan, New York, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached in the Brigade Ambulance Corps, January 10th, 1863, and remained on duty in that capacity until the close of the war, accompanying the army in its campaigns, and was discharged with the Regiment.

DAVID E. TAYLOR was born in England, and by occupation was a harness-maker; he enlisted August 11th, 1863, aged thirty-three years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was appointed Corporal, November 4th, 1862, and detailed as cook in the Brigade hospital, January 10th, 1863; he returned to the Regi-

ment, and was wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; subsequently he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

JAMES TAYLOR was born in Bellona, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was absent sick from November 25th, 1863, to February 24th, 1864; he was sent to general hospital, sick, March 20th, 1864, and rejoined the Regiment August 26th, 1864; he was detailed as Brigade teamster, October 17th, 1864, and served as such until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

DAVID A. TEARS was born in Auburn, New York, and enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1863.

THOMAS TOBIN was born in Ireland; was by occupation a farmer, and enlisted June 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, and Auburn Ford, and was killed in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863.

ISAAC TRAVERSE was born in Onondaga county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died at Chicago, Illinois, November, 1863.

SPENCER TURNER was born in New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he deserted at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 8th, 1862, and died at Alexandria, Virginia, September, 1863, while on his way to rejoin the Regiment.

ALEXANDER TURNER was born in Jerusalem, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 24th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and died of disease at that place, September 24th, 1862.

PHINEAS TYLER was born in Pultney, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; was appointed Corporal, May 1st, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, May 29th, 1864; he was absent, sick, from August 19th, 1863, to February 8th, 1864; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, resulting in the loss of an arm, and was discharged at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 23d, 1864.

WILLIAM R. TINDLE was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a cabinet-maker; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy and Cold Harbor, and was killed in action at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1st, 1864.

THEADEUS B. TWITCHELL was born in Potter, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; and was killed in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 4th, 1863.

JOHN VAUGHN was born in Chemung county, New York, and by occupation was a cooper; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was sent to general hospital, sick, from Centreville, Virginia, June 25th, 1863; he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, September 1st, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service.

CHARLES S. WATERS was born in Pultney, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 1st, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity, in all the campaigns of the army, until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES E. WARNER was born in Potter, Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 7th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and Mine Run; he was detailed as hospital attendant, January 24th, 1864; rejoined the Regiment November 9th, 1864, and participated in the battles of the campaign of 1865; he was taken prisoner in action at Sutherland's Station, Virginia, April 2d, 1865, and returned to the Regiment after the surrender of LEE, at Appomattox Court-house; he was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

MARTIN YOUNGS was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a shoemaker; he enlisted July 10th, 1862, aged thirty-five years; he deserted September 25th, 1862, rejoined the Regiment February 14th, 1863, and was restored to duty by order of Major-General CASEY, February 20th, 1863; he was left sick in hospital, at Frederick, Maryland, June 28th, 1863, and was discharged for disability at Annapolis Junction, Maryland, October 13th, 1863.

RECRUITS.

ABEL D. ALLEN was born in Prattsburgh, New York, and enlisted March 13th, 1864, for three years; he joined the Regiment, June 5th, 1864, and was on duty with it until the close of the war.

WILLIAM H. H. BRAINARD was born in Binghamton, New York, and by profession was an attorney; he enlisted December 22d, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and joined the Regiment for duty January 18th, 1863; he was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 125th Regiment New York Volunteers by commission, and mustered to date from January 24th, 1865.

THOMAS HAMILTON was born at Cold Springs, New York, and enlisted January 20th, 1865, aged twenty-two years; he joined the Regiment for duty, February 15th, 1865, and participated in the battles until the close of the war, when he was transferred to the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, upon discharge of the Regiment.

JOHN LYONS was born in Cold Springs, New York, and enlisted January 20th, 1865, aged twenty-one years; he joined the Regiment for duty, February 15th, 1865; participated in the battles of the campaign of 1865, and was transferred to the 4th New York Heavy Artillery upon the discharge of the Regiment.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN was born in Ireland, and enlisted December 12th, 1864; he participated with the Regiment in the battles of the campaign of 1865; was taken prisoner in action at Sutherland's Station, Virginia, April 2d, 1865, and released upon the surrender of LEE at Appomattox Court-house, Virginia, April 9th, 1865; he was transferred to the 4th New York Heavy Artillery upon the discharge of the Regiment at the close of the war.

COMPANY B

Company B was raised principally in Yates county, quite a large proportion of the men being residents of the southern part of the county; the Company was recruited by its commissioned officers, assisted by the local war committees of the county, and it was the second to rendezvous at Camp Swift, Geneva, with a full complement of men, the Company organization bearing date August 8th, 1862. The following were its original line officers:

WILLIAM A. COLEMAN, Captain.

RICHARD A. BASSETT, First Lieutenant.

METELIAH H. LAWRENCE, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

OSCAR C. SQUIER was born in Oswego county, New York, and was a lawyer by profession; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was appointed First Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, but did not muster; upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864, he was mustered out as supernumerary.

T. SPENCER HARRISON. See Chaplain T. SPENCER HARRISON, page 364.

ERASMIUS E. BASSETT was born in Barrington, Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a teacher; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company, and promoted to Color Sergeant May 1st, 1863; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, while carrying the colors of the Regiment, in the charge made by the Brigade, in the afternoon of that day, in support of the 3d Army Corps.

HENRY P. COOK. See Sergeant-Major HENRY P. COOK, page 394.

HENRY O. CHILDS was born in Canandaigua, New York; enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was appointed Sergeant; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 21st, 1862.

EDWIN JESSOP was born in Tyrone, New York, and was a clerk by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he was promoted to Sergeant, August 22d, 1862, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

EDWARD KNAPP was born in Barrington, Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal; he was severely wounded in action upon Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and was discharged on account of wounds at Elmira, New York, in January, 1863.

MARTIN V. McCARRICK was born in Wantage, New Jersey, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal; he was promoted to Sergeant, December 2d, 1862, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station, where he was taken prisoner in action August 25th, 1864; he died in rebel prison, in Salisbury, North Carolina, December 14th, 1864.

GEORGE CHAPMAN was born in Chicago, Illinois, and by occupation was a lumberman; he enlisted August 6th 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Po River; was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and again in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Regi-

ment before the opening of the campaign of 1864, and was killed in action in the battle of Po River, Virginia, May 10th, 1864.

WILLIAM McALLISTER was born in Penn Yan, New York, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1863.

SAMUEL A. NICHOLS was born in Milo, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, and was appointed Corporal upon organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

HENRY S. NICHOLS was born in Milo, New York, and was by occupation a wagon-maker; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal at the date of the organization of the Company; he was promoted to Sergeant July 1st, 1864; and was absent sick from September to December 25th, 1863: he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was severely wounded in the neck in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, but rejoined the Regiment in September, 1864, and was detailed provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps; he was mustered out, as supernumerary, December 25th, 1864, upon consolidation of the Regiment.

ELIAS A. NORRIS was born in Bennington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN.

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG was born in Warwick, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal, December 2d, 1862; he was sent to general hospital, June 27th, 1863, but rejoined the Regiment October 19th, 1863; he participated in

the battles of Harper's Ferry, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, returned to the Regiment in October of the same year, and was mustered out as supernumerary upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25, 1864.

CHARLES W. AUSTIN was born in Benton, New York, and by occupation was a boat builder; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, September 24th, 1862.

OREN BATES was born in Starkey, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he was in the battles at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Morton's Ford; and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

MELVIN BUNCE was born in Barrington, New York; by occupation was a farmer, and enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

ROLLIN G. BEACH was born in Sandersville, Massachusetts, and was by occupation a printer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-three years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

WILLIAM H. BOWEN was born in Kennebeck, Maine, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was wounded in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862, and died of wounds received in action, October 24th, 1862.

JAMES F. BUTLER was born in Bradford, New York; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 21st, 1862.

JAMES BADGER was born in Livingston county, New York, and enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 21st, 1862.

ANSEL BRACE was born in Tyrone, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was sent to general hospital, sick, June 25th, 1863; he was discharged for disability April 11th, 1864.

REUBEN BULLOCK was born in Barrington, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and discharged on account of wounds received in action April 11th, 1864.

NATHAN D. BEEDEN was born in Michigan, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; but rejoined the Regiment and was detached provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864; he served in that capacity until August 25th, 1864, when he was taken prisoner in action at the battle of Ream's Station, Virginia; he was subsequently released and returned to his home at the close of the war.

JOHN BLANSETT was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and again seriously, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, November 6th, 1863, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

JAMES M. BOOTH was born in Urbana, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of

small-pox, in regimental hospital, in camp near Union Mills, Virginia, December 31st, 1862.

MOSSES U. BOOTH was born in Urbana, New York, and was a laborer by occupation ; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; was seriously wounded in action at Gettysburg, Virginia, July 2d, 1863 ; rejoined the Regiment, February 11th, 1864, and was detailed as hospital attendant, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

ISAAC BELLIS was born in Eaton, New York, and by occupation was a cooper ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged forty-four years ; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862, and was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

WILLIAM CASSION was born in Ireland ; was a farmer by occupation, and enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness ; was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; rejoined the Regiment January 16th, 1864, and was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864 ; he was subsequently released, and returned to his home at the close of the war.

EDWIN CORYELL was born in Seneca, New York, and by occupation was a laborer ; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years ; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863. Subsequently he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

BENJAMIN F. CHASE was born in Delaware county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years ; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; was detailed as teamster, December 2d, 1862, and served as such until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES H. DUNNING was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863; he was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and taken prisoner in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864; he was subsequently released and returned to his home at the close of the war.

GEO. W. DAVIS was born in Starkey, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he deserted at Centreville, Virginia, June 25th, 1863, but returned to the Regiment, September 23d, 1863; was missing in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; and probably killed.

ISAAC P. DE PEW was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a cooper; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was sent to general hospital, sick, April 1st, 1863; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, August 1st, 1863; and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

OREN EDGETT was born in Pultney, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; was detached in First Rhode Island Battery, October 18th, 1863, and was on duty with the Battery in the campaign of 1864; he rejoined the Regiment, August 26th, 1864, and participated in all the battles until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

HORACE F. ELLIS was born in Washington county, New York, and by occupation was a printer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged forty years; was appointed Corporal, December 3d, 1863, and detailed as color guard; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Sta-

tion, the Wilderness and Po River; he was killed in action at Po River, Virginia, May 10th, 1864.

ROWLAND LEROY EMBREE was born in Torrey, Yates county, New York, was by occupation a farmer, and enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged twenty years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862; and was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

JOHN W FINGER was born in Potter, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; and was missing in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863. The writer has been unable to obtain any account of him since that date.

MORTIMER GARRISON was born in Rochester, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died of his wounds, July 18th, 1863.

CHARLES W GAYLORD was born in Torrey, Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

JAMES N. GRIGGS. See Second Lieutenant JAMES N. GRIGGS, page 390.

JAMES K. P HUSON was born in Seneca, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

WILL L. HOBART was born in Potter, Yates county New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

ALEXANDER H. HOUGHTAILING was born in Pennsylvania, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged thirty-one years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted, September 24th, 1862.

AMOS V. HOUGHTAILING was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 23d, 1862.

CHRISTOPHER HOUGHTAILING was born in Starkey, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged thirty years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and deserted, September 24th, 1862; he returned September 27th, 1862, and was restored to duty; he was killed in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

CHARLES M. HYATT was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was appointed Corporal, August 1st, 1864; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, but rejoined the Regiment and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment, September 1st, 1864, and was detached on the 21st of the same month as clerk, Commissary of Muster, at Head-quarters 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM A. HAYS was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 18th, 1862.

GEORGE HAYS was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 18th, 1862.

ELSWORTH HAIGHT was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease, in regimental hospital, in camp near Union Mills, Virginia, February 6th, 1863.

FRANK R. HAMLIN was born in Bedford, Ohio, and was by occupation a clerk; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was detached as regimental mail carrier from September 1st, 1862, to June 15th, 1863; was detached as clerk at the Inspector-General's office at Head-quarters 1st Division 2d Army Corps, June 26th, 1864, and served as such until the close of the war; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, and was discharged with the Regiment; he was appointed Sergeant in 1863.

EBERT C. HOPKINS was born in Barrington, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and Wilderness; he was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; rejoined the Regiment and was appointed Corporal, August 1st, 1864; he was detailed as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES C. HICKS was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment, December 6th, 1863; was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES E. HICKS was born in Jerusalem, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia,

September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862; he was seriously wounded in the foot in the action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862, and was discharged on account of wound, December 26th, 1862.

JOSEPH HOLLOWELL was born in Milo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged forty-four years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

JAMES H. LATHY was born in Orange county, New York, and by occupation was a cooper; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged thirty-one years; the records of the Company show that he was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and at Boydton Road, March 31st, 1865. The writer has been unable to learn any further in reference to his military history, but thinks he was in most of the battles of the Regiment, and discharged at the close of the war.

LUTHER C. LOTT was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; the records of the Company show that LOTT was wounded near Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864; the writer has not been able to learn what battles he was in, but presumes he was with the Regiment in all the engagements until wounded; one of the officers reports that he rejoined the Regiment after recovering from his wounds, and was discharged with it at the close of the war.

RICHARD H. MILES was born in Barrington, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was afterward detached as teamster 1st Division Ambulance Corps, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

NELSON MILLIS was born in Greene county, New York, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Mine Run; he was taken prisoner in action at Mine Run,

Virginia, November 30th, 1863, and died in rebel prison at Richmond, Virginia, March 11th, 1864.

JAMES H. MOSHIER was born in Milo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was detached in Brigade Ambulance Corps, January 10th, 1863, and remained on duty in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

EDGAR F. MILLARD was born in Starkey, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and Mine Run; he was detached as teamster, January 17th, 1864, and served in such capacity until mustered out of the service; he was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

ANSON MATTHEWS was born in Milo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died in regimental hospital in camp near Union Mills, Virginia, March 2d, 1863.

THOMAS T. McCARRICK was born in Wantage, New Jersey, and was a shoemaker by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was appointed Corporal, December 14th, 1862; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and mustered out of the service as supernumerary, upon consolidation of the Regiment, December, 25th, 1864.

GEORGE MOORE was born in Milo, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed as Brigade Pioneer, December 10th, 1862, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

PETER W. NORMAN was born in Yates county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th 1862, aged

twenty-two years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, November 18, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service.

JOHN H. OSBORN was born in Barrington, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Union Mills, Virginia, February 13th, 1863.

CALEB OSBORN was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a boatman; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 25th, 1862.

CHARLES R. PINNEO was born in Oneida county, New York, and was by occupation a harness-maker; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged thirty-eight years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was on duty in hospital, and absent sick for most of the time while the Regiment was in the service, and was mustered out for disability, near the close of the war. In the winter of 1862 and '63 he was nurse in the small pox-hospital, near Union Mills, Virginia, and rendered valuable service in that capacity.

FRANKLIN S. PETTINGILL was born in Auburn, New York, and was by occupation a boatman; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

DAVID PERIGO was born in Barrington, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged thirty years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 21st, 1862.

STEPHEN C. PURDY was born in Jerusalem, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged

nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; rejoined the Regiment in the winter of 1864, and was again wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864 ; he afterward came to the Regiment, but was returned to general hospital on account of wounds, and was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 15th, 1865.

AMOS J. POTTER was born in Yates county, New York, and was a merchant by occupation ; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years ; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; he rejoined the Regiment December 18th, 1863, and was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, resulting in the loss of the left arm, and was discharged on account of wounds at Washington, District of Columbia, June 10th, 1865.

ORREN POTTER was born at Athens, Pennsylvania, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years ; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged on account of disability at Chicago, Illinois, December 24th, 1862.

ANDREW PUTNAM was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a moulder ; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in regimental hospital in camp near Union Mills, Virginia, January 13th, 1863.

ALBERT QUICK was born in Havanna, New York, and by occupation was a miller ; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged thirty-two years ; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

WILLIAM RAYMOND was born in Palmyra, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years ; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg,

Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died of wounds received in action, July 18th, 1863.

JOHN NELSON RONEY was born in Milo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and was discharged for disability at Union Mills, Virginia, February 19th, 1863.

ORLANDO B. SMITH was born in Starkey, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was slightly wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; did not rejoin the Regiment, and was discharged at the close of the war; the writer has been unable to learn what battles he participated in before being wounded.

JOSEPH B. SNYDER was born in Orange county, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 26th, 1862.

ALBERT S. SPRAGUE was born in Torrey, Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and died of disease in regimental hospital, camp near Union Mills, Virginia, January 17th, 1863.

WILBER F. STANTON was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and was discharged for disability, January 22d, 1863.

ROBERT B. SUTTON was born in Orange county, New York, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; was absent until June, 1864; and was discharged on account of wounds February 27th, 1865.

CHARLES P. STEVENS was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted July 31st, 1862,

aged thirty-three years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was sent to general hospital, sick, from Elk Run, Virginia, September, 1863, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, November 5th 1863; he was appointed Sergeant before being sent to general hospital.

ASA SHERWOOD was born in Barrington, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was missing in action, battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he is reported to have been seen afterward at Lynchburg, Virginia, mortally wounded, and is probably dead.

CHARLES A SEWARD was born in Dundee, New York, and was by occupation a printer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged nineteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 6th, 1862.

ALBERT THOMAS was born in Torrey, Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the termination of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS was born in Torrey, Yates county New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1862, and discharged on account of wounds received in action, October 20th, 1864.

LEWIS TRIMMER was born in Jerusalem, New York, and by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

GEORGE TYLER was born in Clarkville, Ohio, and by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years; the writer is unable to state definitely in reference to TYLER; he was in some of the earlier battles of the Regiment, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and subsequently died of his wounds.

JOHN R. TUTTLE was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York, and by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862; and was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

JOSEPH R. TUTTLE was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York, and by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

JAMES UPDIKE was born in Tompkins county, New York, and by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed as teamster in June, 1863, and served as such until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES E. WALKER was born in Lyons, New York, and by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged thirty-three years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November, 21st, 1862.

JERRY WALL was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the close of the war; in the winter of 1865 he was presented with a "medal of honor" by Major-General MEADE, commanding the Army of the Potomac, pursuant to an act of Congress, for

capturing a rebel flag at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863 ; he was discharged with the Regiment.

LUTHER WEAVER was born in Yates county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg ; he was wounded in action near Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864 ; did not rejoin the Regiment, and was discharged at the close of the war.

RICHARD WHEATON was born in Milo, New York ; enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and by occupation a farmer ; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was soon after discharged for disability

DAVID J. WILKIN was born in Starkey, New York ; enlisted July 31st, 1862, a farmer by occupation, aged twenty-four years : he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

JOSIAH WOLF was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-five years ; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted while on the way to Chicago ; he subsequently rejoined the Regiment, remained a day or two, deserted again, and did not afterward return to the Regiment.

C O M P A N Y C.

Company C was raised in the southern part of Seneca county, mostly in the vicinity of Ovid, Lodi and Romulus, and was recruited by its commissioned officers, assisted by many of the enlisted men and the War Committees of the county and Senatorial district. It was raised rapidly, being the third Company to arrive in camp at Geneva with a full complement of men. The company organization bears date August 9th, 1862, and the following were the original commissioned line officers:

WINFIELD SCOTT, Captain.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, First Lieutenant.

ALBERT M. PORTER, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

DENTON E. BINGHAM was born in Camillus, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was appointed First Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he was in action at the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he was sent to general hospital, sick, from Elk Run, Virginia, in August, 1863, and subsequently discharged on account of physical disability.

DAVID N. SMITH was born in New Jersey, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he was in action at the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and died of small-pox in regimental hospital, camp near Union Mills, Virginia, in the winter of 1863.

ALBERT HUFF was born in Ovid, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the

Company, while at Camp Swift, Geneva ; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg ; he was severely wounded in the arm, in action, near Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864 ; was promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 14th, 1863, but was not mustered on account of the reduced numbers of the Regiment ; he was mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation of the Regiment December 25th, 1864.

BENJAMIN F. SWARTHOUT was born in Lodi, Seneca county, New York, and was by occupation a merchant ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Sergeant ; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1862 ; he was commissioned in the winter of 1862, First Lieutenant United States Colored Cavalry, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, acting a portion of the time as regimental quartermaster, and was discharged from the service with his Regiment.

SIDNEY E. BROWN. See Second Lieutenant SIDNEY E. BROWN, page 387.

MADISON COVERT was born in Lodi, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company ; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863 ; he was mustered out as supernumerary upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

JOHN L. RYNO was born in Farmer, New York, and was by occupation a machinist ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was appointed Corporal ; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863 ; he was subsequently detailed as musician, Brigade

band, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES T. HARRIS was born in Sheldrake, New York, and was by occupation a merchant; he enlisted August 5th, 1863, aged twenty-two years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

EDGAR H. MCQUIG was born in Covert, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863. After recovery from his wounds, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged from the service.

WILLIAM H. COLE was born in Covert, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal upon the formation of the Company; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; he subsequently rejoined the Regiment, and was wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was discharged, on account of wounds, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7th, 1865.

ANDREW CHESNUT was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford, and was killed in action at Morton's Ford, February 6th, 1864.

JAMES STULL was born in Ovid, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; he was subsequently

transferred to the Invalid Corps, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

MERRITT W BINGHAM was born in Camillus, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford, and was severely wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment in the winter of 1864, and was detached provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864; he died of disease while at home on furlough, December 23d, 1864.

PRIVATES.

GEORGE W BOGARDUS was born in Hector, New York, and was by occupation a blacksmith; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached provost guard, Headquarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; he was discharged with the Regiment.

EUGENE C. BAKER was born in Lodi, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was in action as follows: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached provost guard, at Headquarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity with the army until the termination of the war, being discharged with the Regiment.

NOYS S. BERLEW was born in Sheldrake, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1863; he was left on duty in hospital, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 5th, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service.

CHARLES BAILEY was born in Tompkins county, New York, and was by occupation a machinist; he enlisted August 5th, 1862,

aged twenty-eight years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862, and was subsequently discharged from the service for physical disability.

LYMAN BROCK was born in Farmington, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was sent to general hospital, sick, while on the march to Gettysburg, June 27th, 1863, and was detached on duty in hospital at Washington, District of Columbia; he was discharged at the close of the war.

JOHN BOND was born in Somerset, Michigan, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

OSCAR D. BLUE was born in Sheldrake, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, October 26th, 1862.

COVERT A. BARNUM was born in Otsego county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in all the battles of the Regiment, as follows: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox; he was never absent, wounded or sick while in the service, and was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war; he was appointed Sergeant, and carried the colors of the Regiment, after January 22d, in all its battles, until discharged.

SAMUEL BLUE was born in Sheldrake, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry,

Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

CORNELIUS L. BAILY was born in Romulus, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

SPENCER J. COLVIN was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

ABIJAH B. D. COVERT was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a blacksmith; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, and Po River; he was severely wounded in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864, and was afterward discharged from the service on account of wounds.

LYMAN COVERT was born in Romulus, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, while the Regiment was under parole.

HENRY H. COVERT was born in Ovid, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the following battles with the Regiment: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached provost guard, Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the termination of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

DAVID F. COVERT was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and participated in all the battles of the Regiment as follows: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox; he was appointed Corporal after the battle of Gettysburg, subsequently promoted to Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the fall of 1864, but was unable to muster in consequence of the reduced condition of the command; he was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

WILLIAM R. COVERT was born in Lodi, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was subsequently detached 3d Brigade band, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM H. COVERT was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged eighteen years and was in action as follows: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the termination of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

ABRAM COVERT was born in Romulus, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged thirty-one years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and deserted while the Regiment was en route for Chicago, Illinois.

RYNARD B. COVERT was born in Ovid, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Mor-

ton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and continued on duty in such capacity until the termination of the war, when he was discharged with his Regiment.

JOHN M. CHADWICK, at the date of enlistment, was a resident of Ovid, Seneca county, New York; he was among the first to join Company C, accompanied the Regiment to the field, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; in the winter of 1863 he was detailed to organize a Brigade band, and subsequently was appointed leader of the band, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged; the military history of Mr. CHADWICK, prepared with the other members of his Company, has been mislaid, and this is written by the author of these sketches from personal recollections, as the work goes to press, which is offered as an apology for its incompleteness; the band, of which Mr. CHADWICK was leader, will be remembered by the officers and soldiers of the Regiment and Brigade as one of the best in the army; it was composed largely of members of the 126th New York Volunteers, and was ever active and faithful in the discharge of its duties; in the severe campaign of 1864 it accompanied the 1st Division, 2d Army Corps hospital, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and rendered valuable services to the sick and wounded; no men in the army performed their duties better or more cheerfully than did those of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps band.

GEORGE J. CHADWICK was born at Five Corners, New York, and was by occupation a teacher; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was sent to general hospital sick, while on the march to Gettysburg, June 26th, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service for physical disability.

SIDNEY CLOSE was born in Trumansburgh, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached

as teamster, June 26th, 1864; and as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in the latter capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

STEPHEN G. COSSHUN was born in Ovid, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of disease at Union Mills, Virginia, December 30th, 1862.

J. M. CHAMBERS was born in Lenaway county, Michigan, and by occupation was a miller; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and rejoined the Regiment at Elk Run, Virginia, in August, 1863, participating in the battles of Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM CLARK was born in England, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 27th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in all of the battles of the Regiment, as follows: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville, and Appomattox; he was never sick, wounded or absent from the Company while in the service, and was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

WILLIAM H. CHEESEMAN was born in Covert, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds received in action.

JAMES M. CONOVER was born in Lodi, New York, and was a teamster by occupation; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was sent to general hospital, sick, from Union Mills, Virginia, in the winter of 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service for physical disability.

GEORGE W. CONN was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged forty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds received in action.

CHARLES W. DEY was born in Romulus, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was slightly wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds received in action.

RICHARD C. DIMMICK was born in Delaware county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was slightly wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and severely, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; he was discharged by order of Major-General Dix, February 19th, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.

JESSE L. DIMMICK was born in Lodi, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged from the service, for physical disability, at Union Mills, Virginia, February 13th, 1863.

ALBERT F. Dow was transferred from Company A while at Camp Swift, Geneva, before the organization of the Regiment; his nativity, age and occupation are not given; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, he was discharged with the Regiment.

EDWIN K. ELLIS was born in Danbury, Connecticut, and was by occupation a boatman; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and deserted at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 14th, 1862.

LEWIS N. EVERETT was born in Chemung county, New York, and by occupation was a shoemaker; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged at Union Mills, Virginia, in the winter of 1863, for physical disability.

JONATHAN T. GRANT was born in Mecklenburgh, New York, and was by occupation a painter; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

JOHN R. GUNDERMAN was born in Lodi, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached on duty in general hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, September 20th, 1862, and served in that capacity about two years, afterward deserting.

CONRAD GUNDERMAN was born in Steuben county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, resulting in the immediate loss of an arm, and was subsequently discharged at Annapolis, Maryland, on account of wounds received in action.

ROBERT GIBSON was born in Scotland, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged thirty-six years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detailed on duty at Company Head-quarters, May 3d, 1864, and returned to the ranks June 20th, 1864; afterward participated in the following battles: Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville, and Appomattox, and was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

FRANCIS M. HAYNES was born in Dayton, Indiana, and was a tailor by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted while the Regiment was at Chicago, Illinois; subsequently returning, under the President's proclamation, he was wounded in action, battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and afterward discharged on account of wounds.

EUGENE HOLTON was born in Covert, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

MATHEW HAMILL was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged thirty-six years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

JAMES B. HUFF was born in Oakland, Michigan, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was killed in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

WILLIAM HERRINGTON was born in Lodi, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged on account of wounds.

DANIEL HUBBS was born at Halfmoon, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted while the Regiment was under parole at Chicago, Illinois.

JAMES F. HARRIS was born in Farmersville, New York, and was by occupation a merchant; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached as clerk, Headquarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th 1864, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

LYMAN E. JACOBUS. See LYMAN E. JACOBUS, Principal Musician, page 396.

GEORGE C. KING was born in Covert, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was killed in action, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

GEORGE KELLEY was born in Covert, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty-one years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

RICHARD C. LOCKHART was born in Schuyler county, New York, and by occupation was a miller; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action

at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; sent to general hospital; detached on duty, and serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, was discharged.

JOHN H. LUCE was born in Elmira, New York, and was by occupation a mason; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, he was mortally wounded in action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862, and died from wounds September 14th, 1862.

ALFRED MARTIN was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; sent to general hospital at Washington, November 30th, 1862, and was afterward discharged for physical disability.

ALONZO W. MURPHY was born in Covert, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862, and died while on furlough at Covert, New York, October 27th, 1862.

SAMUEL MANDEVILLE was born in Sheldrake, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE W. MATTHEWS was born in Hector, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged nineteen years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, near Union Mills, Virginia, in the winter of 1863.

MYRON C. MORSE was transferred from Company A, while in camp at Geneva, in August, 1862; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863, and was sent to general hospital, sick, in October, 1863. After recovery,

he was placed on duty in hospital, and serving in that capacity, until the close of the war, was discharged from the service.

HENRY PETERSON was born in Lodi, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and sent to general hospital; rejoining the Regiment at Elk Run, he participated in the battles of Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, and Mine Run; in the winter of 1864 he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 2d United States Colored Troops, afterward promoted to Captain, serving on Major-General POPE's staff, and was discharged at the termination of the war.

JOSHUA B. PURCELL was born in Romulus, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was killed in action, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

AUGUSTINE S. PARRISH was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, was discharged for disability, near Union Mills, Virginia, in the winter of 1863.

FRANCIS M. PARKER was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, and was a carpenter by occupation; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged on account of wounds.

ANDREW PRICHARD was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; in January, 1863, he was detached on duty with the Ambulance Corps, and, serving in such detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

ALBERT W. PORTER. See Second Lieutenant ALBERT W. PORTER, page 391.

JOHN D. V. QUICK was born in Lodi, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, and subsequently died in rebel prison.

JOHN ROAN was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of disease in general hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, January 2d, 1863.

HENRY H. RUMSEY was born in Bradford, New York, and was by occupation a moulder; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

FRANCIS M. RAPPLEYE was born in Covert, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; in the winter of 1864, he was detached on duty with Brigade band, and serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, he was discharged with the Regiment.

CEDRIC RAPPLEYE was born in Covert, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, was appointed Corporal, and subsequently promoted to Sergeant, April 4th, 1864; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, he was discharged with the Regiment.

PETER W RAPPLEYE was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 1862, and also at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; on the 30th of August, 1864, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps; and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged from the service.

HARRISON RAPPLEYE was born in Covert, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and was in action in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps; and serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM W RAPPLEYE was born in Covert, New York, and was by occupation a marine; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged forty-three years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was subsequently detailed on duty as Company cook, and serving in that capacity, except when absent sick, until the close of the war, he was discharged with the Regiment.

HARRISON RANDOLPH was born in Spencer, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and, serving with the detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE W SMITH was born in Romulus, New York, and by occupation was a blacksmith; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania,

North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg ; he was severely wounded in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864, and was discharged from the service on account of wounds, February 22d, 1865.

CLARKSON SMITH was born in Enfield, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg ; he was mortally wounded in action in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864, and died of wounds at City Point, Virginia, June 27th, 1864.

WILLIAM STEWART was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a printer ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died in hospital from wounds, August 27th, 1863.

HUDSON R. SWICK was born in Covert, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg ; he was severely wounded in action in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

SIMEON SAYLER was born in Varick, New York, and was a tailor by occupation ; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in action in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, and Spottsylvania ; he was missing in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12th, 1864, and subsequently died in rebel prison, at Florence, South Carolina.

MICHAEL E. STOUT was born in Covert New York, and by occupation was an engineer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863. In the winter of 1864 he was detached on duty with the Brigade band, and served in that capacity until the termination of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN C. SCOTT was born in Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was absent on account of wounds, until the winter of 1864; he was detached with provost guard, Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

BENNETT L. TREADWELL was born in Covert, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

ELISHA D. VAUGHN was born in Woodstock, Vermont, and was by occupation a photographer; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

FRANCIS S. VAN HORN was born in Covert, New York, and by occupation was a mason; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he deserted while the Regiment was at Chicago, Illinois, in the autumn of 1862.

MENAGH C. VAN LEW was born in Lodi, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, and Bristow Station; in the fall of 1863 he was commissioned and mustered as First Lieutenant 2d

United States Colored Cavalry, and was killed in action, near Norfolk, Virginia, in the spring of 1864.

THOMAS M. WOODWORTH was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

WILLIAM N. WOLVERTON was born in Rensselaer, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, was discharged, on account of disease, at Chicago, Illinois, November 15th, 1862.

IRVING B. WILSON was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, and participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry was wounded, and discharged for disability at Washington, District of Columbia, January 28th, 1863.

ALMON H. WILSON was born in Ovid, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was wounded in the action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862; rejoining the Regiment, he was with it in all the subsequent battles of the war, as follows: Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox Court-house; he was discharged with the Regiment.

ALEXANDER B. WYCOFF was born in Varick, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the following battles; Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River, where he was severely wounded May 10th, 1864; rejoining the Regiment, he participated in the battles of Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains

and Ream's Station; he was wounded and taken prisoner in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864; was subsequently exchanged, and died at Baltimore, Maryland, April 2d, 1865

RECRUITS.

ADELBERT J. DOW, MYRON C. MOORE, ISAAC H. MILLER,
GEORGE B. SCOTT, GILBERT SMITH.

No account of the military history of these soldiers is given in the records of the Regiment, and the writer has been unable to learn anything definite in reference to them.

C O M P A N Y D

Company D. was raised in the western part of Ontario county, being recruited by its commissioned officers, assisted by many of the enlisted men. The first man was enlisted July 22d, 1862, and the Company organization was dated August 9th, 1862.

HENRY B. GIBSON, Esq., of Canandaigua, after the commencement of recruiting for the 126th Regiment New York Volunteers, offered a premium of two hundred dollars to be paid to the first Company which should be recruited in Ontario county for this Regiment. Company D, being the first recruited, received the premium, upon its organization.

The following were the original line officers of the Company :

PHILO D. PHILLIPS, Captain.

CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, First Lieutenant.

SPENCER F. LINCOLN, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

JOHN B. GEEDIS. See Captain JOHN B. GEEDIS, page 370.

EDWARD E. FAIRCHILD was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and by occupation was a clerk; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was discharged November 18th, 1863, by Special Order No. 512, War Department, to enable him to accept appointment as Second Lieutenant 9th United States Colored Troops; he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the same Regiment, 13th October, 1864, and appointed Adjutant; he participated in the following battles while with the colored troops: Deep Bottom Chapin's Farm, Darbytown Road and second Fair Oaks; and was mustered out with his Regiment, November 26th, 1866.

IRA HART WILDER. See Captain IRA HART WILDER, page 378.

MARTIN PIERCE was born in Lima, New York, and was a builder by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was appointed Sergeant; he was promoted to First Sergeant, November 27th, 1862; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, and Bristow Station, and was severely wounded in action, at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he was discharged, on account of wounds received in action, May 20th, 1864. Previous to joining the Regiment in 1862, Sergeant PIERCE enlisted in the 14th Missouri Infantry, and was appointed First Sergeant, serving in that capacity under Colonel MULLIGAN, at Lexington, Missouri; was at that place at the time of its surrender, and was taken prisoner, paroled and exchanged before re-entering the service.

EDWIN TYLER was born in Naples, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

DARIUS C. SACKETT was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was by occupation a student; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 1862; was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and discharged, on account of wounds received in action, at Annapolis, Maryland, November 20th, 1862.

MILO H. HOPPER. See First Lieutenant MILO H. HOPPER, page 380.

HENRY M. LEE. See First Lieutenant HENRY M. LEE, page 383.

CHARLES GAGE. See First Lieutenant CHARLES GAGE, page 380.

GILBERT W. PECK was born in Richmond, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in the

battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, and Bristow Station; was wounded and taken prisoner in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and was in rebel prisons on Belle Island, in Richmond, Charleston and Florence; he was afterwards exchanged, and discharged at Elmira, New York, May 31st, 1865.

HENRY MATTOON was born at Horseheads, Chemung county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Regiment; he was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, while carrying the colors of the Regiment, in the charge made by the enemy upon Cemetery Hill; he was promoted to Sergeant, November 18th, 1863; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, February 14th, 1864, and was discharged from the service, July 7th, 1865.

CHARLES W. WATKINS. See Second Lieutenant CHARLES W. WATKINS, page 392.

HOLLISTER N. GRIMES was born in Marcellus, New York, and by occupation was a clerk; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, January 8th, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

CARTER W. DUNHAM was born in Bristol, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and deserted October 8th, 1862, at Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES A. GARLINGHOUSE. See Second Lieutenant CHARLES A. GARLINGHOUSE, page 389.

PRIVATEs.

ALBERT S. ANDREWS. See Sergeant-Major ALBERT S. ANDREWS, page 393.

THOMAS BARNETT was born in England, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and was taken prisoner in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he was in rebel prisons at Belle Island and Andersonville; was subsequently exchanged, and discharged at Annapolis, Maryland, January 28th, 1865.

FERNANDO BEERS was born in Bristol, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station, and was discharged at Washington, District Columbia, May 22d, 1865.

HENRY W BRADT was born at Clifton Springs, New York, and by occupation was a clerk; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and subsequently enlisted in the same Corps, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

WILLIAM B. BRANDO was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Po River; he was wounded and taken prisoner at Po River, May 10th, 1864, and subsequently died in rebel prison, at Andersonville, Georgia.

CARL BERND was born in Germany, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged thirty-six years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 18th, 1862.

JOHN BRODIE was born in England, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

DANIEL BUTLER was born in Amsterdam, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13, 14th and 15th, 1862; was detailed with Brigade Pioneers, January 12th, 1863, and served in that capacity until the reorganization of the army in the spring of 1864, when he was returned to his Company; he participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Po River; was taken prisoner in action at Po River, Virginia, May 10th, 1864, and died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia, September 19th, 1864.

JAMES CALL was born in New Hampshire, and by occupation was a blacksmith; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 2d, 1862.

OLIVER C. CASTLE was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged, for disability, at Alexandria, May 2d, 1863.

MICHAEL COLVIN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a harness maker; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Monocacy, Maryland, September 18th, 1862.

JOHN CLOHECY was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty one years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, October 17th, 1864, and was discharged from the service at Trenton, New Jersey, July 6th, 1865.

TRUMAN B. COMSTOCK was born in Gorham, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty four years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

CHARLES C. CRANDALL was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERS was born in Victor, New York, and by occupation was a teacher; he enlisted August 26th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment, August 26th, 1864, and participated in the battles and skirmishes near Petersburg, Virginia, during the fall of 1864 and winter of 1865; he was wounded in action at Boydton Road, March 31st, 1865, but rejoined the army in May, 1865, and was discharged from the service with the Regiment, at the close of the war.

ALBERT S. DANIELS was born in Richmond, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he was detailed December 5th, 1863, as Surgeon's orderly, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, accompanying the army in the campaign of 1864 and 1865, and was discharged with the Regiment.

ORMAN DICKINSON was born in Naples, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged thirty-six years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and was discharged at Annapolis, Maryland, January 7th, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.

WILLIAM DETTER was born in Hopewell, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he deserted near Two Taverns, Pennsylvania, July 5th, 1863.

AARON C. DOYLE was born in Bristol, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 20th, 1862.

HENRY H. DOOLITTLE was born in Rutland, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged forty-three years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, at Bedloe's Island, New York, March 31st, 1863.

GEORGE H. DORE was born in England, and was by occupation a nurseryman; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford, and was wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he was appointed Corporal, to date from October 14th, 1863, and subsequently promoted to Sergeant; he afterward participated in the following battles: Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, and Ream's Station; he was detailed as Ordnance Sergeant, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, November 18th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; in the winter of 1865 he was presented with a "medal of honor" by Major-General MEADE, commanding the Army of the Potomac, in pursuance to an act of Congress, for capturing a rebel flag, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; he was discharged with the Regiment.

MARK DUNHAM was born in Camden, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was shot through the lungs by a minnie ball, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was discharged on account of wounds received in action, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 26th, 1863.

FREDERICK EBERT was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th,

1862; at Gettysburg, Pennsylvnaia, July 3d, 1863; and at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; subsequently, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

BARBER ELDRIDGE was born in Naples, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th 1863; rejoining the Regiment, March 3d, 1864, he participated in the battle of the Wilderness, and was wounded May 6th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 10th, 1864, and was wounded again at Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment in January, 1865, and was wounded in action the fourth time on the 25th of March, 1865, at the left of Petersburg; he again joined the Regiment and was discharged with it at the close of the war.

ORLANDO EVANS was born in Northumberland, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in Regimental Hospital, at camp near Union Mills, Virginia, January 17th, 1863.

CHARLES W FORD was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was wounded in action upon Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862, by a minnie ball, through the lungs, and died of wounds received in action, in hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, October 26th, 1862.

ERASTUS G. FIELD was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station, and was killed in action at Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863.

GEORGE W FULLER was born in Livingston county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th,

1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, and Ream's Station; he was killed in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864.

JOHN FITZPATRICK was born in Port Hope, Canada West; enlisted August 2d, 1862; and deserted while in camp at Geneva, August 20th, 1862.

HUGH GIBLIN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1863, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

HORACE GILLETT was born in Naples, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

SOLOMON GREEN was born in Gorham, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-two years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862; died in hospital camp, near Union Mills, Virginia, January 13th, 1863.

JOHN GOODRICH was born in Naples, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps August 30th, 1864, and was discharged from the service July 7th, 1865.

JOHN C. HANRAHAN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia,

September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed June 25th, 1863, in Regimental Quartermaster's Department, and subsequently transferred to Brigade Quartermaster's Department, serving as wagon master, and accompanying the Army in all its campaigns; he was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

DECATER A. HEDGER was born in Italy, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and discharged on account of wounds received in action, January 11th, 1864.

JOHN W. HEARD was born in Canada West, and by occupation was a shoemaker; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 11th, 1862.

ALVIN HURLBUTT was born in Berkshire, Vermont; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged thirty-six years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, at Chicago, Illinois.

BARRETT S. HUNT was born in West Bloomfield, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 17th, 1862.

OLIVER JOHNSON was born in Bristol, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 14th, 1862.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON was born in Naples, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863, but rejoined the Regiment in the winter of 1864, and was again wounded in the battle of the

Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment September 12th, 1864, and participated in the battles resulting in the capture of Petersburg in the spring of 1865; he was wounded in action at Sutherland's Station, Southside railroad, Virginia, April 2d, 1865; and was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, June 6th, 1865.

MARCUS E. KNOWLES was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 7th, 1862.

WILLIAM T. LAMPORT was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and died of disease in regimental hospital, camp near Union Mills, Virginia, December 18th, 1862.

HOSEA LEWIS was born in Gorham, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he died of wounds received in action in field hospital, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 6th, 1863.

OCTAVUS C. LYON was born in Naples, New York, and at the time of entering the service was a student; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Februray 15th, 1864, and was discharged at Elmira, New York, July 14th, 1865.

EDWARD T. MATHEWSON was born in Walworth, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862; he was taken prisoner while on the march near White Plains, Virginia, July

25th, 1863, and died in rebel prison on Belle Island, near Richmond, Virginia, November 14th, 1863.

SANDFORD B. MEAD was born in Pennsylvania, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was in action in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detailed with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

BYRON J. MENTER was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was discharged on account of physical disability, February 26th, 1864.

HORTON McMILLAN was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 23d 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action in the following battles; Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, and Spottsylvania; he was severely wounded in action at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, but subsequently rejoined the Regiment and was appointed Corporal; he was mustered out as supernumerary, upon the consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

GEORGE A. MITCHELL was born in Avon, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 18th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

ADOLPHUS F. MILES was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was by occupation a printer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-five, years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed on duty in regimental hospital while at Chicago, Illinois, and subsequently transferred to the division hospital, 1st Division

2d Army Corps; he served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

NORMAN N. MONROE was born in Sennet, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged thirty-five years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 20th, 1862.

MARTIN L. NUTT was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed in ambulance department January 19th, 1863, and was taken prisoner while on the march, near White Plains, Virginia, July 26th, 1863; he died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia, June 27th, 1864.

EDGAR OATMAN was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 22d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was absent on light duty, on account of wounds received in action, until the close of the war; he was discharged at Elmira, New York, June 27th, 1865.

SYLVESTER OATMAN was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was absent on account of wounds until the close of the war.

DENNIS O'NEIL was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty three years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1863.

HERBERT C. PHILBRICK was born in Massachusetts, and was by occupation a clerk; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters,

2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES POLLAN was born in Scotland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was killed in action on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

ROBERT T. PORTER was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a builder; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863, and discharged at Fort Schuyler, New York, December 15th, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.

STEPHEN E. PROUTY was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was severely wounded at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he died of wounds received in action, in hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, November 12th, 1863.

GEORGE E. RAYMOND was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; participated in the battle at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and was discharged at Chicago, Illinois, December, 1862.

DAVID L. ROSS was born in South Bristol, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862; was taken sick on arrival at Harper's Ferry; sent to general hospital and detached on duty as carpenter at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained until the winter of 1864, when he rejoined the Regiment; he participated in the battle of Morton's Ford, February 6th, 1864; was detached on duty with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in the detachment until the close of the war; he was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE I. ROSE was born in Bethany, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, but rejoined the Regiment in the spring of 1864, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, and was again wounded in action near Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864; he was promoted to Sergeant, November 1st, 1864, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, December 15th, 1864, and discharged from the service, at Washington, District of Columbia, June 28th, 1865.

WESLEY D. ROBINSON was born in Springwater, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 16th, 1864, and discharged from the service, at Providence, Rhode Island, August 22d, 1865.

JOHN D. RIVERS was born at Rochester, New York, and by occupation was a teacher; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps September 12th, 1864, and detailed as clerk in the Provost Marshal General's office at Washington, District of Columbia; he was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, August 22d, 1865.

JEPHTHER Z. SABIN was born in Naples, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment February 6th, 1864, and was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he was afterward exchanged, and discharged from the service near the close of the war.

JAMES A. STALL was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged

nineteen years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, October 3d, 1863.

GEORGE O. STARK was born in Gorham, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and died of wounds received in action, at Washington, District Columbia, June 5th, 1864.

GEORGE S. STEELE was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; he was mortally wounded in action, near Petersburg, Virginia, June 25th, 1864, and died, from wounds received in action, at Washington, District of Columbia, July 28th, 1864.

WILLIAM L. SHEPHERD was born in Canadice, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 1862; he was severely wounded in action, on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, August 1st, 1863, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

REUBEN SPRAGUE was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged nineteen years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, October 22d, 1862.

JEREMIAH SMITH was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, October 25th, 1862.

CHARLES G. SMITH was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in post hospital at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 26th, 1862.

WILLIAM SNYDER was born in Gorham, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment December 9th, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Southside Railroad, and Appomattox Court-house; he was appointed First Sergeant, December 28th, 1864, and discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

SOLOMON C. TENNY was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until May 29th, 1865, when he was discharged to accept appointment as Second Lieutenant of United States Colored Troops; subsequently he was discharged from the service.

WILLIAM S. TOWNSEND was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and discharged for disability at Elmira, New York, February 14th, 1863.

JAMES A. TYLER was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged thirty-two years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and died of disease in the post hospital at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 20th, 1862.

HENRY THURBER was born in Springwater, New York, by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in hospital camp, near Union Mills, Virginia, February 10th, 1863.

EDWARD R. WINEGAR was born in Union, New York, and by occupation was a book-keeper; he enlisted July 20th, 1862, aged thirty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached October 1st, 1862, as acting hospital steward, in Brigade hospital and was on duty in that capacity until March 31st, 1864, when he was discharged from the service, to accept the appointment of hospital steward, United States Army, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged.

ANDREW J. WILSON was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30th, 1863, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

HENRY W. WILLSON was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged thirty-two years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was instantly killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, being shot in the forehead by a musket ball.

HIRAM B. WOOD was born in New York, and by occupation was a clerk; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged eighteen years; was appointed Corporal, January 1st, 1863, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died of wound received in action, in field hospital, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

ARNOLD J. YEEKLY was born in Gorham, New York, and at the time of entering the service was a student; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, resulting in loss of the left eye, and slight injury to the right one; he was discharged on account of wounds received in action, at Fort Schuyler, New York, August 25th, 1863; subsequently he was appointed and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, for ability and meritorious service, and still remains in the service, United States Army.

FRANK YOUNG was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a miller; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was appointed Corporal, November 18th, 1863; detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity with the Army until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

RECRUITS.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM was born in Quebec, Canada West, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted March 31st, 1864, aged eighteen years, and joined the Regiment April 14th, 1864; he participated in the following battles: The Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station; he was taken prisoner in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864; was exchanged March 28th, 1865, and subsequently discharged from the service.

JAMES CALLON enlisted in 1864, and joined the Regiment April 1st, 1864; he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River and Tolopotomoy, and died of disease, in hospital, at City Point, Virginia, June 9th, 1864.

JOHN F. DWYER was born in New York city, and by occupation was a printer; he enlisted September 1st, 1863, aged eighteen years, and joined the Regiment April 14th, 1864; he was wounded in action, battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; rejoined the Regiment March 1st, 1865, and was again wounded in action at Boydton Road, Virginia, March 31st, 1865; he

returned to the Regiment in May, 1865, and was transferred to the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, June 3d, 1865.

EDMOND T. DEWEY was born in Manchester, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted February 9th, 1864, aged eighteen years, and joined the Regiment, March 25th, 1864; he was killed in the first action in which he was engaged, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

JOHN DUTSAWER enlisted in 1864, and joined the Regiment, April 1st, 1864; he participated in the battle of the Wilderness, and was killed in action May 6th, 1864.

JAMES GRAHAM was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a clerk; he enlisted January 29th, 1864, aged twenty-five years, joined the Regiment, March 2d, 1864, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy and Cold Harbor; he was wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 5th, 1864, and not heard from after being sent to general hospital.

HENRY HAGADORN was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted February 15th, 1864, aged twenty-eight years; joined the Regiment, March 25th, 1864, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania; he was missing in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 18th, 1864, and was probably killed.

JOHN J. MONROE was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a sailor; he enlisted February 24th, 1864, aged twenty-eight years, and joined the Regiment, March 25th, 1864; he was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was not heard from after being sent to general hospital.

ALBERT MURDOCK was born in Benton, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted February 8th, 1864, aged nineteen years, and joined the Regiment, March 25th, 1864; he was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was not heard from after being sent to general hospital.

EUGENE M. SMITH was born in Potter, New York; enlisted in 1864, and joined the Regiment March 25th, 1864; he participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Po River; and was wounded

in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864 ; he rejoined the Regiment January 25th, 1865, and was on duty at division hospital until discharged at the close of the war.

JACOB WILSON was born in Albany, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted February 17th, 1864, aged twenty-seven years, and joined the Regiment March 25th, 1864 ; he participated in the following battles : the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Boydton Road, Sutherland Station, Farmville and Appomattox Court-house ; he was transferred to the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, June 2d, 1865.

C O M P A N Y E

Company E was raised principally in Geneva, a portion of the men, however, under Lieutenant BROUH, coming from Rushville and its vicinity. The Company was recruited by its commissioned officers, assisted by a few of the enlisted men, and the War Committee of the Senatorial district. The organization of the Company bears date August 14th, 1862, and the following were its original line officers:

HENRY D. KIPP, Captain.

GEORGE E. PRITCHETT, First Lieutenant.

JOHN H. BROUH, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

FAYETTE GREEN was born in Rushville, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed First Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor; he was wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3d, 1864, and was mustered out, as supernumerary, upon the consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

JOHN C. STAINTON. See Quartermaster JOHN C. STAINTON, page 363.

JACOB SHERMAN. See First Lieutenant JACOB SHERMAN, page 385.

EDWARD J. BARNES was born in Seneca, New York, and was a clerk by occupation; he enlisted August 7th 1862, aged twenty-five years and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and died of wounds received in

action, in field hospital, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 12th, 1863.

JOSHUA BRINK was born in Cayuta, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged thirty years, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Auburn Ford; was taken prisoner in action, at the latter place, October 14th, 1863, and subsequently died in rebel prison.

BYRON W. SCOTT was born in Rushville, New York, and was by occupation a cabinet maker; he enlisted July 14th, 1862, aged thirty-six years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; in December, 1862, he was detailed as color guard, and served in that capacity until discharged from the service; he was wounded while with the colors at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, after the death of Sergeant BASSETT, and is reported to have instantly shot the rebel that killed the Sergeant before the colors changed hands; he was also wounded at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; and was mustered out of the service on account of wounds, as supernumerary, upon the consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

JOHN W. THOMPSON was born in Utica, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863.

WILLIAM H. STAINTON was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was promoted to Sergeant, January 1st, 1863, and detached in Brigade Ambulance Corps, January 18th, 1863; he served in that capacity with the army until the consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864, when he was mustered out as supernumerary.

JOHN F. SLOAT was born in Springwater, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and died from wounds, in field hospital at that place, July 12th, 1863.

CHARLES P. GRAY was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a shoemaker; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, was appointed Corporal, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM H. PINCH was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a painter; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and the Wilderness; was wounded in the latter action May 6th, 1864, and subsequently discharged on account of wounds.

JAMES O. ORMAN was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in camp near Union Mills, Virginia, March 9th, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

EDWARD A. SAVAGE was born in Genoa, New York, and was a clerk by occupation; he enlisted as musician August 7th, 1862, and was on duty with the Regiment from its organization until the close of the war; he served a greater portion of the time as hospital attendant, and was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES E. RAYMOND was born in Rushville, New York, and was an engineer by occupation; he enlisted as musician, August 13th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and during the winter of 1863

was on duty as attendant in regimental hospital; he was discharged for disability, on account of injury, at Centerville, Virginia, April 1st, 1863.

PRIVATE.

AARON H. ABEEL was born in Middlesex, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

MARCUS ANDRUS was born in Syracuse, New York, and by occupation was a merchant; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was afterward detached as musician in Brigade band, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM D. ADRIANCE was born in Lebanon, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and Mine Run; he was wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; and was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

ORRIN D. ALLEN was born in Tioga, New York, and by occupation was a merchant; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years; and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was discharged for physical disability at Chicago, Illinois, January 16th, 1863.

BENJAMIN F. ARCHER was born in Madison, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; deserted at Fort Wayne, September 27th, 1862.

ALBERT L. BOGART was born in New York city, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged nineteen

years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was wounded and missing in action, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and is reported dead.

TYLER BRINK was born in Cayuta, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, August 10th, 1864, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged from the service.

JEROME BRINK was born in Cayuta, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged thirty-five years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was discharged for physical disability, at Baltimore, Maryland, February 4th, 1863.

ALBERT BRINK was born in Cayuta, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was detached, October 17th, 1863, with the Artillery Brigade, and served in that capacity with the army until August, 1864, when he rejoined the Company, participating in all the battles of the closing campaign of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM BRINK was born in Chemung, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Frederick, Maryland, September 18th, 1862.

JOHN BOWEN was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed on duty with Brigade Pioneer Corps, December 14th, 1862, and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred in hospital at City Point, Virginia, December 16th, 1864.

JAMES BURNS was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a blacksmith; he enlisted August 7th, 1862; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for physical disability at Annapolis, Maryland, May 18th, 1863.

HENRY BECKER was born in Germany, and was by occupation a carriage trimmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, and Auburn Ford; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and was discharged on account of wounds at Alexandria, Virginia, January 2d, 1864.

ASA C. BILLINGS was born in Otisco, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was detached as teamster in quartermaster's department in March, 1863, and with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

AMBROSE BEDELL, was born in Seneca, New York, and was by occupation a chair-maker; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty-four years; was appointed Corporal January 1st, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Po River, and Spottsylvania; at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, he seized the colors, as Sergeant BASSETT fell, dead, and carried them for the balance of the day in the fight; he was wounded in the hand the next day, while carrying the colors of the Regiment, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of wounds, October 1st, 1863; on the 10th of January, 1864, he was returned to the Regiment, at his own request, and was wounded in action in the leg, and permanently disabled, at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864; he was again transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, October 24th 1864, and was discharged on account of wounds, January 9th, 1865.

FREDERICK BARNES was born in Seneca, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-

two years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford ; he was detached with provost guard at Headquarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until September 4th, 1864, when he was sent to the hospital at City Point, Virginia, sick, and was mustered out as supernumerary, December 25th, 1864, upon the consolidation of the Regiment ; he died at his home, near Seneca, New York, in January, 1865, from disease contracted while in the service.

JEWETT BENEDICT was born in Schuyler county, New York, and by occupation was a clerk ; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, aged twenty one years, and participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was discharged for physical disability, at Chicago, Illinois, October 17th, 1862.

ROBERT D. BLAURETT was born in Middlesex, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter ; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and he was discharged on account of wounds received in action, at Washington, District of Columbia, January 15th, 1863.

JAMES P. BOYD was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-four years ; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

JAMES A. CREED was born in Benton, New York, and by occupation was a mason ; he enlisted August 26th, 1862, aged twenty years ; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died in regimental hospital at Union Mills, Virginia, January 23d, 1863.

JOHNATHAN CREED was born in Benton, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863 ; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15th, 1864, and discharged from the service July 14th, 1865.

EDWARD COOPER was born in England, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-four years ; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted September 28th, 1862 ; in September, 1864, he was arrested, returned to the Regiment, tried by general court-martial and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry ; but the sentence was commuted to dishonorable discharge from the service and confinement at the Dry Tortugas during the war, as promulgated by General Orders, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, October 18, 1864.

CHARLES CRAWFORD was born in Geneva, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; he was absent sick in hospital, from February to October, 1863, and again absent sick, February 1st, 1864 ; the writer has been unable to learn distinctly what battles he was in, but thinks he participated in but few, being sick and unfit for duty most of the time while in the service ; he was discharged with the Regiment.

THERON T. DUNN was born in Milo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15th, 1864, and subsequently discharged from the service.

THOMAS E. DUNN was born in Ulster, New York, and was by occupation a mason ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty-nine years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station ; he was appointed Corporal, August 31st, 1863 ; was absent, sick, from May 3d to June 2d, 1864, and mustered out as supernumerary upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

JOHN L. DORR was born in Germany, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty four years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry ; deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 23d, 1862.

HERMAN FOX was born in Germany, and by occupation was a cabinet maker ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged nineteen

years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford, when he was captured by the enemy; he was afterward exchanged, and returned to the regiment, May 27th, 1864, and was in the battles of Tolopotomoy and Cold Harbor, when he was detailed Brigade flag-bearer at Brigade Head-quarters, and in that capacity was in the actions at the front and left of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, assault on the lines around Petersburg, Boydton Plank Road and Sutherland's Station; at the latter place, April 2d, 1865, while charging the enemy's works the second time he was severely wounded, losing a hand, and fell from his horse, clinging to his flag with his other hand; but the Brigade having been repulsed, leaving him on the ground, the enemy tore the flag from his grasp, and by threats, thrusts, and blows, tried, in vain, to force him to rise; the Brigade immediately re-formed, made a third charge and carried the position, and Fox was rescued; he was discharged at the close of the war.

JOHN GALIVAN was born in Ireland, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; rejoined the Regiment in the spring of 1864, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Po River; he was wounded at Po River, May 10th, 1864, returned to the Regiment September 15th, 1864; was again wounded in front of Petersburg, Virginia, in October, 1864, and was absent, on account of wounds, until discharged at the close of the war.

ALONZO HARRIS was born in Milo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action at the Wilderness, Virginia, May 6th, 1864, rejoined the Company in the spring of 1865, participated in the final campaign of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment at the close.

WILLIAM HEWITT was born in Ireland, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg,

Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford ; he was appointed Corporal, November 1st, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, February 5th, 1865 ; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and he was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE W HAFLING was born in Switzerland, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry ; he was afterward detailed as regimental bugler, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863 ; he rejoined the Regiment in October, 1863, and participated in the battles of Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Deep Bottom ; he was detached as bugler at Brigade Head-quarters, August 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES HART was born in England, and was by occupation a laborer ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford ; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the termination of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE A. HOSMER was born in Albany, New York, and by occupation was a laborer ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry ; he was detached on duty in the ambulance corps, January 17th, 1863, returned to the Regiment in July, 1863, and, participating in the battle of Auburn Ford, October 14th, 1863, was severely wounded in the right thigh ; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, June 18th, 1864, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

REUBEN H. HAMMOND was born in Baldwinsville, New York, and was by occupation a sailor ; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty years, participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia,

September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and deserted in the winter of 1863.

EDWARD J. HINDMARCH was born in Tyrone, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was absent sick from October to December, 1863, and was detailed in Regimental Drum Corps, May 1st, 1864, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

FRANKLIN HOUNSON was born in Ontario, New York, and by occupation was a mason; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; on the 10th of May, 1864, he was sent to general hospital, sick, and subsequently died at his home in Benton, New York, from disease contracted while in the service.

PATRICK JUDD was born in Canada, and was a brick-maker by occupation; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and Mine Run; he was sent to general hospital, sick, February 1st, 1864, and was discharged for physical disability at Washington, District Columbia, February 26th, 1864.

GEORGE T. KELLEY was born in Trumansburgh, New York, and was by occupation a blacksmith; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was appointed Corporal, October 26th, 1862, and promoted to Sergeant, September 1st, 1863; on the 6th of May, 1864, he was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 17th, 1865, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

NELSON B. KEITH was born in Macon, Georgia, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty-four years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry,

was severely wounded on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15th, 1864, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

CLEMENT KING was born in Romulus, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, was discharged for physical disability, at Union Mills, Virginia, March 17th, 1863.

RICHARD KIRK was born in Madison, New York, and was by occupation a boatman; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and deserted while at Camp Swift, Geneva, New York, August 26th, 1862.

FRANKLIN R. KNAPP was born in Penn Yan, New York, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 23d, 1862.

GEORGE W. LARHAM was born in Seneca, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; taken prisoner at Auburn Ford, October 14th, 1863, and died in rebel prison at Richmond, Virginia, November 25th, 1863.

MARTIN LAMPHERE was born in Junius, New York, and was by occupation a marble cutter; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of disease, in regimental hospital, in camp near Union Mills, Virginia, January 19th, 1863.

DANIEL H. MCCOY was born in New Jersey, and by occupation was a carriage-trimmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal in the winter of 1863; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was discharged for physical disability at Washington, District of Columbia, November 19th, 1863.

RICHARD MACY was born in Hudson, New York, and was by occupation a book-keeper; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was discharged for physical disability at Baltimore, Maryland, December 17th, 1862.

EDGAR C. MILLER was born in Gorham, New York, and at the time of entering the service was a student; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was discharged for physical disability at Union Mills, Virginia, February 10th, 1863; he died at Canandaigua, New York, February 10th, 1863, of disease contracted while in the service.

LE ROY MCFARLIN was born in Yates county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; on the 15th of October, 1863, he was sent to general hospital, sick: was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, October 17th, 1864, and was discharged from the service July 18th, 1865.

JOHN OLF was born in Germany, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was missing in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; has not since been heard from, and is supposed to be dead.

MORRIS O'CONNELL was born in Ireland, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged thirty-three years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 1st day of May, 1864, he was detailed on duty with regimental drum corps, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN R. ORMAN was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry.

Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the termination of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

LORENZO PHILLIPS was born in Naples, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and died, from wounds, in hospital, at Baltimore, Maryland, July 18th, 1863.

EDWIN PRATT was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was discharged for physical disability at Union Mills, Virginia, February 14th, 1863.

JOHN L. PARTRIDGE was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a boiler maker; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he was sent to general hospital, sick, after the battle of Gettysburg, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, August 23d, 1863.

EDWIN PALMER was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty-four years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia; was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862; he was discharged on account of wounds received in action, at Annapolis, Maryland, January 12th, 1863.

HENRY E. PARSONS was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; died of disease, near Union Mills, Virginia, February 3d, 1863.

HENRY RUNYAN was born in Rushville, New York, and was a cooper by occupation; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles:

Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

JOSEPH RIS was born in Germany, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 18th, aged twenty-eight years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 23d, 1862.

SHERMAN W. ROBINSON was born in Prattsburgh, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was discharged on account of wounds, December 26th, 1864.

JAMES B. REYNOLD was born in England, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July, 2d, 1863; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, December 15th, 1863; was again wounded in action near Baltimore, and subsequently died of his wounds.

GEORGE C. RUSSELL was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was afterward detached on duty in Brigade Quartermaster's department; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15th, 1864, and serving in the latter capacity until the close of the war, was discharged from the service.

PALMER W. ROBERTS was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and was a druggist by occupation; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; in January, 1863, he was detailed as druggist, at Brigade hospital, in which capacity he served until April 24th, 1864, when he was discharged to accept appointment as hospital steward, United States Army;

in May, 1864, he was placed on duty as hospital steward, 1st Division 2d Army Corps hospital, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was transferred to the Surgeon-General's Department, Washington, District Columbia.

DARWIN A. RUDD was born in Wyoming, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; on the 27th of July, 1863, he was detailed on recruiting service at Elmira, New York, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

FREDERICK RITTER was born in Germany, and was by occupation a mason; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was sent to general hospital, sick, soon after the battle of Gettysburg, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, August 19th, 1863.

JOHN F. RANDOLPH. See Lieutenant and Adjutant JOHN F. RANDOLPH, page 358.

ARCHIBALD L. RAY was born in Albany, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; deserted at Chicago, Illinois, September 30th, 1862.

GEORGE STROUP was born in Montgomery county, New York, and was by occupation a bill poster; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; on the 25th of July, 1863, while on the march, near White Plains, Virginia, he was captured and taken prisoner by the enemy; was exchanged and returned to the Regiment in October of the same year, and sent to general hospital, sick, February 1st, 1864; he was discharged for physical disability, at Washington, District of Columbia, March 19th, 1864.

JOHN H. SAULPAUGH was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a printer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged

twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and died in the field hospital at that place, July 4th, 1863.

MARQUIS K. SIMPSON was born in Orange county, New York, and by occupation was a carriage maker; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty three years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; on the 8th of January, 1863, he was detailed on duty at the Brigade hospital ; in the winter of 1864, he was transferred to the 1st Division hospital, and subsequently to the 2d Corps hospital at City Point, Virginia ; he continued on detached duty until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES H. SEIGLAR was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry ; deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 10th, 1862.

EDMUND S. SPENDLOVE was born in Geneva, New York, and was a clerk by occupation ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, and Morton's Ford ; on the 20th of October, 1863, he was detailed on duty in the Brigade Commissary department, and continued on such duty until February 1st, 1864 ; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and detailed as orderly at Corps Head-quarters, April 7th, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

CHESTER B. SMITH was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 20th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford ; he was taken prisoner, in action, at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863 ; was exchanged and rejoined the Regiment, May 27th, 1864 ; afterward participated in the battles of Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station ; on the 25th of August, 1864, he was again taken prisoner, in action at Ream's

Station, Virginia ; was exchanged and returned to the Regiment, February 21st, 1865, and participated in the final campaign of the war ; was discharged with the Regiment at its close.

WILLIAM J. SPRINGSTEAD was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter ; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry ; deserted near Frederick, Maryland, June 28th, 1863.

CHARLES SCHERLE was born in Germany, and by occupation was a laborer ; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was discharged on account of wounds, at Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, May 17th, 1864.

LEONARD SEITZ was born in Germany, and by occupation was a butcher ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 5th, 1865, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

ALEXANDER THORNTON was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862,, aged twenty-two years, and was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford ; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE W TURNER was born in England, and was by occupation a carpenter ; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged thirty-eight years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

JOHN C. VAN ZANT was born in Syracuse, New York, and by occupation was a painter ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's

Ferry, was discharged for physical disability at Washington, District Columbia, February 1st, 1864.

DANIEL WHIPPLE was born in Cayuga county, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was severely wounded in action at Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863, and was discharged on account of wounds, at Elmira, New York, June 30th, 1864.

STEPHEN WALKER was born in Farrington, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was wounded in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15th, 1864, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

HARRY WILSON was born at Blood's Corners, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

CHARLES WHEELER was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a machinist; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, and Tolopotomoy; he was killed in action at Tolopotomoy, May 31st, 1864.

CHARLES WOLVERTON was born in New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

RECRUITS.

WALTER CLARK was born in England, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted April 14th, 1864, aged thirty-seven years; joined the Regiment, May 3d, 1864, and was killed in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

JOHN FOUNTAIN was born in Netherlands, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted April 7th, 1864, aged forty-four years, and joined the Regiment, May 3d, 1864; he was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service September 5th, 1865.

WILLIAM WHALAN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a cooper; he enlisted April 1st, 1864, aged thirty-two years, and joined the Regiment May 3d, 1864; he participated in the following battles: the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; on the 16th of June 1864 he was severely wounded in action in front of Petersburg, and was discharged on account of wounds October 8th, 1864.

COMPANY F

--

Company F was raised partly in Ontario and partly in Seneca county; Captain SHIMER recruited a portion of the men in and near Geneva; a portion were recruited by First Lieutenant IRA MUNSON, in Seneca county, and a portion by Second Lieutenant TEN EYCK MUNSON, in the western part of Ontario county; the Company was organized, August 15th, 1862, and the original line officers were as follows:

ISAAC SHIMER, Captain.

IRA MUNSON, First Lieutenant.

TEN EYCK MUNSON, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

VAN BUREN WHEAT was born in Phelps, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was appointed First Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was discharged July 24th, 1863, to accept an appointment in a colored Regiment, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant 29th United States Colored Troops; he was honorably discharged from the service in the summer of 1864.

LEVI N. BEEBE was born in Lima, New York, and was by occupation a teacher; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Sergeant; he was in battles of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and discharged November 4th, 1863, to accept an appointment in a colored Regiment, and was commissioned Lieutenant United States Colored Troops; subsequently he was honorably discharged from the service.

ASA J. ROSE was born in Onondaga county, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and was appointed Sergeant; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, December 12th, 1862.

HARRISON B. FERGUSON was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a merchant; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness, and was wounded in action, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, December 20th, 1863, but was unable to muster in consequence of the reduced numbers of the Regiment, and was discharged as supernumerary upon its consolidation, December 25th, 1864.

E. D. COPP was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was appointed Sergeant; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Viginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 23d, 1864, and discharged from the service June 22d, 1865.

GEORGE W. SHELDON was born in Mount Morris, New York, and was a student; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was discharged September 19th, 1863, to accept an appointment in a colored Regiment, and was commissioned Captain in the 6th United States Colored Troops; he was killed in action while on duty with his Regiment in front of Petersburgh, Virginia, July, 1864.

CHARLES KLINE was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; and was severely wounded, in action, at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th 1863; he was promoted to Sergeant, November 1st, 1863, and

rejoined the Regiment June 24th, 1864; he was transferred to Company E upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864, and promoted to First Sergeant, February 8th, 1865; he participated in the closing campaign of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

RALPH D. SHORT was born in Manchester, Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a merchant; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for physical disability at Baltimore, Maryland, November 21st, 1862.

JAMES M. BARDEN was born in Barrington, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in hospital camp, near Union Mills, Virginia, February 23d, 1863.

MYRON ADAMS was born in Ontario county, and was a student; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged by order of the Secretary of War, March 19th, 1863, to accept position in the governmental department, Washington, District of Columbia; subsequently he was appointed Second Lieutenant 2d United States Colored Troops, and was afterward commissioned with the same rank in the Signal Corps; he was discharged from the service at the close of war, in 1865.

H. B. MUNSON was born in Tyre, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, December 16th, 1862.

OLIVER DECKER was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in action

at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Baltimore, Maryland, in November, 1862.

CHARLES TERBUSH was born in Junius, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; was appointed Corporal, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania; he was severely wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12th, 1864; rejoined the Regiment in the fall of 1864, and was engaged with it in the final campaign of the war; he was promoted to Sergeant, November 1st, 1863, and was discharged with the Regiment.

MUSICIANS.

FRANK D. SPRING was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was on duty with the Regiment until after the battle of Gettysburg; he was sent to general hospital, sick, at Baltimore, Maryland, July 16th, 1863, and after recovery was placed on duty at the hospital, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, and was discharged June 1st, 1865.

JACOB LADU was born in Fishkill, New York, and by occupation was a mechanic; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; participated with the Regiment in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability, at Chicago, Illinois, November 1st, 1862.

PRIVATE.

EDWARD P. ADAMS was born in Ontario county, New York, and at the breaking out of the war was a student; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was detached as Quartermaster's clerk in May, 1863; he was discharged July 24th, 1863, and commissioned Quartermaster 2d United States Colored Troops; subsequently he was commissioned in the United Signal Corps, and, serving in this capacity until the close of the war, was discharged from the service.

SCOTT BARBER was born in Middletown, Virginia, and was a student ; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford ; he was severely wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863 ; appointed Corporal November 1st, 1863, and discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

HENRY M. BARBER was born in North Greenville, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 25th, 1862, aged nineteen years ; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, April 16th, 1863.

LEANDER BROWNELL was born in Dutchess county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford ; he was killed, in action, at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863.

JOHN H. BROWNELL was born in Junius, New York, and by occupation was a mechanic ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; he was detailed as wagonmaster, January 1st, 1863, and served in such capacity with the army in all its campaigns until April, 1864, when he was detached as mounted pioneer at Head-quarters 3d Brigade, 1st Division 2d Army Corps, and was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

GEORGE W. BOSS was born in Rome, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years ; he was mortally wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and died of wounds received in action at the post hospital at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 25th, 1862.

CHARLES E. BAGGERLY was born in Ontario, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted in August, 1862, aged eighteen years ; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, December 31st, 1862.

GEORGE E. BEADLE was born in Wayne county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1st, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service.

ABRAM A. BUSH was born in Junius, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed on duty with the wagon train, January, 1863, and served in the capacity, accompanying the army in its campaigns until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE W. BECKER. See non-commissioned staff, hospital steward, **GEORGE W. BECKER**, page 396.

LEWIS A. BALL was born in Portage, New York, and was by occupation a mechanic; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty years; was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862; he was appointed Corporal, November 1st, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the closing campaign of the war, including the capture of LEE at Appomattox Court-house; he was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN W. BISHOP was born in Romulus, New York, and by occupation was a boatman; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged forty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 6th, 1864, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

GEORGE BUSH was born in Ulster county, New York, and was a mechanic by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed on duty

as teamster with the wagon train, January 1st, 1863, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, accompanying the army in all its campaigns, and was discharged with the Regiment.

STEPHEN G. BABCOCK was born in Tyre, New York ; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford ; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the close of the war ; he was appointed Corporal, November 1st, 1863, and was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE A. CARR was born in Hopewell, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863 ; was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

EDMOND CRAFT was born in Cayuga county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, resulting in the loss of the left arm, and was discharged on account of wounds received in action, May 19th, 1865.

JOHN H. CRANE was born in Tyre, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease, in hospital camp, near Union Mills, Virginia, March 23d, 1863.

PLATT CLARK was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station ; he was mortally wounded, in action, at Bristow Station, Virginia, Octo-

ber 14th, 1863, and died of wounds, received in action, at Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, October 20th, 1863.

JOHN COBURN was born in Scotland, and by occupation was a mechanic; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, aged thirty-five years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Centerville, Virginia, May 6th, 1863.

JEREMIAH CLAFLIN was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863, and Morton's Ford, February 4th, 1864; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES G. CAMP was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 23d, 1864, and discharged from the service at Baltimore, Maryland, August 11th, 1865.

ANDREW E. CRAVER was born in Onondaga county, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 19th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was killed in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862; he was the first man killed in action, in the Regiment.

SAMUEL J. CLARK was born in Iowa, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died in the field hospital at that place, July 8th, 1863.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM was born in Canada, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years.

and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

ERASMIUS D. DERR was born in Seneca, New York, and was by occupation a mechanic; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; he was appointed Sergeant, November 1st, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

ANDREW J. DAVENPORT was born in Wolcott, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged thirty years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, rejoined the Regiment afterward and participated in the battles of Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, rejoined the Regiment in the fall of 1864, participated in the closing campaigns of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

NORMAN DAVENPORT was born in Wolcott, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of disease in hospital camp near Union Mills, Virginia, January 9th, 1863.

THOMAS DOLAN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 1st, 1862.

AARON DECKER was born in Wayne county, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached in the ambulance corps, January 18th, 1863; returned to the Regiment

in March, 1864, and was detailed in pioneer corps in April of the same year; he returned to the Regiment in the fall of 1864; participated in the battles of the closing campaign of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

EPHRAIM C. DUBOIS was born in Seneca, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; subsequently rejoined the Regiment, and was wounded in action at Boydton Road, March 31st, 1865; he was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, July 17th, 1865.

FRANKLIN P. EGERTON was born in Ontario county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; subsequently rejoined the Regiment, and was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN M. EDWARDS was born in Seneca county, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Baltimore, Maryland, March 18th, 1862.

CHAUNCEY L. FOWLER was born in Sodus, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was mortally wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and died of wounds received in action October 20th, 1863.

OLIVER FIERO was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was sent to general hospital, sick, September 24th,

1863; was detached on duty in the commissary department, at Alexandria, Virginia, in February, 1864, and discharged from the service at Alexandria, Virginia, July 20th, 1865.

ABRAM N. FIERO was born in Hopewell, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, February 6th, 1864, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

JAMES P. FULTON was born in Seneca, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was severely wounded, through the thigh at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was left on the field and captured by the enemy; he remained upon the field for three weeks, and was afterward removed to a temporary hospital, and subsequently sent to Richmond, Virginia; he was exchanged and discharged from the service, April 3d, 1865.

MOSES M. GLEASON was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of disease in hospital, camp near Centerville, Virginia, April 9th, 1863.

JOHN W. GATCHELL was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Morton's Ford, Petersburg and Deep Bottom; he was killed in action at Strawberry Plains, Virginia, August 15th, 1864.

FRANCIS W. HANEY was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry,

Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, near Stevensburg, Virginia, January 14th, 1864.

JOHN HAINES was born in Marathon, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; he was detached as teamster in the wagon train, February 1st, 1863 ; returned to the Regiment in the fall of 1864 ; participated in the closing campaigns of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

ELI R. HAZLET was born in Jerusalem, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness ; he was absent sick, from July 10th to October 30th, 1862, and was severely wounded in action in the battle of the wilderness, May 6th, 1864 ; he was discharged upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

ALMON HEWITT was born in Greenfield, New York, and by profession was a clergyman ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; he was detached as assistant division forage master, in the winter of 1863, and served in that capacity, accompanying the army in all its campaigns until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

ROBERT HOLMES was born in England, and by occupation was a mechanic ; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged forty years ; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged on account of physical disability August 8th, 1863.

JOHN HOPKINS was born in Wayne county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged thirty years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; he was detached on duty in the wagon train, February 1st, 1863, and served in such capacity with the army in all its campaigns until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

RALPH W. HAYS was born in Bristol, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 21st, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was discharged, January 15th, 1863.

ROBERT JEFFREY was born in England, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged thirty years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged on account of wounds.

ABRAM D. JOHNSON was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox Court-house; he was sick in hospital from September 18th, to November 1st, 1864; was appointed Corporal July 1st, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM B. KNAPP was born in Richmond, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged eighteen years, was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, November 1st, 1862.

JOHN W. KNAPP was born in Richmond, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for physical disability at Chicago, Illinois, November 1st, 1862.

WALLACE KISER was born in Gorham, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and was discharged on account of wounds received in action at Annapolis, Maryland, January 7th, 1863.

CHARLES KENTS was born in Cayuga county, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds received in action.

OSCAR W LELAND was born in Phelps, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, February 11th, 1864, and subsequently discharged from the service.

JULIUS LICHULT was born in Hopewell, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Union Mills, Virginia, March 9th, 1863.

HENRY LOPER was born in Springwater, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, December 11th, 1862.

GEORGE McOMBER was born in New York, and by occupation was an artist; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he was detailed as commissary clerk, September 10th, 1862, and served in such capacity, accompanying the army in all its campaigns, until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

EDWIN McCOMB was born in Gorham, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was absent, sick, from July 28th to October 30th, 1863; and was wounded in action at Morton's Ford, February 6th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment, May 24th, 1864, and was in the battles of

North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station; he was absent, sick, from September 6th, 1864, to the winter of 1865, when he rejoined the Regiment and participated in the battles of the closing campaign of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

NELSON H. MUNELL was born in Bristol, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 21st, 1862, aged twenty-nine years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for disability, January 12th, 1863.

CHARLES W. NILES was born in Ontario, New York, and was a student; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; rejoined the Regiment subsequently and participated in the battles of Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES H. PROUDFIT was born in Michigan, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, resulting in the loss of the left arm; he was appointed Corporal, November 1st, 1863, and discharged December 25th, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.

OLIVER PERRY was born in Seneca county, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

JOHN PHILLIPS was born in Gorham, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

CHARLES RICHARDS was born in Wayne county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, and Mine Run; he was detailed with provost guard at Division Head-quarters, January 6th, 1864; but was relieved April 4th, 1864, and detached in provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps; he served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

LA FAYETTE RAFTER was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a miller; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness; he was severely wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

HOMER STURDEVANT was born in Connecticut, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease, at Washington, District of Columbia, December 28th, 1862.

WALTER SCOTT was born in New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 24th 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached as teamster, February 1st, 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

HERMAN J. SMITH was born in Livonia, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia,

September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, December 11th, 1862.

JOHN SHEEHAN was born in Ireland, and by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was absent, sick, from May 3d, 1864, till discharged at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 5th, 1865; he subsequently re-enlisted in the 11th United States Infantry, was promoted to Sergeant, and served until the consolidation of the army in 1869, when he was discharged as supernumerary.

JOHN SNELLING was born in Ontario county, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted July 21st, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

HENRY G. SNELLING was born in England, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was absent, sick in hospital, and subsequently discharged for disability.

AB. W. SHEARMAN was born in Milo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August, 11th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, December 11th, 1862.

CLINTON E. TAYLOR was born in West Bloomfield, New York, and by occupation was a mechanic; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was absent, sick in hospital, at Baltimore, Maryland, from July 25th, 1863, to January 6th, 1864; he was detached with provost guard at Headquarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity with the army until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN W TORRENCE was born in Chemung county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; afterward rejoined the Regiment, and participated in the battles of Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

WARREN L. WARNER was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Alexandria, Virginia, April 23d, 1863.

ALBERT J. WARNER was born in Indiana, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached with provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served with the army in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

ALONZO WOLVEN was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was sent to general hospital, sick, May 5th, 1864, but rejoined the Regiment in the winter of 1865, and participated in the battles of the closing campaign of the war; he was discharged with the Regiment.

ELMER G. WILCOX was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged forty-two years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was afterward detailed as regimental musician, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

FREDERICK A. WILCOX was born in Wisconsin, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and the Wilderness; he was killed in action, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

PETER WHEELER was born in Washington county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was mortally wounded in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and died of wounds received in action, at Alexandria, Virginia, October 20th, 1863.

THOMAS J. WILSON was born in Ogdensburg, New York, and by occupation was a mechanic; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was slightly wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and was detached, and placed on duty for recruiting service, July 27th, 1863; he was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, May 20th, 1865, to accept an appointment in United States Colored Troops.

J. M. WILSON was born in Seneca, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, and Bristow Station; he was wounded and taken prisoner at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; was subsequently exchanged and discharged at Elmira, May 30th, 1865.

AARON WINTERS was born in Seneca, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 15th and 17th, 1862; he died of disease, in hospital, camp near Union Mills, Virginia, February 25th, 1863.

GEORGE WILLBY was born at Pompey Hill, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached as teamster,

February 13th, 1863, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

EDWARD A. YOUNGS was born in New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds received in action.

RECRUITS.

JAMES COLEMAN. The writer is unable to give the date of his birth or enlistment. At the time of entering the service he was a resident of Seneca county, New York; he joined the Regiment April 11th, 1864, and was killed in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

SIDNEY FIERO was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted September 5th, 1864, for one year, and joined the Regiment October 17th, 1864; he participated in the battles of the closing campaign of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM W. GREEN was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a druggist; he enlisted September 16th, 1864, aged thirty-three years, for one year, and joined the Regiment October 7th, 1864; he was detailed as acting regimental hospital steward, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

COMPANY G

Company G, was raised in various parts of the Senatorial district; a portion of the men were recruited by Captain AIKINS, in Seneca county; a portion by Lieutenant STEWART, in Yates county, and the balance by Lieutenant PLATT, in Ontario county; the Company organization bears date August 15th, 1862, and its original line officers were as follows:

JOHN F. AIKINS, Captain.

FREDERIC STEWART, First Lieutenant.

SANDFORD H. PLATT, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

MARTIN V STANTON. See First Lieutenant MARTIN V STANTON, page 385.

WILLIAM E. BISHOP was born in Ovid, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; he was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, and Ream's Station; he was mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

RUFUS P HOLMES. See Second Lieutenant RUFUS P HOLMES, page 390.

JAMES S. HALLENBECK was born in Fayette, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted July 10th, 1862, and was appointed Sergeant; he was reduced to the ranks November 1st, 1862, and appointed Corporal, April 20th, 1863, serving as teamster from the spring of 1863 until the spring of 1864; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and the Wilderness; was wounded in action at the latter place, May 6th, 1864, and mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1865.

SAMUEL HUGHES. See First Lieutenant SAMUEL HUGHES, page 381.

CHARLES H. FARNSWORTH was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a shoemaker; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was promoted to Sergeant, November 1st, 1862, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg; was mortally wounded in action, July 2d, 1863, and died in field hospital at that place, July 9th, 1863.

EDGAR B. HAVENS was born in Michigan, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; he was promoted to Sergeant November 26th, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station; he was missing in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864, and the writer has been unable to learn of him since that date.

WILLIAM BERRY was born in Waterloo, New York, and was a blacksmith by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was detailed as Brigade blacksmith, March 28th, 1863, and serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

ROBERT B. AIKINS was born in Newburgh, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was promoted to Sergeant, January 6th, 1863, and deserted at Centerville, Virginia, April 20th, 1863.

WILLIAM CRAIN was born in Hopewell, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, was appointed Corporal, and, participating in the

battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, November 9th, 1862.

MARTIN J. BACKMAN was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a painter; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he deserted while on the march to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and subsequently returned to the Regiment under the President's proclamation; the writer is unable to account for him after rejoining the Regiment, but believes he was restored to duty, and remained with it until the close of the war.

JOEL E. BURCH was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; was appointed corporal, and participated in the battle Harper's Ferry; deserted at Chicago, Illinois October 20th, 1862.

CHARLES B. MOON was born in Gorham, New York, and was by occupation a carriage-maker; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty years; was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Regiment, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was discharged for physical disability, at Chicago, Illinois, November 3d, 1862.

MUSICIAN.

CHARLES COURIER was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and serving as musician until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

PRIVATE.

JOHN ALLIGER was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was wounded in action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862, resulting in the loss of the right eye; he was discharged on account of wounds received in action, at Chicago, Illinois, October 17th, 1862.

CHARLES ANDREWS was born in Geneva, New York, and by profession was a dentist; he enlisted July 17th, 1862, aged nine-

teen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford ; he was appointed Corporal, November 3d, 1863 ; was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

HAMILTON BUSH was born in Seneca, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, November 6th, 1862.

SAMUEL E. BLAISDELL was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a wagon maker ; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford. On the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, and served with the detachment until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

GILBERT N. BAILEY was born in Ovid, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863 ; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, November 23d, of the same year, and subsequently discharged from the service.

CHARLES BENEDICT was born in Lockville, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal, October 31st, 1863 ; he participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness, where he was killed in action, May 6th, 1864.

PATRICK BULGER was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted April 7th, 1862, aged forty-two years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Tol-

potomoy; he was severely wounded in action at Tolopotomoy, May 31st, 1864, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

WILLIAM BAIN was born in Potter, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged thirty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; deserted at Chieago, Illinois, October 14th, 1862.

JOHN BARRON was born in Milo, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; was subsequently transferred to Company E, and discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES COLLINS was born in Penn Yan, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 1st, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM CROSBY was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was absent, sick, from the Regiment from December 5th, 1863, and was subsequently discharged for physical disability.

JOHN P. CULVER was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was absent, sick, from December 1st, 1862, to February 12th, 1864, when he was detailed on duty at Philadelphia, where he remained until September, 1864, at which time he rejoined his Company, and, taking part in the closing campaign of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

THOMAS CRILLEY was born in Seneca Falls, and by occupation was a moulder; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and deserted at Geneva, New York, August 25th, 1862.

FRANK A. COLE was born in Waterloo, New York, by occupation was a blacksmith, and enlisted June 12, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862, and was discharged on account of wounds at Centerville, Virginia, April 3d, 1863.

GEORGE B. CLOSE was born in Covert, New York, and by occupation was a tinsmith; he enlisted July 21st, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the termination of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

THOMAS CASTILLO was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted August 16th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and, serving in the detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

HENRY T. CATON was born in Rushville, New York, and was by occupation a painter; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal, November 1st, 1862; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River; was wounded in action at the latter place, May 10th, 1864, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

JOHN DUFFY was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged thirty-nine years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, February

19th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged.

JOHN DUNNAGAN was born in Ireland; was a laborer by occupation, and enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged thirty-two years; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was killed in action, in front of Petersburg, June 16th, 1864.

JOHN DUNN was born in New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; on the 21st of April, 1863, he was detailed on duty in the ambulance corps, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM M. DEMEREST was born in Tyre, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty years; was appointed Corporal, December 4th, 1863, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was severely wounded in action, in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864; rejoined the Company, December 20th, 1864, and participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox; was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

FLOYD DAVIS was born in Ulster, New York, and by occupation was a boatman; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he deserted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 25th, 1862; was returned to the Regiment under arrest, September 23d, 1863, and participated in the battle at Morton's Ford, February 4th, 1864; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, and, serving in the detachment until the termination of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

PATRICK DWYRE was born in Utica, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached on duty with provost guard at Headquarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

FRANK DUNNAGAN was born in Ireland; by occupation a laborer, and enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached on duty in provost guard at Headquarters 2d Army Corps; served in that capacity during the campaign of the summer, and was missing in action (probably killed), at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864.

DANIEL DAY was born in Benton, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, and Gettysburg; he was mortally wounded in action, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and died of wounds in field hospital, at that place, July 20th, 1863.

GEORGE FUSELMAN was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 15th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; accompanied the Regiment in its campaign until April 20th, 1864, but was not on duty in consequence of loss of voice; he was absent, sick, from April 20th, 1864, until the winter of 1865, at which time he rejoined the Company, participated in the closing battles of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

DE WITT C. FARRINGTON. First Lieutenant DE WITT C. FARRINGTON, page 379.

ADRIANCE H. FOSTER was born in Sandusky, Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights,

September 13th, 1862; he was discharged on account of wounds received in action, at Annapolis, Maryland, March 5th, 1863.

BYRON K. FEAGLES was born in Benton, New York, and was by occupation a clerk; he enlisted July 21st, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated with the Regiment in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was mortally wounded in action at Morton's Ford, on February 4th, 1864, and died of wounds, February 7th, 1864.

CHARLES H. FINGER was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Tolopotomoy; he was severely wounded in action at Tolopotomoy, May 30th, 1864, and was subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

JACOB GOODSELL was born in Germany, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 24th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was discharged for physical disability at Union Mills, Virginia, February 3d, 1863; he subsequently re-enlisted in an engineer Regiment, and, serving with it until the close of the war, was discharged from the service.

GEORGE B. GOODALE was born in Phelps, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; was appointed Corporal, November 1st, 1862, promoted to Sergeant, April 20th, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was wounded in action in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864, and mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

WILLIAM GRACY was born in Pennsylvania, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty one

years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 25th, 1862.

AMOS P. HENDRICKS was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he deserted at Frederick City, Maryland, July 10th, 1863, and returned to the Regiment, February 15th, 1864; the writer is unable to account for him after the latter date.

EDWARD HUDSON was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a moulder; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was absent, sick, from November 24th, 1862, until near the close of the war, and the writer is unable to state the date of his discharge.

GEORGE HILL was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was on duty in the pioneer corps, from the winter of 1863 to the spring of 1864, when he rejoined the Regiment and participated in the following battles: the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and the front of Petersburg; he was missing, and probably killed in action, at the left of Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864.

GEORGE HENRY was born in Penn Yan, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 25th, 1862; he was returned to the Regiment under arrest September 28th, 1863, and the writer is unable to account for him after this date.

LEWIS HAMMOND was born in Romulus, New York, and was by occupation a teamster; he enlisted July 16th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Annapolis, Maryland, September 22d, 1862.

JAMES HARPER was born in Varick, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry,

Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was appointed Corporal, March 4th, 1863, promoted subsequently to Sergeant, and to color-bearer, June 9th, 1864; he was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy, while carrying the colors of the Regiment in the battle at the left of Petersburg, June 22d, 1864, and died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia, September 10th, 1864.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 16th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was detailed in the wagon train in the winter of 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war when he was discharged with the Regiment.

DAVID J. HOFFMAN was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted June 21st, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and discharged on account of wounds, at New York city, October 14th, 1864.

PETER P. HAVERLAND was born in Cayuga, New York, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, and while in camp at Geneva, New York, was arrested as a deserter from the 8th New York Cavalry, and taken to that Regiment.

JOHN KILEY was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 18th, 1862, aged thirty-five years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was killed in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864.

CHARLES R. LISK. See Commissary Sergeant CHARLES R. LISK, page 394.

THOMPSON LONGSTREET was born in Seneca county, New York, by occupation a farmer, and enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-three years; he was missing in action at Boydton Road, October 29th, 1864; the writer has been unable to learn of him

after this date, and is not able to state what battles he was in, but thinks he was with the Regiment most of the time from its organization, and participated with it in action.

WILLIAM LONG was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; subsequently transferred to the invalid corps, and, serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, he was discharged from the service.

DANIEL MEAD was born in Dundee, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted at Centerville, Virginia, June 25th, 1863, while awaiting the sentence of a court-martial; he was returned to the Regiment September 28th, 1863; was sentenced to one year's confinement at hard labor, with ball and chain, on fortifications, and died, at Washington, District of Columbia, December 12th, 1864.

MARTIN MADDEN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1864, aged twenty-four years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 25th, 1862.

JOHN MORRAN was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

DE WITT C. MARVIN was born in Auburn, New York, and by occupation was a boatman; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged thirty-two years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 18th, 1862.

PERCIVAL W. MITCHELL was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 17th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; on the 16th of October, 1863, he was detached on duty with the Rhode

Island Battery, and served with it until February 16th, 1865, when he was returned to his Company, appointed Sergeant, and participating in the final campaign of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

ASA MOTT was born in New York, and was by occupation a clerk; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, December 20th, 1862.

CHARLES NORTON was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was detached as musician, in which capacity he served until the termination of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

CLINTON PASCO. See Second Lieutenant CLINTON PASCO, page 391.

NORMAN POTTS was born in Benton, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 25th, 1862; he was returned to the Regiment in the fall of 1863, and died in camp near Stevensburg, Virginia, January 12th, 1864.

JAMES PLACE was born in Penn Yan, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

GEORGE R. REDMAN was born in New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 14th, 1862, aged forty-two years, and was arrested as a deserter from the 8th New York Cavalry, while in camp at Geneva, and taken to his Regiment.

ALFRED REDNER was born in New York, and by occupation was a boatman; he enlisted July 22d, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry; he is reported on the

rolls of his Company as absent, sick, from November 24th, 1864, and the writer has been unable to learn anything definite as to his military history, previously, but presumes he was with the Regiment until that date, and participated in its battles.

MIDFRED RECTOR was born in Benton, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 10th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, and served in the detachment until the termination of the war; was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN RECTOR was born in Benton, New York, by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania; he was severely wounded in action at Po River, May 12th, 1864, and subsequently discharged on account of wounds.

A. J. RALPH was born in Livingston county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford, where he was wounded, October 14th, 1863; he subsequently rejoined the Regiment, and was missing in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864; the writer is unable to account for him after this date.

JAMES T. SOUTHARD was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a cabinet-maker; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was appointed Corporal, January 6th, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River; he was severely wounded in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864, and mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

JOHN B. STEWART was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a boat-builder; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he

was mortally wounded in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and died of his wounds October 15th, 1862.

JOHN STEVENSON. See First Lieutenant JOHN STEVENSON, page 394.

JOHN SAUNDERS was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a painter; he enlisted July 17th, 1862, aged eighteen years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 3d, 1862; he subsequently returned under the President's proclamation, and deserted again before the enemy, while under arrest at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

FREDERICK SEASON was born in Germany, and was by occupation a cooper; he enlisted July 2d, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; rejoined the Regiment in the autumn of 1864; was appointed Corporal, February 16th, 1865, and, participating in the final campaign of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES G. STEVERSON was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died in field hospital at that place, July 5th, 1863.

TYLER J. SNYDER was born in Gorham, Ontario county, New York, and was a teacher by occupation; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was appointed Corporal, November 1st, 1862, and promoted to Sergeant, March 4th, 1863; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died of his wounds in field hospital at that place, July 3d, 1863.

JAMES M. SHELDON was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a clerk; he enlisted August 15th, aged twenty four years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Washington, District of Columbia, April 5th, 1863.

WILLIAM SIMMONS was born in New York, and was by occupation a clerk ; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged thirty years ; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 21st, 1862.

GEORGE W. SEWELL was born in Canada, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg ; he was taken prisoner in action at the left of Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864 ; was in Andersonville and other rebel prisons, and afterward exchanged and sent home, where he died January 8th, 1865.

JAMES SNIDER was born in Columbia county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; in August, 1863, he was sent to general hospital, sick, and died of disease while on furlough at his home in Yates county, New York, October 11th, 1863.

CHARLES B. SHAW was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years ; he was taken prisoner in action, at the left of Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864, and subsequently died in rebel hospital at that place ; the writer is unable to state definitely in reference to his previous military history, but believes he was with the Regiment in all its battles until captured.

JAMES TOMS was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Baltimore, Maryland, November 26th, 1862.

JOHN TRISSLER was born in Germany, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted July 15th, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and died of disease at Washington, District of Columbia, September 17th, 1863.

HIRAM UTTER was born in Ontario county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged

twenty-one years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was absent, sick, from December 4th, 1862; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps in 1864, and discharged from the service June 29th, 1865.

REUBEN B. WILKINSON was born in Harris county, Georgia, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 14th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was absent, sick, from July 5th, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service for physical disability.

THOMAS YEO was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a moulder; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

GEORGE S. YOUNGS was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted July 19th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, and, serving in the detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

C O M P A N Y H

Company H was raised in the eastern part of Ontario county, a large proportion of the men residing in the towns of Phelps and Manchester. The Company, with the assistance of the several War Committees of the district, was recruited quite rapidly, and was organized, August 16th, 1862. The following were its original line officers.

ORIN J. HERENDEEN, Captain.

GEORGE N. REDFIELD, First Lieutenant.

ALFRED R. CLAPP, Second Lieutenant.

N O N - C O M M I S S I O N E D O F F I C E R S .

HENRY B. OWEN. See Captain **HENRY B. OWEN**, page 373.

PRATT DIBBLE. See Second Lieutenant **PRATT DIBBLE**, page 389.

WILLIAM CHILSON was born in Farmington, New York and was a carpenter by occupation; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, at the age of thirty-two, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company, and was subsequently promoted to be First Sergeant; he was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action at the latter place May 6th, 1864, and transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, by order of the War Department, August 29th, 1864, and was discharged at the close of the war.

ANSON E. HOWARD was born in Mount Morris, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-eight, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Regiment; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was wounded in the latter battle, and was discharged for disability from wounds received, March 20th, 1864.

CHARLES D. BIGLOW was born in Sterling, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter; he enlisted at Phelps, August, 1862,

aged twenty-six years, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was discharged May 13th, 1864, on account of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863.

WILLIAM S. WESTFALL was born at Salem, New York; he was a carpenter by occupation, and enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; he was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Regiment, and was promoted Sergeant, March 23d, 1864 ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Po River, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg ; he was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863, and at Strawberry Plains, August 14th, 1864 ; he was mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864. Sergeant WESTFALL's wound at Strawberry Plains was a severe one, and he doubtless owes his life to a stratagem of Surgeon HAMMOND. The wounded from that battle field were brought off on a steam transport under positive orders to take them all to Washington, but the transport stopped at City Point to have such as had died on the passage to that place, taken off; Surgeon HAMMOND then in charge of a hospital at City Point, went on board and recognizing WESTFALL as a soldier from his own Regiment, in a condition such that he would be unlikely to survive the passage, he told WESTFALL to feign death, and he then covered him up with a blanket or tent cloth, and soon WESTFALL was taken on shore with the dead and then was carried to hospital and, under the most careful treatment and attendance, he recovered as much as the nature of the wound would permit.

HIRAM D. ALDRICH was born in Macedon, New York; he was a farmer by occupation, and enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-six years ; he was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Regiment, and was promoted to be Sergeant, September 1st, 1864 ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains ; was promoted to be Sergeant, in September, 1864 ; was detached at Elmira, New York, on provost guard duty, October 4th, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES E. WRIGHT was born at Phelps, New York, was a wagon maker by occupation, and enlisted July 22d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal ; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability, at Chicago, Illinois, November 1st, 1862.

CHARLES D. CLAPP was born at Parma, New York, and was a laborer by occupation ; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; was wounded at Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863, and was discharged, February 6th, 1864, to accept promotion as First Lieutenant in the 38th United States Colored Troops ; he served with that Regiment through the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 ; was breveted Major, March 13th, 1865, and was discharged on tender of resignation, May 3d, 1865.

THEODORE F. STACY was born in Manchester, New York ; he was a farmer by occupation, and enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and died, July 12th, 1863, from the effect of wounds received in action at Gettysburg.

EDWARD JONES was born in Manchester, New York, and was by occupation a carpenter ; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of the Company ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness, and at the latter place was killed May 6th, 1864. At the battle of Gettysburg, the officers and ranking non-commissioned officers of his Company were killed or wounded ; thus Corporal Jones was left in temporary command of the Company.

JUSTUS COOLY, Jr., was born in Benton, New York ; he was a laborer by occupation, and enlisted and was appointed Corporal July 22d, 1862 ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and died with small-pox January 2d, 1864.

JOHN L. BULLIS was born in Macedon, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed a Corporal ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; was with Captain HERENDEEN at Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863, when the Captain died, and was

captured by the enemy and kept a prisoner until May, 1864, when he was released and sent to Annapolis, Maryland; he was promoted to be Captain in the 118th United States Colored Infantry, August 18th, 1864, and was discharged February 6th, 1866, upon the muster out of his Regiment; he was in the battles of Fort Brady and Henderson while with the 118th United States Colored Troops.

PRIVATEs.

SIMEON ANTHONY was born in Westerville, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-three years; he was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and was discharged at Chicago, Illinois, March 17th, 1863, on account of disability.

FRANCIS W ALDRICH was born in Farmington, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years, took part in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Frederick, Maryland, September 18th, 1862.

FREDERICK BAYNE was born in Burae, France, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863; he was discharged at Newark, New Jersey, December 11th, 1863, on account of wounds received at Gettysburg.

WILLIAM M. BROWN was born in England, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was wounded in action at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and at the close of the war was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES O. BEACH was born in Dansville, New York, and by occupation was a printer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1863, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps November 18th, 1863.

WILLIAM J. BONSTEEL was born in Oswego, New York, and by occupation was a mechanic; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged

twenty-one years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 15th, 1862.

CHAS. E. BEBEE was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died, of measles, at Union Mills, Virginia, January 25, 1863.

ROBERT BURNS was born in Scotland, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 5th, 1863.

NATHANIEL J. BRIGGS was born in Yates county, New York, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted July 23d, 1862; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment and was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and, serving in the detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

PLATT BLAISDELL was born in Waterloo, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he deserted at Chicago, October 25th, 1862; returned in arrest, April 29th, 1864, and was in the battles of Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, and Cold Harbor; he was wounded near Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864, and transferred to Company B, on the consolidation of the Regiment; he was discharged at the close of the war.

JEFFREY BINNEY was born in Somerset, England, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-three years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted October 25th, 1862, at Chicago, Illinois.

DARWIN BAINBRIDGE was born in Phelps, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford, and was wounded at Auburn Ford, October 14th, 1863, and reported missing in action.

MORRIS CAHILL was born in Ireland; was a laborer, and enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; he was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 14th, 1862.

JAMES M. CARPENTER was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty, and was in the battles at Harper's Ferry and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded July 3d 1863; he was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

GEORGE A. COURRIER was born in Concord, New Hampshire, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged thirty years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness, and in the latter he was wounded May 6th, 1864; he returned to duty October 30th, 1864, and was detailed as guard at 1st Division hospital; he was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM H. CARR was born at Clifton Spa, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was discharged at New York, on account of disability March 4th, 1863.

SHELDON B. COOK was born in Palmyra, and by occupation was a printer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Morton's Ford; he was detailed in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and discharged with the Regiment.

SIMEON COOPER was born at Little Genesee, New York, and was a blacksmith by occupation; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where he was killed in action September 15th, 1862.

JOHN DOWNS was born in Ireland, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and Mine Run; he was discharged with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865.

DANIEL A. DENISON was born in Palmyra, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-six years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois October 10th, 1862.

OWEN DUNN was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 12, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and at Morton's Ford, where he was taken prisoner while in action February 6th, 1864, and died in the rebel prison, at Andersonville, Georgia, May 6th, 1864.

GEORGE W. DURKEE was born in Ohio, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battle at Harper's Ferry; he was discharged on account of disability, March 17th, 1863.

DANIEL S. DURKEE was born in Ohio, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was at the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached as teamster in the winter, of 1863, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

GEORGE DEITZ was born in Ontario, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was killed in action near Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864.

HURLBUT S. DICKENS was born at Penfield New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; was in battle at Harper's Ferry and wounded; afterward he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, resulting in the loss of a leg; he was discharged on account of wounds, at Rochester, New York, April 28, 1865.

ABIJAH DE PEW was born in Yates, New York, and was a blacksmith; he enlisted July 22d, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was

in the battle of Harper's Ferry; on account of disability he was discharged at Annapolis, Maryland, October 6th, 1863.

AMOS EIGHINEY was born in New York, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he deserted at Chicago, and returned in arrest March 6th, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowance from date of desertion to date of arrest; absent, wounded since April 7th, 1865; discharged at the close of the war.

CALVIN S. GILBERT was born in Wayne, New York, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged nineteen years; was reported absent wounded since July 3d, 1863.

JOHN GORMAN was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was taken prisoner at the latter place, February 6th, 1864, and died in the rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia, September 17th, 1864.

JAMES GOLDEN was born at Rhinebeck, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and was wounded in action at Deep Bottom, Virginia, July 26th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment, October 8th, 1864, and was wounded again in action at Boydton Road, March 31st, 1865, and was discharged at the close of the war.

ASBRAH HUNTOON, Jr. See First Lieutenant ASBRAH HUNTOON, Jr., page 381.

E. S. G. HAMLIN was born at Mentz, New York, and was a clerk by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, Morton's Ford and Mine Run; he was detached in the provost

guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

PETER J. HOPKINS was born at Penfield, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty-three years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and died July 11th, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

JOHN J. JACKSON was born in England, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, October 26th, 1862.

EZRA KANOUSE was born in Phelps, New York, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty five years; was at the battle of Harper's Ferry; deserted at Chicago, and was returned in arrest, September 24th, 1863; was afterward in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Po River, at which latter place he was wounded, May 10th, 1864; he was absent from May 6th, 1864, until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

SMITH G. KETCHUM was born in Farmington, New York, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty years, was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability, January 21st, 1863.

NICHOLAS KORLAR was born in Germany, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford, at which latter place he was wounded, February 6th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment and was in all its battles to the close of the war, when he was discharged with it.

CHARLES LOVE was born in Walworth, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged thirty-three years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and before Petersburg; he was wounded in action in the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and also at Boydton Road, March 31st, 1865, and was discharged at the close of the war.

WILLIAM F. LAMUNYOR was born at Middleburgh, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty-five years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was absent, sick, from June 25th, 1863, and was discharged August 17th, 1864.

THOMAS LAW was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a cooper; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; was wounded in action at the latter place, February 6th, 1864, resulting in loss of sight, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, June 30th, 1864; he was discharged with the Regiment.

NICHOLAS C. LOOMIS was born in Manchester, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died of small-pox in hospital at Newark, New Jersey, January 29th, 1864.

THOMAS W. LATHROP was born in Pennsylvania, and was a laborer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years, was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 30th, 1862; never returned.

WESTBROOK McCARTY was born in Ontario, New York, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; deserted in the face of the enemy at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 14th, 1862.

ADOLPHUS MURPHY was born in Phelps, New York, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and was discharged on account of disability at Union Mills, March 9th, 1863.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN was born in Seneca, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and deserted in the face of the enemy at Harper's Ferry, September 14th, 1862.

ALBERT MCINTIRE was born in Phelps, New York, and was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-five years;

he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 12th, 1862.

OWEN McGINTY was born in Ireland, and was a laborer by occupation ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged forty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the Wilderness ; he was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps ; he was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN C. McCOMB was born in Palmyra, New York, and was a laborer ; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-four years ; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, October 21st, 1862.

EDWARD N. MORGAN was born in Buffalo, and was by occupation a farmer ; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged eighteen years ; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged on account of disability, at Union Mills, February 27th, 1863.

JOHN MCCREA was born in Ireland, and was a laborer ; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged thirty-one years, and was in battle at Harper's Ferry ; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, November 28th, 1863, and discharged with the Regiment.

EDWARD NELSON was born in Canada, and by occupation was a laborer ; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty years ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Auburn Ford and Mine Run, and discharged for disability March 25th, 1865.

GEORGE NICHOLSON was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a laborer ; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged forty years ; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and died of wounds received in action at the latter battle, July 15th, 1863.

CHARLES H. NORRIS was born in Seneca, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted July 22d, 1862, aged twenty-two years ; he was detailed as musician, and was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM A. NESBITT was born in Canada West, and was a laborer ; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years ;

he was in battle at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, September 19th, 1862.

JOHN W. OVERACKER was born at Herkimer, New York, and was by trade a carpenter; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged March 16th, 1864, for promotion as Hospital Steward.

URIAH W. OSGOOD was born in Honeoye, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness and Po River; he died, October 9th, 1864, of wounds received in action at Po River, Virginia, May 10th, 1864.

STEPHEN H. OSBORNE was born at Farmington, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged twenty-three years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Petersburg; he was absent, sick, from April 1st, 1863, till October 18th, 1864; and was killed on picket, in front of Petersburg, October 20th, 1864.

CURTIS C. PHILLIPS was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was absent, sick, from June 29th, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 2d, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

DAVID PHIPPS was born in England, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged thirty-two years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, at which latter place he lost an arm; he was discharged at Baltimore, Maryland, December 2d, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

ARTHUR POLAND was born in Ireland, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 5th, 1862.

JOSEPH V. PEACOCK was born in England, and was by trade a blacksmith; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty years; he was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and was discharged at Chicago, Illinois, for disability, December 9th, 1862.

AMASA PROBASCO was born in Montague, New York, and by trade was a miller; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; was arrested as a deserter from the 38th New York Volunteers while at Geneva, and was taken to his Regiment.

ROBERT R. RUSSELL was born in Manchester, New York, and by trade a saddler; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and deserted at Two Taverns, Pennsylvania, July 7th, 1863.

JOHN H. RUSSELL was born in Manchester, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, where he was wounded and discharged for disability, December 24th, 1863.

JOHN J. RUSSELL was born in England, and was by trade a blacksmith; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry; he was afterward detailed as pioneer; discharged with the Regiment.

EDWARD L. SWAN was born in Phelps, and was by trade a carpenter; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and Morton's Ford, and was detailed at provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864; he served in that capacity through the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

URIAH SMITH was born at Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was taken prisoner, while on the march, near White Plains, Virginia, July 25th, 1863; but was soon exchanged, and rejoined the Regiment, October 9th, 1863; he was detailed as provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

FRANK H. SPRAY was born in England, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and the Wilderness, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he returned to duty, August 14, 1864; was discharged with the Regiment.

MARTIN SPOORS was born in Phelps, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he participated in the battles at Harper's Ferry, and died at Centreville, Virginia, of disease, April 1st, 1863.

BARNARD SPOORS was born in Phelps, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was arrested as a deserter from the 8th New York Cavalry before leaving Geneva.

EDWIN T. SWAN was born at Phelps, New York; was a carpenter by occupation; enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, Bristow Station, Auburn Ford, and Mine Run; was detailed as provost guard, April 4th, 1864, and discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES SODEN was born in Ontario, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, at which place he was wounded in action, July 3d, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 16th, 1864, and discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES SHEPHERD was born in Scipio, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 17th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was on detached service till the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

CHARLES D. STEPHENS was born in Farmington, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, where he was

wounded, resulting in the loss of his right leg, May 18th, 1864; discharged with the Regiment, June 3d, 1865.

WALTER A. SIBBELL was born in Manchester, New York, and was by occupation a mason; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was absent, sick, from August 19th, 1863, until discharged for disability February 3d, 1864.

THEODORE SHEARS was born in Massachusetts, and was by occupation a shoemaker; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-three; he was wounded in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted May 24th, 1863; he returned April 12th, 1864, and was in the battle of the Wilderness May 6th, 1864; the writer has not been able to obtain any account of him after this latter date.

JORDAN SNOOK. See Second Lieutenant JORDAN SNOOK, page 392.

CEYLON H. SHEFFER was born in Scottsville, New York, and was by occupation a moulder; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty one years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg July 3d, 1862, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 19th, 1864, and discharged at close of war.

ALBERT H. STACEY was born in Palmyra, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was mortally wounded in action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862, and died on the same day.

DAVID C. TURNER was born at Macedon, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged nineteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Morton's Ford, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Po River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was absent, sick, from June 24th, 1864, till close of war and was discharged with Regiment.

THEODORE P. VICKERY was born in Farmington, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry,

Gettysburg, Mine River, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and was killed bearing the colors of the Regiment, in action near Petersburg, Virginia, June 22d, 1864; at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863, after the fall of Corporal MATTOON, he was severely wounded while carrying the colors of the Regiment, in the charge of that day.

LOTT WALL was born in England, and was by trade a butcher; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; he was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE B. WILSON was born in Steuben county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; was afterward detached as mail-carrier, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JOSEPH WORDEN was born in Bristol, and was a laborer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was absent, sick, from April 24th, 1864, and discharged for disability, March 11th, 1865.

GEORGE W. WARFIELD was born at Manchester, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty years; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, March 20th, 1864.

JAMES A. YOUNG was born at Oaks Corners, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was discharged at Newark, New York, December 15th, 1863, on account of wounds received at Gettysburg.

COMPANY I.

Company I was raised in Seneca county. The men were recruited by its commissioned officers, assisted by the War Committee of the district, and the Company was organized August 18th, 1862, with the following line officers:

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Captain.

GIDEON SKAATS, First Lieutenant.

GEORGE L. YOST, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CHARLES C. BABBITT. See Second Lieutenant CHARLES C. BABBITT, page 387.

URIEL D. BELLES. See Second Lieutenant URIEL D. BELLES, page 387.

GEORGE DONOLLY was born in Romulus, New York, and by occupation was a tinsmith; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and, serving with the detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

EUGENE MATHEWS was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; on the 1st of December, 1863, he was transferred to the invalid corps, and, serving in such capacity until the termination of the war, was discharged.

ELIPHALET B. NORRIS was born in Junius, New York, and was by occupation a tailor; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, and was appointed Sergeant on the organization of the Company; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September

13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged at Stevensburg, Virginia, January 23d, 1864, by order of the Secretary of War, to receive a commission in United Stated Colored Troops.

EZRA WILSON was born in Orleans, New York, and by occupation was a shoemaker; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company, and deserted at Geneva, New York, August 23d, 1862.

STEPHEN WEATHERLOW was born in Fredonia, New York, and by occupation was a clerk; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, was appointed Corporal and promoted to Sergeant, January 1st, 1863; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at the latter place, resulting in the loss of a leg; he was discharged on account of wounds, April 24th, 1864.

JOHN A. McDONALD. See First Lieutenant JOHN A. McDONALD, page 384.

FRANCIS MARSHAL was born in Junius, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, was appointed Corporal to date with enlistment, and promoted to Sergeant, October 31st, 1862; he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Centreville, Virginia, April 23d, 1863.

HENRY H. SWEET was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, was appointed Corporal, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; deserted at Elmira, New York, October 1st, 1863.

PHILIP HILLIKER was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, was appointed Corporal, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 29th, 1862.

JOSEPH B. HOOPER. See Second Lieutenant JOSEPH B. HOOPER, page 390.

LEWIS HOLMAN was born in Canoga, New York, and by occupation was a tinner; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, was appointed Corporal and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow

Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford ; he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and, serving in that capacity until the termination of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WESTBROOK S. DECKER was born in Tyre, New York, and by occupation was a teacher ; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, was appointed Corporal, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was afterward detailed in the Brigade band, and discharged from the service by order of the Secretary of War, December 10th, 1863, to accept a commission in United States Colored Troops.

PRIVATE.

HENRY ARMSTRONG was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Deep Bottom ; he was wounded in action at Deep Bottom August 14th, 1862, rejoined the Regiment in the winter of 1865, and, participating in the final campaign of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

CORNELIUS ALLIGER was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a laborer ; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, aged eighteen years ; was appointed Corporal July 4th, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant June 10th, 1864 ; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Morton's Ford, where he was wounded February 4th, 1863 ; he rejoined the Regiment May 13th, 1864 ; he participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Ream's Station, where he was again wounded in action August 25th, 1864 ; he returned to the Regiment at Arlington Heights, Virginia, in the spring of 1865, and was discharged with it at the close of the war.

SANDFORD AMBROSE was born in Varrick, New York, and was a farmer by occupation ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve

Corps, March 15th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the termination of the war, and was discharged.

GEORGE W. ALLIMAN was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was discharged for physical disability at Baltimore, Maryland, March 24th, 1863.

ANDREW A. ALLIMAN was born in Waterloo, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; was appointed Corporal after the battle of Gettysburg; promoted to Sergeant, in front of Petersburg, in the summer of 1864, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Hatche's Run, Boydton Road and Sutherland Station; he was wounded, August 14th, 1864, at Strawberry Plains, and at Sutherland Station, Virginia, April 2d, 1865, and was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, June 10th, 1865.

GEORGE W. ACKERMAN was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was appointed Corporal in March, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, August 25th, 1864; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863; he afterward rejoined the Regiment and entered upon the campaign of 1864; was severely wounded in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864; he joined the Regiment on Arlington Heights, near Washington, in the spring of 1865, and was discharged with it at the close of the war.

JACOB H. BACHMAN was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged thirty-four years; was appointed Corporal October 31st, 1862; and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

THEODORE BACHMAN was born in Fayette, New York, and was a carpenter by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and, taking part in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 29th, 1862.

JAMES H. BACHMAN was born in Fayette, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for physical disability, at Chicago, Illinois, November 5th, 1862.

JOHN R. BROWN was born in Romulus, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; died of disease at Union Mills, Virginia, on January 4th, 1863.

DAVID BERGER was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was appointed Corporal in September, 1863, promoted to Sergeant in January, 1864, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Po River; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and again at Po River, May 10th, 1864, resulting in the loss of an arm, and was discharged on account of wounds, by order of the Secretary of War, February 15th, 1865.

CHARLES BURROUGHS was born in Fayette, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-three years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for physical disability, at Chicago, Illinois, February 15th, 1863.

CHARLES H. BURCH was born in Junius, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River; he was severely wounded in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864, and was discharged at the close of the war.

LEROY BROKAW was born in Romulus, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty

two years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, and Bristow Station; he was wounded in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged at the close of the war.

DANIEL BATEMAN was born in England, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford, when he was wounded, February 4th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment in the following summer, was appointed Corporal in September, and participated in the battles of the final campaign of the war; was discharged with the Regiment at its close.

ABRAM C. CADMUS was born in Fayette, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty years, and, participating in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

PETER H. CADMUS was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a wagon maker; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged eighteen years, was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for physical disability at Washington, District of Columbia, December 22d, 1862.

ANTHONY J. COVERT was born in Romulus, New York, and was a carpenter by occupation; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM H. CHURCH was born in Phelps, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, December 2d, 1863, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

THEODORE H. COON was born in Geneva, New York, and was a tinsmith by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 27th, 1863, and discharged at the close of the war.

JOHN DAVIS. See Quartermaster-Sergeant JOHN DAVIS, page 394.

WINFIELD S. DEY was born in Varick, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in regimental hospital, camp near Union Mills, Virginia, January 15th, 1863.

HENRY DRAPER was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; and subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

WILLIAM H. EDDY was born in Elmira, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted January 5th, 1863, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July, 1863; he did not afterward rejoin the Regiment, and the writer is unable to account for him.

DAVID EVERTS was born in Waterloo, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863, and died of disease, at Washington, District of Columbia, October 22d, 1863.

VINER FILLINGHAM was born in Waterloo, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, was discharged for disability at Alexandria, Virginia, May 19th, 1863.

PHILIP GARNET was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged thirty-three years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania and Petersburg, he was wounded at Spottsylvania, May 18th 1864, and near Petersburg, October 24th, 1864, and was discharged with the Regiment.

THOMAS J. GREEN was born in Steuben county, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and sent to general hospital, sick, while on the march to Gettysburg, in June, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15th, 1864, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

ALBERT D. HILL was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted August 19th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, rejoined the Regiment in the following winter, was detached in provost guard Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and, serving with the detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

HUDSON B. HENION was born in Fayette, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was wounded in action on Maryland Heights September 13th, 1862, and died of disease at Centerville, Virginia, March 30th, 1863.

W BURR HENION was born in Seneca Falls, New York, and was by occupation a clerk; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; in June 1863, he was detached on duty as clerk in Provost Marshal General's office at Washington, District of Columbia, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged.

JOHN HART was born in Varick, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, where he was wounded July 3d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment in the

winter of 1864, and afterward participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox; he was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

GEORGE H. JONES was born in Schuyler county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 25th, aged twenty-five years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and subsequently discharged for physical disability.

JAMES JOHNSON was born in Canada West, and was by occupation a peddler; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-two years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged at Chicago, Illinois, October 30th, 1862.

RYNARD P. KIPP was born in Fayette, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action, at Gettysburg, July, 1863; was appointed Corporal, December 31st, 1863, and mustered out as supernumerary on the consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

WILLIAM H. KIPP was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a blacksmith; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and discharged for disability at Chicago, Illinois, October 30th, 1862.

HENRY KIPP, 2D, was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-nine years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

HENRY KELLIGNER was born in Varick, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and

Gettysburg; he was wounded in action, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; rejoined the Regiment in the winter of 1864, and, participating in the battle of Morton's Ford, was mortally wounded in action at that place, February 6th, 1864, and died of his wounds, February 7th, 1864.

BENJAMIN F. KIME was born in Fayette, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania; he was severely wounded in action at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, and died of disease at Chester, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1864.

THOMAS LOVEN was born in Seneca, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 19th, 1862, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; in the winter of 1863, he was detailed on duty in the quartermaster's department, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM H. LAHR was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 5th, 1862.

PETER F. LAHR was born in Fayette, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

ANSON B. LAHR was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 5th, 1862.

WILLIAM NEWBURY was born in Geneva, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged

twenty-six years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania ; he was killed in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12th, 1864.

JOHN NIMMONS was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 25th, 1862.

JOHN T. MAYNARD was born in Waterloo, New York, and was a clerk by occupation ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; in January, 1863, he was detached on duty in the ambulance corps, and, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES McDONALD was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, was discharged for physical disability, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 11th, 1863.

SAMUEL S. OSMAND was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a blacksmith; he enlisted July 28th, aged twenty-six years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862. In December, 1862, he was detached on duty in the Quartermaster's department, and, serving in such capacity until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

CALVIN OSBORN was born in New Jersey, and was a blacksmith by occupation ; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, and, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry, was severely wounded in action on Maryland Heights, September 13th, 1862, being subsequently discharged on account of wounds.

WILLIAM H. O'NEIL was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a student ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged eighteen years ; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and deserted July 6th, 1863. In December, 1864, he

rejoined the Company, and, participating in the final campaign of the war, was discharged with the Regiment at its close.

ALBERT H. PIERSON was born in Waterloo, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 10th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, where he was wounded, July 3d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment, in front of Petersburg, in the summer of 1864, and, participating in the closing campaign of the war, was killed in action at Sutherland's Station, April 2d, 1865.

ISAIAH S. PARISH was born in Enfield, New York, and was a painter by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty-two years; participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; was detailed in the Quartermaster's department, and was subsequently discharged for disability.

WILLIAM R. ROGERS was born in Cayuga, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for physical disability, at Albany, New York, April 11th, 1863.

AUGUSTUS ROGERS was born in Reading, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and deserted at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862.

DENNIS RYAN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged thirty-two years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service on account of wounds.

ABRAHAM D. SHERIDAN was born in Fayette, New York, and a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and participated in all the battle of the Regiment, as follows: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, front of Petersburg, at the left of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, assault on the lines around

Petersburg, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox; he was discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

LEVI SEIGFRIED was born in Fayette, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; on the 4th of April, 1864, he was detached in provost guard Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, and, serving in the detachment until the close of the war, was discharged with the Regiment.

JOHN H. STEITZ was born in Syracuse, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; died of disease at Union Mills, Virginia, March 13th, 1863.

WILLIAM SPRINGER was born in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, was never sick or wounded, and participated with the Regiment in all its battles, as follows: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, at the left of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Assault along the lines at Petersburg, Boydton Road, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox; he accompanied the Regiment home, and was discharged with it at the close of the war.

JACOB SENNER was born in Germany, and was by occupation a spinner; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was wounded in action, at Morton's Ford, Virginia, February 6th, 1864; was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

CHARLES SLOAT was born in Tyre, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 19th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September

13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; died of disease at Chicago, Illinois, October 17th, 1862.

JAMES SNELLING was born in Geneva, New York, and was a laborer by occupation; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania; he was wounded in action at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, and, rejoining the Regiment in front of Petersburg, was killed in action at that place June 16th, 1864.

STEPHEN P. SOUTHARD was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for physical disability at Chicago, Illinois, October 30th, 1862.

THOMAS SEBRING was born in Romulus, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863.

LYMAN TOOMBS was born in New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged nineteen years; was appointed Corporal February 6th, 1864, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania; he was severely wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12th, 1864, rejoined the Regiment in the winter of 1865; was engaged with it in the final battles of the war, and discharged with it at the close.

ALBERT M. TERHUNE was born in Varick, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, was appointed Corporal, March 23d, 1863, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Reams'

Station ; he was mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

WILLIAM TUKESBERY was born in Vermont, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg ; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1863 ; was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15th, 1864, and, serving in that capacity, was discharged at the close of the war.

JOHN A. TROUTMAN was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged nineteen years, participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease at Union Mills, Virginia, January 5th, 1863.

EDWARD J. TAYLOR was born in Waterloo, New York, and was a nurseryman by occupation ; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged nineteen years ; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and discharged for disability at Washington, District of Columbia, January 23d, 1863.

NATHAN UPDYKE was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a blacksmith ; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; in January, 1863, he was detailed on duty in the Quartermaster's department, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the Regiment.

PETER G. VAN RIPER was born in Fayette, and was a mason by occupation ; he enlisted August, 14th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years, participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for physical disability at Washington, District of Columbia, December 22d, 1862.

STEPHEN VAN RIPER was born in Fayette, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-three years ; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability, at Washington, District of Columbia, December 13th, 1862.

CHARLES WALTERS was born in Waterloo, New York, and was by occupation a laborer; he enlisted, August 11th, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863.

WILLIAM H. WOOD was born in Dutchess county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 16th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, subsequently transferred to the invalid corps, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

CHARLES WILLIAMS was born in Geneva, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years. The writer is unable to account for him after enlistment.

JAMES C. WATTLEWORTH enlisted on the formation of the Company, and at Harper's Ferry gave up the colors of the Regiment after the surrender; he was discharged, at Washington, District of Columbia, December 15th, 1863.

COMPANY K

Company K was raised in Ontario county, a portion of the men being recruited by Captain WHEELER, Lieutenant LAWRENCE and others, with Head-quarters at Canandaigua, and the remainder by Lieutenant SEAMANS at Naples. The Company organization bears date August 20th, 1862, and its original line officers were as follows:

CHARLES M. WHEELER, Captain.

H. CLAY LAWRENCE, First Lieutenant.

ISAAC A. SEAMANS, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

THOMAS O. PERKINS was born in Gorham, New York, and by profession was a lawyer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged thirty years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Baltimore, Maryland, January 27th, 1863.

ALBERT H. STAGNER was born in Shortsville, New York, and by occupation was a miller; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged thirty-four years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Washington, District of Columbia, April 21st, 1864.

GEORGE A. SHERMAN. See First Lieutenant GEORGE A. SHERMAN, page 385.

BENJAMIN H. ACKLEY was born at Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a machinist; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was dis-

charged for disability, at Washington, District of Columbia, January 31st, 1863.

RALPH H. CRIPPEN was born at Cohocton, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty three years, and was appointed Sergeant upon the organization of the Company; he was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment and participated in the battles of Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania, and was severely wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12th, 1864; he captured a sword from a rebel Captain, while in action, previous to receiving the wound; he was promoted to First Sergeant, November 1st, 1863, and discharged as supernumerary upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

ALMON B. COOPER was born in Farmington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station, and was slightly wounded in action at Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863; he was promoted to Sergeant, January 4th, 1863, and discharged as supernumerary upon consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

WILLIAM A. REED was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 20th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he was wounded by a shell, in action, on Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 1862, and discharged on account of wounds received in action at Annapolis, Maryland, October 28th, 1862.

JOHN JOYNER was born in Virgil, New York, and was by occupation a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was appointed Corporal; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Little York, Pennsylvania, November 26th, 1862.

ANDREW D. MCKECHNIE was born in the East Indies, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged forty-four years, was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was absent, sick, and on duty in general hospital, until December 25th, 1864, when he was mustered out as supernumerary upon the consolidation of the Regiment.

JOHN H. HULBURT. See Second Lieutenant JOHN H. HULBURT, page 391.

WILLIAM L. CHRISCADEN was born in Jerusalem, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 26th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal upon the organization of the Company; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he rejoined the Regiment and participated in the battles of Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; was wounded in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; he rejoined the Regiment, October 14th, 1864, and participated in the closing campaign of the war. He was promoted to Sergeant, January 27th, 1863, and discharged with the Regiment.

MOSES A. PAYNE was born in Farmington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 25th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; was reduced to the ranks, January 14th, 1863, and detailed on duty with Brigade pioneer corps; he deserted near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1863.

WILLIAM W. TATE was born in New York city, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted August 23d, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was appointed Corporal; he was in action at Harper's Ferry, and was discharged for disability at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 18th, 1863.

PRIVATES.

HARVEY T. ALCOTT was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a teacher; he enlisted July 15th, 1862, aged twenty four years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, and discharged on account of wounds received in action, at Rochester, New York, May 31st, 1865.

JOHN C. ADAMS was born in Middlesex, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 13th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and Petersburg, and was mortally wounded in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 18th, 1864; he subsequently died of wounds received in action, at Washington, District of Columbia.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS was born in Geneva, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 2d, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was killed on the skirmish line, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

HENRY T. ANTIS. See Surgeon HENRY T. ANTIS, page 395.

EDWARD BARNETT was born in Victor, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry; he was sent to general hospital, sick, in February 1863, and subsequently discharged for physical disability.

JOHN J. BARRETT was born in Victor, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station, Sutherland's Station, Farmville and Appomattox. He was on recruiting service from February 10th to April, 1864, and discharged with the Regiment at the close of the war.

IRA BARNES was born in Cayuga, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detailed as teamster, February 14th, 1863, and served in that capacity through the war, accompanying the army in its campaigns; he was discharged with the Regiment.

MARCUS BENJAMIN was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was mortally wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and died of wounds received in action, at Washington, District of Columbia, July 16th, 1864.

JOHN BENJAMIN was born in Gorham, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River; he was captured in action, battle of Po River, May 10th, 1864, and subsequently died in rebel prison.

JOHN BARRINGER was born in Richmond, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged thirty years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River; he was wounded and captured in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864, and died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia, October 17th, 1864.

ALBERT W COOPER was born in Farmington, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 21st, 1862, aged nineteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863, and was discharged at Newark, New Jersey, December 11th, 1863.

ROBERT CHAPMAN was born in Medina county, Ohio; he enlisted August 13th, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th,

1862 ; he was discharged for disability at Alexandria, Virginia, May 2d, 1863.

LEWIS CLARK was born in Lancaster, England, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted July 15th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles : Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station ; he was appointed Sergeant, November 1st, 1863, for gallant conduct, in action, as acting color-bearer at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863. He was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until December 25th, 1864, when he was mustered-out as supernumerary upon consolidation of the Regiment.

JOHN COCHRAN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station and the Wilderness ; he was captured, in action, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and died in rebel prison, at Andersonville, Georgia, September 1st, 1864.

FRANK CHRONABERY was born in Limerick, Ireland, and by occupation was a laborer ; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862 ; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

ANDREW J. CADY was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a blacksmith ; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years ; was in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded and taken prisoner on the skirmish line at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863 ; he rejoined the Regiment, May 27th, 1864 ; was wounded in action at Tolopotomoy, May 30th, 1864, and discharged from the service, June 8th, 1865.

ANSON K. COOPER was born in Farmington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer ; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the following battles : Har-

per's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity through the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

PATRICK COURTNEY was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a laborer; he enlisted July 19th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he fell into the hands of the enemy, near the Rapidan, Virginia, December 1st, 1863, and died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia, May 18th, 1864.

WALTER S. COOK was born in England, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 15th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he deserted September 20th, 1862; returned April 4th, 1863, and deserted again April 24th, 1863.

JAMES B. DETRO was born in Seneca, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was transferred to the invalid corps, September 1st, 1863.

LEROY DENTON was born in Jefferson, New York, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and on duty as musician, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he died of disease in hospital in the field, near Elk Run, Virginia, September 5th, 1863.

ALONZO K. DAVIS was born in Monroe county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged nineteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, transferred to the Invalid Corps, February 15th, 1864, on account of wounds received in action, and subsequently discharged from the service.

WARREN DENSMORE was born in Hopewell, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; and was discharged for disability at Fairfax Station, Virginia, January 12th, 1863.

FRANKLIN E. DAVIS was born in Warsaw, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Lisbon, Maryland, September 19th, 1862.

GEORGE W. ERWIN was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a cooper; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty-eight years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was wounded in action at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps on account of wounds received in action, March 15th, 1865, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

CLARK FARR was born in Naples, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 25th, 1862.

ABRAM FENTON was born in Prattsburgh, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was appointed Corporal, January 17th, 1863, detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in such capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

WILLIAM N. GATES was born in Phelps, New York, and by occupation was a blacksmith; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity through the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

PETER GINTHER was born in Germany, and by occupation was a cooper; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, and Bristow Station; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, April 6th, 1864, and discharged from the service June 9th, 1865.

FREDERICK GEIGER was born in Germany, and by occupation was a tailor; he enlisted August 7th, 1862, aged thirty-five years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Po River; he was wounded in action at Po River, May 10th, 1864; he rejoined the army in the spring of 1865, and participated in the closing campaign of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

EDSON GREENWOOD was born in New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and deserted at Geneva, New York, August, 1862; subsequently he was discharged through his own fraud.

REUBEN HILLMAN was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged thirty-nine years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry; he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, January 15th, 1864, and subsequently discharged from the service.

BENJAMIN F. HILLS, Jr., was born in Prattsburgh, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 19th, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and was discharged for disability at convalescent camp near Alexandria, Virginia, January 6th, 1863.

GEORGE V. HARRIS was born in Barrington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 19th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was appointed Corporal, and discharged as supernumerary, upon the consolidation of the Regiment, December 25th, 1864.

SAMUEL HEWEY was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty-nine years,

and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and Auburn Ford; he was wounded in the foot in action at Gettysburg Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1864, and in the thigh at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of wounds received in action, and discharged from the service July, 1865.

SAMUEL J. HUDSON was born in Farmington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 5th, aged nineteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

SAMUEL HORTON was born in Bristol, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged thirty years; was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease in hospital camp, near Union Mills, Virginia, February 19th, 1863.

BENJAMIN F. HILLS was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 8th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of small-pox, in hospital camp, near Union Mills, Virginia, December 18th, 1862.

JOHN KING was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 19th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863; rejoined the Regiment, and was detached with the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864; he served through the war and was discharged with the Regiment.

PATRICK KANALEY was born in Farmington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged thirty-seven years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run,

Morton's Ford and the Wilderness; he was severely wounded in action, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and discharged from the service in June, 1865.

JOHN H. KELLER was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted July 24th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 8th, 1862.

LORENZO W. LEETE was born in West Bloomfield, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 1st, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was sent to general hospital from Centerville, Virginia, June 25th, 1863, and transferred to the Invalid Corps, September 1st, 1863.

ALONZO B. LUCAS was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, 1862, aged twenty-five years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; he was detailed as musician, December 10th, 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

BERNARD LOGAN was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-eight years, and participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station, Sutherland's Station, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-house; he was discharged with the Regiment.

JOSEPH LOVETT was born in Pennsylvania, and by occupation was a tinsmith; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 20th, 1862.

EDWIN F. LASELLE was born in New Brunswick, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in battle of Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, November 20th, 1862.

WILLIAM MORGAN was born in England, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged twenty years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; he was mortally wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, and died of wounds, received in action, July 9th, 1863.

GEORGE A. MILLER was born in Auburn, New York, and enlisted August 5th, 1862, aged eighteen years; he was detailed as musician and served in that capacity through the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

THOMAS J. MOORE was born in Ontario county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and died of disease at Alexandria, Virginia, April 10th, 1863.

GEORGE W. MACOMBER was born in Bristol, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 21st, 1862, aged eighteen years, and participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863, resulting in the loss of a leg, and was discharged, on account of wounds received in action, May 3d, 1864.

LESTER NELSON was born in Albany, New York, and by occupation was a moulder; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d and 3d, 1863; he was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1863.

JAMES NORMAN was born in Dresden, New York, and by occupation was a stone cutter; he enlisted July 25th, 1862, aged twenty-seven years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 3d, 1862; he was returned to the Regiment at Stevensburg, Virginia, February 28th, 1864, was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay due or to become due, and to be confined for three years at the Dry Tortugas.

MORDIN OLDER was born in Farmington, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 28th, aged twenty years, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry; he was absent, sick, from the spring of 1863 until the winter of 1864, and was detached in provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864; he was discharged at the close of the war.

HARRISON PRITCHARD was born in Ontario county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-two years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; he was wounded in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1864, and subsequently discharged on account of wounds received in action.

JEROME M. PARKS was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 15th, 1862, aged twenty one years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1862; he was appointed Corporal, July 17th, 1863, to date from November 26th, 1862; rejoined the Regiment, and was killed in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

GEORGE PROUTY was born in Canandaigua, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was slightly wounded on the skirmish line at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1863, and detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

DILLON M. PETTENGER was born in Victor, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 21st, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was severely wounded in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th, 1862, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps February 25th, 1864, and discharged from the service at the close of the war.

WILLIAM O. PHILLIPS was born in Gorham, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 23d, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago. In October 20th, 1862, he rejoined the Regiment at Centerville, Virginia, March 13th, 1863, and deserted again at Auburn Ford, Virginia, October 14th, 1863.

JOHN PECK was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 6th, 1862, aged twenty-four years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was wounded in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863, and was discharged July 12th, 1865.

JOHN B. RUPERTS was born in Phelps, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 9th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, August 1st, 1863, and subsequently discharged from the service.

WILLIAM H. ROOT was born in Victor, New York, and by occupation was a carpenter; he enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability, at Chicago, Illinois, November 1st, 1862.

FREDERICK M. ROOT was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a painter; he enlisted August 21st, 1862, aged twenty-four years; was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station, and was wounded in action at Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14th, 1863; he was detached with the provost guard, Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, October 14th, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

HIRAM R. RICHMOND was born in Livonia, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 29th, 1862, aged forty-four years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he died of disease in camp at Centreville, Virginia, May 4th, 1863.

HENRY E. SIMONS was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 14th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and died of disease in post hospital, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 8th, 1862, being the first death from disease in the Regiment.

GEORGE W. SMITH was born in East Bloomfield, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 12th 1862, aged twenty-four years; participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and was wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity through the war, when he was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, June 6th, 1865.

LORENZO W. SMILEY was born in Phelps, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 4th, 1862, aged thirty-nine years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was transferred to the Invalid Corps February 15th, 1862, and subsequently discharged from the service.

WILLIAM J. TURNER was born in Victor, New York, and by occupation was a shoemaker; he enlisted July 18th, 1862, aged eighteen years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862, and transferred to the Invalid Corps, September 20th, 1863; he was on a visit to the Regiment at the time of the battles of Auburn Ford and Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863, and voluntarily went into the actions with his Company; he was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

THOMAS T. TONEY was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 3d, 1862, aged twenty-one years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Chicago, Illinois, October 10th, 1862.

HENRY UNDERHILL was born in Canandaigua, New York, and by occupation was a bookbinder; he enlisted August 9th, 1862, aged forty-five years; he was detailed as nurse in hospital while at Camp Swift, Geneva, New York, and died in regimental hospital, near Union Mills, Virginia, March 27th, 1863.

SIMEON WRIGHT was born in Rupert, Vermont, and by occupation was a wagonmaker; he enlisted August 19th, 1862, aged forty years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1862; he was discharged for disability at Fort Schuyler, New York, October 19th, 1863.

HIRAM WILSON was born in Yates county, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 11th, 1862, aged eighteen years, and was in action at Harper's Ferry, Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford; he was detached in the provost guard at Head-quarters, 2d Army Corps, April 4th, 1864, and served in that capacity with the army until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the Regiment.

JAMES WILSON was born in Naples, New York, and was a farmer by occupation; he enlisted August 12th, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry and Petersburg; he was killed in action near Petersburg, Virginia, March 25th, 1865.

IRA F. WASHBURN was born in Naples, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted August 13th, 1862, aged twenty-five years; was in action at Harper's Ferry, and deserted at Jones' Corners, Maryland, July 13th, 1863.

EDGAR A. WARNER was born in Hopewell, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn Ford and Bristow Station; he was mortally wounded in action at Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863, and died of wounds received in action, October 16th, 1863.

WALLACE WILDER was born in Plymouth, Michigan, by occupation a farmer, and enlisted July 31st, 1862, aged twenty-four years; he shot his thumb off intentionally, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 8th, 1862, and deserted at Frederick, Maryland, September 18th, 1862; he reported, and was discharged for disability at Washington, District of Columbia, May 14th, 1863.

RECRUITS.

JAMES BARNES was born in Richmond, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted March 4th, 1864, aged

twenty-three years, joined the Regiment for duty April 1st, 1864, was mortally wounded in action, battle of the Wilderness, May 7th, 1864, and died of wounds received in action at Fort Monroe, Virginia, September 10th, 1864.

HENRY BARNES was born in Richmond, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted March 4th, 1864, aged twenty years, and joined the Regiment near Stevensburg, Virginia, April 1st, 1864; he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Po River and Spottsylvania, and was wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12th, 1864.

ELIAS BARNES was born in Richmond, New York, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted February 23d, 1864, aged twenty-one years, and joined the Regiment April 1st, 1864; he was killed in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

REUBEN FULLER was a recruit; he joined the Regiment July 2d, 1864, and was absent, sick, until the close of the war.

OWEN KIDD was born in Pennsylvania, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted February 27th, 1864, aged forty-three years, and joined the Regiment April 1st, 1864; he was missing in action in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, and probably killed.

WILLIAM SEAMANS was born in Michigan, and by occupation was a farmer; he enlisted March 31st, 1864, aged twenty-two years, and joined the Regiment near Stevensburg, Virginia, April 1st, 1863; he was severely wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness May 6th, 1864, resulting in the loss of an arm, and was subsequently discharged from the service.

GEORGE B. WILSON was born in Gorham, New York, and enlisted April 7th, 1864; he joined the Regiment for duty May 6th, 1864, and died November 14th, 1864, at Geneva, New York, of disease contracted in the service.

REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

THIRTY-NINTH, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH, AND ONE
HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH NEW YORK VOL.

The 39th, 111th, 125th and 126th, New York Volunteers were thrown together by the fortunes of war at Harper's Ferry, in 1862, and were united in one Brigade from November, 1862, until the close of the war, in 1865, from which time their general history is nearly identical.

THE THIRTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment, called also Garibaldi Guards, was raised and organized in the city of New York, to serve three years. It was mustered into the service of the United States, May 8th, 1861. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the Regiment composed of veterans and recruits retained in the service until July 1st, 1865, when they were mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The Regiment participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Cross Keys, and the battles enumerated on page 331.

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Colonels:			
Frederick Geo. D'Utassy.	Sept. 14, 1861	May 28, 1861	Dismissed May 29, 1863.
Augustus Funk.....	Nov. 14, 1863	Nov. 14, 1863	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Lieutenant-Colonels:			
Alexander Ropetti.....	Sept. 14, 1861	June 6, 1861	Discharged June 19, 1862.
Charles Schwarz.....	July 18, 1862	June 19, 1862	Discharged May 31, 1863.
James G. Hughes.....	Jan. 6, 1864	Jan. 6, 1864	Discharged Jan. 23, 1865.
Majors:			
Charles Wiegand	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Resigned Jan. 24, 1862.
Hugo Hildebrandt	July 18, 1862	June 19, 1862	Discharged Dec. 10, 1863.
Charles C. Baker	Jan. 16, 1864	Jan. 16, 1864	Discharged May 30, 1864.
John McE. Hyde (brevet Colonel U. S. V.)	July 13, 1864	May 30, 1864	Discharged May 15, 1865.
Adjutants:			
Louis Riege	July 21, 1862	June 8, 1862	Resigned Feb. 2, 1863.
John Dessauer.....	June 29, 1863	June 1, 1863	Dismissed Feb. 8, 1864.

Register of Officers—(Continued).

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Adjutants: James S. Wyckoff..... Wright Banks..... Victor Leseine.....	Feb. 28, 1865 July 13, 1865 Jan. 27, 1862	Feb. 10, 1865 June 20, 1865 Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged June 4, 1865. Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65. Not mustered; killed in action.
Quartermasters: Ellis D. Lazelle..... Cassar Nissen..... Ferdinand Leibnitz.....	Sept. 14, 1861 April 8, 1863 Nov. 13, 1863	Aug. 28, 1861 Dec. 8, 1862 July 30, 1863	Discharged Aug. 14, 1862. Dismissed July 30, 1863. Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Surgeons: Leopold Zander..... Frederick Wolf..... Charles S. Hoyt.....	Sept. 14, 1861 Dec. 23, 1861 May 12, 1864	Aug. 28, 1861 Dec. 21, 1861 May 11, 1864	Resigned December 9, 1861. Discharged April 17, 1864. Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Assistant Surgeons: Rudolph Ribbeck..... Ebenezer Day..... Emil Steiger..... William Goodwin.....	Sept. 14, 1861 June 20, 1863 Dec. 2, 1862 Mar. 5, 1864	Aug. 28, 1861 June 20, 1863 Aug. 9, 1862 Mar. 5, 1864	Dismissed May 9, 1863. Transf'd to 78th reg. Sept. 8, '63. Discharged Feb. 17, 1864. Discharged April 29, 1865.
Chaplain: Anthony P. Zyla.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 23, 1861	Discharged Jan. 31, 1863.
Captains: Emil Hollinde..... George Brey..... Robert C. Schreiber..... Thomas Nielzieski..... John B. Dunger..... Carlos de la Mesa..... William Robisted..... John F. Bauer..... Victor Chandoni.....	May 13, 1862 Sept. 14, 1861 Feb. 23, 1863 Sept. 14, 1861 Sept. 14, 1861 Dec. 20, 1862 Sept. 14, 1861 Feb. 14, 1862 Sept. 14, 1861	April 29, 1862 Aug. 28, 1861 Nov. 11, 1862 Aug. 28, 1861 Aug. 28, 1861 June 30, 1862 Aug. 28, 1861 Jan. 24, 1862 Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged Oct. 9, 1863. Dismissed March 13, 1863. Dismissed March 16, 1863. Discharged May 18, 1863. Resigned June 30, 1862. Transf'd to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63. Resigned Oct. 5, 1862. Discharged June 3, 1863. Resigned Sept. 20, 1861.
Bernard Baer..... E. Saviotti..... Christian Encke..... Joseph Torrens..... Edward Venuti..... C. Graham Bacon..... Conrad V. Schondorf..... Charles Hoffman..... Rudolph Schwickhardi..... John M. Gilfillan.....	July 18, 1862 Mar. 14, 1862 Dec. 20, 1862 Sept. 14, 1861 Jan. 27, 1862 Dec. 20, 1862 Sept. 14, 1861 Nov. 21, 1862 Feb. 23, 1863 Jan. 16, 1864	June 19, 1862 Mar. 14, 1862 Oct. 17, 1862 May 28, 1861 Dec. 21, 1861 Oct. 8, 1862 Aug. 28, 1861 July 16, 1862 Feb. 10, 1863 Jan. 16, 1864	Mustered out at expiration of term of service, June 24, '64. Dismissed Oct. 17, 1862. Discharged May 31, 1863. Resigned Dec. 21, 1861. Resigned Aug. 31, 1862. Dismissed May 25, 1863. Resigned July 16, 1862. Resigned Feb. 10, 1863. Discharged March 5, 1864. Disch'd Sept. 12, 1864; re-commis'd and disch'd Mar. 15, '65.
Charles Di Bisaccianti..... George Beunelt..... Carl Von Utassy..... Jose Romero..... Bernard Franz..... Thomas H. Hand.....	Sept. 14, 1861 June 27, 1862 Dec. 20, 1862 Sept. 14, 1861 May 13, 1862 Jan. 11, 1864	Aug. 28, 1861 Jan. 16, 1862 Sept. 22, 1862 May 28, 1861 April 29, 1862 Jan. 16, 1864	Discharged June 27, 1863. Dismissed May, 19, 1862. Discharged Aug. 6, 1863. Dismissed Oct. 17, 1862. Dismissed Nov. 12, 1862. Mustered out at expiration of term of service, June 24, '64.
Theodore Pausch..... Magnus Bader..... Henry Shaw..... Killian Van Rensselaer..... Robert A. Temper.....	Feb. 23, 1863 Nov. 13, 1863 Sept. 3, 1864 Jan. 9, 1864 Mar. 30, 1864	Feb. 2, 1863 July 3, 1863 Sept. 3, 1864 Jan. 9, 1864 Feb. 8, 1864	Killed at Get' b'g, Pa. July 2, '63. Discharged June 2, 1864. Discharged May 27, 1865. Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, June 24, '64.
John E. Valentine..... Edwln Sturgis..... George H. Foster..... Isaac Proper..... Henry Shaw.....	April 13, 1864 Jan. 13, 1864 Feb. 28, 1865 Dec. 7, 1864 Sept. 3, 1864	April 6, 1864 Jan. 13, 1864 Feb. 10, 1865 Nov. 19, 1864 Sept. 3, 1864	Discharged July 28, 1864. Resigned March 11, 1864. Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65. Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65. Discharged May 27, 1865.
First Lieutenants: Richard Marschall..... Jacob Kittel..... Charles Ruelberg..... Juan Ruiz Castillo..... Edmund Doefer..... Charles Zimmerman..... Otto Willin.....	Sept. 14, 1861 April 8, 1863 Sept. 14, 1861 Jan. 27, 1862 Feb. 23, 1863 Sept. 14, 1861 Dec. 20, 1862	Aug. 28, 1861 Dec. 18, 1862 Aug. 28, 1861 Jan. 4, 1862 Dec. 19, 1862 Aug. 28, 1861 Dec. 19, 1862	Discharged Oct. 9, 1861. Resigned July 31, 1863. Resigned Jan. 2, 1862. Discharged Oct. 22, 1862. Discharged May 31, 1863. Resigned Jan. 8, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863.

Register of Officers—(Continued).

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
John H. Erben.....	Dec. 20, 1862	Oct. 17, 1862	Discharged May 31, 1863.
Henry C. Lindner.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Resigned Jan. 16, 1862.
Raphael Frizone.....	Jan. 27, 1862	Sept. 27, 1861	Dismissed June 23, 1862.
Francisco Laque.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Resigned Oct. 7, 1861.
Giovanni Baggioli.....	Jan. 27, 1862	Oct. 7, 1861	Resigned Sept. 10, 1862.
John W. Fauk.....	Mar. 30, 1864	Feb. 8, 1864	Discharged April 21, 1865.
Otto Rossmaessler.....	Mar. 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1864	Mustered out at expiration of term of service, June 24, 1864.
David A. Allen.....	Dec. 17, 1863	Dec. 12, 1863	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Charles C. Haight.....	Dec. 22, 1863	Dec. 19, 1863	Discharged Nov. 19, 1864.
James Tripp.....	Jan. 7, 1864	Jan. 6, 1864	Discharged April 24, 1865.
Leonard Magmes.....	Jan. 7, 1864	Jan. 6, 1864	Resigned May 19, 1864.
Theodore F. Rich.....	Jan. 22, 1864	Jan. 22, 1864	Killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.
Pletus A. Field.....	Dec. 17, 1864	Sept. 21, 1864	Discharged Dec. 19, 1864.
Erskine Rich.....	Dec. 31, 1864	Dec. 31, 1864	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Allen M. Baker.....	May 11, 1865	April 22, 1865	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Baron W. Briggs.....	Mar. 30, 1865	Feb. 10, 1865	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Philip C. Rodgers.....	Dec. 7, 1864	Nov. 19, 1864	Discharged Feb. 23, 1865.
Charles H. Ballou.....	Mar. 30, 1865	Feb. 10, 1865	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Second Lieutenants:			
Anton Von Utassy.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Missing since Dec. 28, 1861.
Albert Jordon.....	Mar. 10, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862	Died at Cross Keys, Va., June 15, 1862.
Charles Galluba.....	Aug. 30, 1862	June 15, 1862	Discharged Dec. 17, 1862.
Louis L. Viseier.....	Feb. 23, 1863	Dec. 19, 1862	Discharged Nov. 7, 1863.
Edward A. Woodbury.....	Dec. 20, 1862	Oct. 17, 1862	Resigned March 23, 1863.
Lo Derndinger.....	April 8, 1863	Mar. 23, 1863	Discharged Dec. 19, 1864.
Ignazio Allegritti.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged Sept. 27, 1861.
Aphonse Pasquet.....	Dec. 20, 1862	June 30, 1862	Resigned March 27, 1863.
Eugene Subit.....	June 6, 1863	Mar. 27, 1863	Discharged Jan. 10, 1863.
Anthony Schada.....	Feb. 24, 1862	Jan. 24, 1862	Dismissed Oct. 17, 1862.
Andrew Fontana.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Dismissed Oct. 17, 1862.
Henry Dietrich.....	Dec. 20, 1862	Oct. 17, 1862	Resigned Sept. 29, 1863.
Alfred Muller.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Resigned Oct. 7, 1861.
Francisco Ornesi.....	Jan. 27, 1862	Oct. 7, 1861	Dismissed June 23, 1862.
Benard Pollock.....	Dec. 20, 1862	Oct. 17, 1862	Discharged May 31, 1863.
Sylvia Ronzoni.....	Aug. 30, 1862	July 30, 1862	Discharged Dec. 17, 1862.
Adolphus Wayner.....	Feb. 23, 1863	Dec. 17, 1862	Died at Get'b'g, Pa., Aug. 25, '63
George Doell.....	Nov. 13, 1863	July 31, 1863	Mustered out on expiration of term of service, June 24, 1864.
John Samsa.....	Nov. 13, 1863	July 31, 1863	Discharged March 5, 1864.
Ferdinand Maggi.....	Mar. 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1864	Discharged Dec. 13, 1864.
David R. Bruen.....	Aug. 12, 1864	July 28, 1864	Killed near Petersburg, Va., Nov. 24, 1864.
Charles Duncan.....	Nov. 16, 1864	Oct. 27, 1864	Resigned June 1, 1865.
Emanuel M. Lederer.....	Nov. 13, 1863	Aug. 25, 1863	Discharged March 25, 1864.
Charles Sutter.....	Nov. 13, 1863	July 3, 1863	Discharged Dec. 19, 1864.
Michael O. McGarry.....	Dec. 9, 1862	Dec. 9, 1862	Died at Georgetown, D. C., May 25, 1864.
Charles A. Schouler.....	Feb. 4, 1864	Jan. 28, 1864	Discharged Oct. 8, 1864.
Joseph Willson.....	Dec. 17, 1863	Dec. 12, 1863	Discharged Aug. 23, 1864.
George Plumb.....	Dec. 17, 1863	Dec. 12, 1863	Mustered out on expiration of term of service, June 24, '64.
Edward H. Kellogg.....	June 11, 1864	June 11, 1864	Resigned June 1, 1865.
Thomas J. O'Keefe.....	Feb. 8, 1864	Mar. 30, 1864	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Cornelius McLean.....	Feb. 4, 1864	Jan. 28, 1864	Dismissed July 7, 1864.
Thomas J. Addi.....	Mar. 12, 1864	Mar. 12, 1864	Mustered out on expiration of term of service, June 24, 1864.
Louis Edelman.....	Nov. 9, 1864	Oct. 5, 1864	Discharged March 25, 1865.
Philo J. Tuttle.....	Dec. 17, 1864	Sept. 21, 1864	Dismissed Dec. 22, 1864.
Charles Menzler.....	Dec. 7, 1864	Nov. 19, 1864	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Giovanni D. Nesi.....	Dec. 7, 1864	Dec. 7, 1864	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Joseph G. Seck.....	May 11, 1865	April 21, 1865	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.
Peter Lee.....	Jan. 31, 1865	Dec. 17, 1864	Must'd out with reg. July 1, '65.

**ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW
YORK VOLUNTEERS.**

This Regiment was organized at Auburn, New York, to serve three years. The Companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Cayuga and Wayne (twenty-fifth senatorial district). It was mustered into the service of the United States, August 20th, 1862, and mustered out of the service, June 3d, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. The recruits were transferred to the 4th New York Artillery. This Regiment participated in the battles enumerated on page 331.

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Colonels:			
Jesse Segoine	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned Jan. 3, 1863.
C. Dugald MacDougall, Bt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V..	Feb. 3, 1863	Jan. 3, 1863	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Lieutenant-colonels:			
Seneca B. Smith.....	Feb. 3, 1863	Jan. 3, 1863	Resigned April 2, 1863.
Isaac M. Lusk.....	May 18, 1863	April 2, 1863	Resigned April 2, 1864.
Lewis W. Husk, Brevet Colonel U. S. V.....	Oct. 20, 1864	Aug. 20, 1864	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Majors:			
James H. Hinman	May 18, 1864	April 2, 1863	Discharged June 11, 1864.
Joseph W. Corning.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged February 3, 1865.
Sidney Mead	March 9, 1865	Feb. 3, 1865	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Adjutants:			
Henry H. Segoine	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned January 13, 1863.
James Haggerty	Jan. 28, 1863	Jan. 28, 1863	Resigned June 1, 1863.
Adolphus B. Capron	Oct. 7, 1863	June 1, 1863	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Quartermaster:			
James Turlan	Sept. 9, 1862	July 22, 1862	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Surgeon:			
William Vosburgh.....	Sept. 9, 1862	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Assistant Surgeons:			
James D. Benton	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 7, 1862	Promoted to surgeon of 98th N. Y. V. Feb. 6, 1863.
D. Stewart Hopkins	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 20, 1862	Promoted to surgeon 4th Dela- ware Vols. Feb. 6, 1863.
Charles M. Frisbec	April 15, 1863	April 15, 1863	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Chaplain:			
John N. Brown.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
Captains:			
Aaron P. Seeley	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned August 19, 1864.
Marcus W. Murdock.....	May 23, 1864	April 2, 1864	Discharged January 18, 1865.
Philip J. Lasse	Dec. 24, 1864	Nov. 9, 1864	Mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
John S. Coe	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned March 10, 1863.
Robert C. Perry	May 18, 1863	March 6, 1863	Transferred to Veteran Re- serve Corps, Nov. 9, 1864.
Edward A. Thomas.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned March 23, 1863.
Ira Jones.....	May 18, 1863	Mar. 23, 1863	Discharged April 20, 1864.
Jerome M. Latin.....	May 23, 1864	April 20, 1864	Died July 15, 1864, in hospital at New York.
David A. Taylor	Oct. 10, 1864	April 1, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Sebastian D. Holmes	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged June 27, 1864.
Edwin H. Burnham.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.

Register of Officers—(Continued).

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Captains:			
Benj. W. Thompson.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Promoted to Major 32d U. S. C. T., March 9, 1864.
John W. Lockwood.....	May 23, 1864	May 16, 1864	Died of wounds received in escaping from the enemy.
John A. Laing.....	Feb. 20, 1863	Jan. 3, 1863	Discharged January 16, 1865.
Lafayette Mumford.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Aug. 16, 1864	Discharged April 22, 1865.
Ezra H. Northrup.....	Sept. 2, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned December 26, 1862.
Frank Rich.....	Feb. 4, 1863	Dec. 26, 1862	Dismissed April 1, 1864.
Reuben J. Myers.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 1, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Silas A. Tremain.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned Jan. 7, 1863.
George M. Smith.....	Jan. 28, 1863	Jan. 3, 1862	Discharged Nov. 30, 1863.
Edgar J. Heuston, Brevet Major U. S. V.....	May 23, 1864	Nov. 30, 1863	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
First Lieutenants:			
Samuel B. McIntyre.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged Jan. 25, 1864.
Edwin Parshall.....	May 23, 1864	Jan. 25, 1864	Killed in action before muster.
George W. Moore.....	Nov. 18, 1864	Nov. 1, 1864	Resigned May 19, 1865.
Jacob T. Van Buskirk.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned Nov. 26, 1862.
John P. Fishback.....	Nov. 18, 1864	Oct. 29, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Hazeltine L. Moore.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned Nov. 9, 1862.
Augustus W. Green.....	Nov. 24, 1862	Nov. 10, 1862	Discharged Sept. 7, 1864.
Roland R. Dennis.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Aug. 12, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
John H. Drake.....	May 18, 1863	March 6, 1863	Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Warren L. Smith.....	May 23, 1864	May 16, 1864	Discharged November 27, 1864.
Andrew D. Soverill.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged January 16, 1863.
Augustus W. Proseus.....	Feb. 20, 1863	Jan. 3, 1863	Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Daniel G. Sterling.....	Nov. 18, 1864	Oct. 9, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
John J. Brinkerhoff, Jr.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned, February 1, 1864.
Howard Service.....	May 23, 1864	Feb. 1, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Charles A. Furman.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 1, 1864	Resigned December 23, 1864.
George Parker.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Sept. 19, 1864	Resigned November 21, 1864.
Henry C. Golden.....	Dec. 24, 1864	Nov. 24, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Samuel C. Bradley.....	May 23, 1864	Nov. 30, 1863	Discharged March 8, 1865.
Second Lieutenants:			
Ezra A. Hibbard.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned February 13, 1863.
Horace G. Hills.....	Feb. 28, 1863	Feb. 18, 1863	Killed in action at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864.
E. W. Hoff.....	May 23, 1864	May 5, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
John Tremper.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned March 2, 1863.
Theodore Sampson.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Resigned November 7, 1862.
Patrick H. Welch.....	May 18, 1863	Mar. 23, 1863	Discharged October 18, 1864.
Franklin Denel.....	Nov. 18, 1864	Nov. 1, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Erastus W. Granger.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.
James W. Snedecker.....	Feb. 27, 1864	Feb. 26, 1864	Killed in action at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1865.
Edward Van Derveer.....	May 23, 1864	May 5, 1864	Killed in action.
Alexander B. Williams.....	July 20, 1864	July 16, 1864	Deceased.
Stephen A. Pyatt.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Aug. 20, 1864	Discharged February 15, 1865.
Jerome L. Stewart.....	May 23, 1864	May 16, 1864	Killed in action, 1864.
Matthew M. Hunter.....	July 20, 1864	June 16, 1864	Mustered out.
Silas W. Belding.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Sept. 19, 1864	Killed in action near Sutherland Station, Va., Apr. 2, '65.
George Brown.....	Feb. 20, 1863	Jan. 3, 1863	Resigned October 9, 1864.
Abner Seely.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Aug. 16, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
C. H. Hitchcock.....	Nov. 30, 1863	June 1, 1863	Discharged December 22, 1864.
Edgar M. Dudley.....	Feb. 4, 1863	Dec. 26, 1862	Discharged December 9, 1864.
Wager H. Remington.....	Mar. 24, 1865	Dec. 9, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Arthur W. Marshall.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged February 1, 1864.
John C. Smith.....	Feb. 27, 1864	Feb. 26, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Andrew P. Camp.....	May 23, 1864	Nov. 30, 1863	Resigned May 19, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment was organized at Troy, New York, to serve three years. The Companies of which it was composed, were raised in the county of Rensselaer (12th Senatorial district). It was mustered into the service of the United States, August 29th, 1862, and mustered out of the service, June 5th, 1865, in accordance with orders from War Department. This Regiment participated in the battles enumerated on page 331.

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Colonels:			
John A. Griswold	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Not mustered.
George L. Willard			Killed in action at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Levin Crandall	July 27, 1863	July 3, 1863	Resigned Dec. 14, 1864.
Lieut.-Colonels:			
Aaron B. Myer	July 31, 1863	July 3, 1862	Died of wounds rec'd in action at Wilderness, May 8, 1863.
Joseph Hyde	July 6, 1864	May 8, 1864	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Majors:			
James C. Bush	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Discharged March 17, 1863.
William H. H. Brainard ..	March 8, 1865	Feb. 3, 1865	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Samuel Armstrong	Aug. 26, 1863	July 3, 1863	Promoted Nov. 13, 1863, to Lieut.-Col. 9th reg. U. S. C. T.
Adjutants:			
Elias P. Sheldon	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned May 14, 1864.
Merritt B. Miller	May 31, 1864	May 14, 1864	Died of wounds rec'd in action, June 26, 1864.
James H. Hatch	March 14, 1865	Feb. 3, 1865	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Quartermasters:			
L. Chandler Ball	Sept. 10, 1862	July 25, 1862	Promoted to additional pay- master Feb. 19, 1863.
George W. Jenkins	April 3, 1863	Feb. 28, 1863	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Surgeon:			
William S. Cooper	Sept. 10, 1862	July 26, 1862	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Assistant Surgeons:			
Abijah G. Benedict	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 13, 1862	Resigned Nov. 18, 1862.
Charles S. Allen	Nov. 28, 1862	Nov. 24, 1862	Discharged Dec. 1, 1862.
George H. Owen	Jan. 28, 1863	Jan. 19, 1863	Discharged March 9, 1865.
Washington Aiken	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 19, 1862	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Chaplains:			
Joseph L. Barlow	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned Feb. 14, 1863.
Ezra D. Simons	March 1, 1863	Mar. 2, 1863	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Captains:			
Dudley E. Cornell	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 12, 1862	Discharged Nov. 19, 1862.
Thomas F. Sheldon	Dec. 20, 1862	Nov. 19, 1862	Discharged Sept. 9, 1864.
Walter K. Newcomb	June 2, 1863	Mar. 17, 1863	Died of disease at Washington, Aug. 9, 1863.
William H. Hakes	Aug. 28, 1863	Aug. 7, 1863	Discharged June 29, 1864.
Joseph Egolf	July 13, 1864	June 29, 1864	Discharged Dec. 31, 1864.
Friend S. Esmond	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 14, 1862	Resigned Dec. 11, 1862.
Frank Chamberlain	Feb. 11, 1863	Dec. 11, 1862	Discharged June 19, 1864.
Frederick A. Morey	Oct. 6, 1864	June 19, 1864	Discharged Oct. 10, 1864.
George W. Pettit	Mar. 25, 1865	Mar. 1, 1865	Mus'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
John C. Quay	Aug. 28, 1863	July 3, 1863	Discharged May 10, 1864.
William H. Babcock	May 13, 1863	April 2, 1863	Mus'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
William Dimond	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 16, 1862	Resigned Sept. 28, 1862.

Register of Officers.—(Continued).

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Edward A. Hartshorn.....	Nov. 21, 1862	Sept. 28, 1862	Resigned November 2, 1863.
William D. Taylor.....	Nov. 30, 1863	Nov. 2, 1863	Discharged July 14, 1864.
James L. Tilley.....	Mar. 24, 1866	Mar. 1, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Nelson Penfield.....	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 18, 1862	Dismissed November 11, 1862; order issued removing disability March 25, 1863; recommissioned June 2, 1863.
William H. Plumb, Jr ...	Feb. 11, 1863	Nov. 11, 1862	Died of wounds received in action, October 13, 1863.
Henry L. Haskell	Nov. 30, 1863	Oct. 14, 1863	Discharged August 12, 1864.
William Halon.....	Mar. 25, 1865	Mar. 1, 1863	Must'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Geo. E. Lemon	Sept. 10, 1852	Aug. 19, 1862	Dismissed May 15, 1865.
Ephraim Wood	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 19, 1862	Killed in action at Gettysburg, Virginia, July 3, 1863.
Lewis E. Crandall.....	Nov. 30, 1863	Nov. 18, 1863	Discharged June 10, 1864.
Edward P. Jones	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
John V. W. Vandenburg.	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 25, 1863	Discharged April 22, 1863; disability removed Sept. 25, '63.
Nelson Penfield.....	June 2, 1863	April 22, 1863	Discharged February 3, 1865.
Edward C. Jackson	Mar. 24, 1864	Mar. 1, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
John C. Quay	Feb. 28, 1865	Feb. 24, 1865	Killed in action April 2d, 1865.
First Lieutenants:			
E. L. P. Clapp	Nov. 30, 1863	July 3, 1863	Died of wounds received in action, June 5, 1864.
David E. White.....	July 13, 1864	June 6, 1864	Discharged May 2, 1865.
Charles H. Taylor.....	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 13, 1862	Resigned October 21, 1862.
William H. Hakes	Dec. 20, 1862	Oct. 21, 1862	Discharged June 29, 1864.
Lee Churchill.....	Nov. 30, 1863	Aug. 7, 1863	Discharged June 26, 1864.
Charles E. Sweet	Mar. 21, 1863	Mar. 1, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
Lyndon H. Stephens	Feb. 11, 1863	Nov. 11, 1862	Resigned January 21, 1864.
William C. Hyde	Aug. 22, 1864	July 13, 1864	Discharged December 21, 1864.
Egbert Jolls	Dec. 20, 1862	Nov. 17, 1862	Discharged February 6, 1863.
William Milner	Nov. 30, 1863	Nov. 2, 1863	Resigned July 21, 1864.
Calvin Bush	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 16, 1862	Resigned February 11, 1863.
Egbert B. Hull	Feb. 28, 1863	Feb. 11, 1863	Died in prison near Petersburg, Virginia, June, 1864.
Benjamin R. Townsend..	Feb. 11, 1863	Dec. 11, 1862	Promoted to Major U. S. C. T. November 19, 1863.
Charles Bales	Mar. 24, 1864	Mar. 1, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 3, '65.
George A. Bryan	Nov. 30, 1863	Nov. 18, 1863	Killed in action June 16, 1864.
David Brainard	July 13, 1864	June 16, 1864	Discharged November 12, 1864.
Malcolm Morrison	Mar. 24, 1865	Mar. 1, 1865	Dismissed May 1, 1865.
Francis Clarkson	Mar. 24, 1865	Mar. 1, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Bennett L. Barton	June 2d, 1863	Mar. 17, 1863	Resigned March 14, 1864.
J. De Witt Coleman.....	Nov. 30, 1863	Nov. 18, 1863	Killed in action near Petersburg, June 16, 1864.
Henry M. Clum	July 13, 1864	June 16, 1864	Must'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Archibald Bachman	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Resigned February 20, 1863.
Edward O'Connor	April 3, 1863	Feb. 20, 1863	Discharged March 4, 1864.
Charles A. Pickett	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 25, 1862	Resigned July 25, 1863.
Albert Reynolds	July 13, 1864	June 5, 1864	Discharged April 16, 1865.
Edward L. Shaw	May 13, 1865	Mar. 14, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Second Lieutenants:			
Risley J. Carpenter.....	April 18, 1864	April 1, 1864	Discharged July 16, 1864.
Donald Gillies	April 3, 1863	Feb. 20, 1863	Dismissed July 4, 1864.
John Kruster	Dec. 7, 1864	Nov. 28, 1864	Must'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
David Cornishay	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 14, 1862	Resigned January 15, 1863.
Sherman Clemishaw.....	Feb. 4, 1863	Jan. 15, 1863	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
Robert E. Myer.....	Feb. 28, 1865	Feb. 1, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 5, '65.
Patrick Carden	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 14, 1862	Resigned October 24, 1862.
Chas. E. Clemishaw	April 18, 1864	April 1, 1864	Killed in action, May 12, 1864.
William F. Blair	Mar. 14, 1865	Feb. 2, 1865	Dismissed May 18, 1865.
Edward W. Barnes.....	Feb. 27, 1864	Dec. 23, 1863	Died June 24, 1864, of wounds received in action.
David Hagadorn	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 19, 1862	Resigned October 1, 1862.
Eglon L. Green	April 20, 1864	April 1, 1864	Died June 2d, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Thomas Clay	July 13, 1864	June 17, 1864	Died in prison in Florence, Georgia, November 10, 1864.

Register of Officers.—(Continued).

OFFICERS.	Date of com'n.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Edward Fink	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Resigned February 20, 1863.
Aaron J. Goodrich.....	Mar. 12, 1863	Feb. 20, 1863	Dismissed February 10, 1864.
McGregor Steele.....	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 25, 1862	Resigned December 26, 1862.
William H. Evans	Mar. 28, 1865	Mar. 1, 1865	Must'd out with reg. June 5, '65.

E R R A T A .

On account of the large number of errors in the names of soldiers, as printed in the biographical sketches, it is deemed proper to state, that for the spelling of the names, reference was had to the original muster rolls of the several companies, to the "Regimental Descriptive Book," and to copies of the original "Company Descriptive Books;" and while some of the errors are typographical, the larger number have arisen from following the copies made of the "Company Descriptive Books."

- On page 48, Sixth line from the bottom, for "page 10," read *page 47.*
- " 188, In the note, for "Dore Company B," read *Dore Company D.*
- " 196, This notice of E. T. Matthewson was inserted by mistake.
- " 207, In the note, for "Edward T. Matthewson," read *Edmund T. Matthewson.*
- " 245, Fourth line from the top, for "field officers," read *general officers.*
- " 370, Fourth line from the bottom, for "George W Redfield," read *George N. Redfield.*
- " 375, Ninth line from the bottom, for "ancle," read *ankle.*
- " 378, Seventeenth line from the bottom, for "prevaded," read *per- vaded.*
- " 379, Fourth line from the top, for "30th," read *31st.*
- " 381, For "Ashah Huntoon, Jr.," read *Aishbrah Huntoon, Jr.*
- " 383, For "Thomas R. Loundsbury," read *Thomas R. Lounsbury.*
- " 385, Second line under Lieut. George A. Sherman, for "Company A," read *Company K.*
- " 387, For "Bellis," read *Belles.*
- " 390, For "James N. Griggs," read *James H. Griggs.*
- " 396, For "Lyman E. Jacobs," read *Lyman E. Jacobus.*
- " 401, For "A. B. Chisom," read *A. B. Chissom.*
- " 404, For "For F. A. Hafford," read *F. A. Harford.*
- " 404, For "Abner Herries," read *Abner Henries.*
- " 410, For "Charles H. Powers," read *Charles H. Power.*
- " 413, For "David A. Tears," read *David O. Tears.*
- " 414, For "William Tindle," read *William Tyndall.*
- " 414, For "Meteliah H. Laurence," read *Melatiah H. Laurence, Jr.*
- " 417, For "Oscar C. Squires," read *Oscar C. Squyer.*

- On page 424, For "James N. Griggs," read *James H. Griggs*.
 " 428, For "Peter W Norman," read *Peter M. Norman*.
 " 430, For "Orren Potter," read *Orin Potter*.
 " 435, For "Thomas R. Lounsbury," read *Thomas R. Lounsbury*.
 " 437, For "Edgar H. McQuig," read *Edgar H. McQuigg*.
 " 438, For "Noys S. Berlew," read *Noyes S. Burlew*.
 " 440, For "Cornelius L. Baily," read *Cornelius L. Bailey*.
 " 443, For "J. M. Chalmers," read *John M. Chambers*.
 " 445, For "John R. Gunderman," read *John M. Gunderman*.
 " 449, For "Andrew Pritchard," read *Andrew Pritchard*.
 " 449, For "Albert W. Porter," read *Albert M. Porter*.
 " 454, For "Alexander B. Wycoff," read *Alexander B. Wyckoff*.
 " 465, For "Barrett S. Hunt," read *S. Barritt Hunt*.
 " 466, For "Octavus C. Lyon," read *Octavius C. Lyon*.
 " 466, For "Edward T. Mathewson," read *Edmund T. Mathewson*.
 " 467, For "Byron J. Menter," read *J. Byron Menter*.
 " 472, For "Solomon C. Tenny," read *Solomon C. Tenney*.
 " 473, For "Edward R. Winegar," read *Edwin R. Winegar*.
 " 473, For "Arnold J. Yeekley," read *J. Arnold Yeckley*.
 " 474, For "Frank Young," read *Frank Youngs*.
 " 475, For "Edmond T. Dewey," read *Edmund T. Dewey*.
 " 475, For "John Dutsawyer," read *John Dutsauer*.
 " 477, For "Edward J. Barnes," read *J. Edward Barnes*.
 " 480, For "Orrin D. Allen," read *Orin D. Allen*.
 " 483, For "Robert D. Blaurett," read *Robert D. Blauvelt*.
 " 488, For "Daniel H. McCoy," read *David H. McCoy*.
 " 489, For "LeRoy McFarin," read *Leroy McFarland*.
 " 491, For "James B. Reynold," read *James B. Reynolds*.
 " 493, For "Charles H. Seiglar," read *Charles H. Siglar*.
 " 494, For "John C. Van Zant," read *John C. Van Zandt*.
 " 495, For "Harry Wilson," read *Harvey Wilson*.
 " 498, In sketch of George W. Sheldon, for place and date of death,
 read at the battle of Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
 " 506, For "Franklin P. Egerton," read *Franklin P. Edgerton*.
 " 508, For "Eli R. Hazlet," read *Eli R. Heazlit*.
 " 509, For "Wallace Kiser," read *Wallace Kisor*.
 " 510, For "Oscar W. Leland," read *Oscar M. Leland*.
 " 510, For "Julius Lichult," read *Justus Litchult*.
 " 511, For "Nelson H. Munnell," read *H. Nelson Murrell*.
 " 512, For "Herman J. Smith," read *Heman J. Smith*.
 " 516, For "Edward A. Youngs," read *Edward A. Young*.
 " 517, For "James S. Hallenbeck," read *James S. Hollenbeck*.
 " 518, For "Edgar B. Havens," read *Edgar B. Haven*.
 " 519, For "Joel E. Burch," read *Joel C. Burch*.
 " 528, For "John Morran," read *John Moran*.
 " 532, For "John Trissler," read *John Tresler*.

- On page 534, For "Charles D. Bigelow," read *Charles L. Bigelow*.
" 536, For "Charles D. Clapp," read *Charles L. Clapp*.
" 537, For "James O. Beach," read *James C. Beach*.
" 538, For "Jeffrey Binney," read *Jeffrey Binning*.
" 539, For "George Courrier," read *George Currier*.
" 540, For "Daniel A. Denison," read *Daniel A. Dennison*.
" 541, For "Amos Eighney," read *Amos Eighmy*.
" 541, For "E. S. G. Hamlin," read *Edward G. Hamblin*.
" 542, For "Nicholas Korlar," read *Nicholas Koeller*.
" 543, For "William F. Lamunyor," read *William F. Lamunyon*.
" 543, In sketch of Thomas Law, for "loss of sight," read *loss of right arm*.
" 546, The sketch of "Edward L. Swan" should be omitted. It appears correctly on next page. See *Edwin T. Swan*.
" 547, For "Martin Spoors," read *Martin Spoor*.
" 547, For "Barnard Spoors," read *Barnard Spoor*.
" 548, For "Walter A. Sibbell," read *Walter A. Sibbet*.
" 548, For "David C. Turner," read *David A. Turner*.

